

LAMBUSSIE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**(AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
FOR ALL 2018-2021)**

UPPER WEST REGION

PREPARED BY THE DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS	ii
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	Error! Bookmark not defined.
FOREWORD	xii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xiii
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.1 VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT	1
1.2 Performance review of 2014-2017 District Medium-Term Development Plan.....	2
1.2.1 Introduction.....	2
1.2.2 Assumptions.....	2
1.2.3 Sources of data for the preparation of the DMTDP	3
1.2.4 Data analysis	3
1.2.5 Development prospects for 2018 to 2021	3
1.2.6 Planning process	3
1.2.7 Activities/targets	3
1.2.8: 2014-2017 DMTDP REVIEWREPORT	5
1.2.9: trend analysis of some development indicators, 2014-2017.....	54
1.2. 10: Key challenges encounter during the implementation of the 2014-2017DMTDP .	61
1.2.11 Lessons learnt and their implications for development	61
1.2.12 Implications and recommendation	61
1.3: BASELINE PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT.....	63
1.3.1: Physical and Natural Environment	63
1.3.1.1 Location and Size.....	63
1.3.1.2 Climate and Vegetation.....	65
1.3.1.3 Condition of the natural environment	66
1.3.1.4 The build environment.....	66
1.3.1.5 Geology and Soil.....	67
1.3.1.6 Topography and Drainage.....	67
1.3.1.7 Natural and manmade disasters	67
1.3.1.8 Natural resource utilization.....	67
1.3.1.9 Spatial Analysis	68
1.3.1.10 Surface Accessibility	68
1.3.1.11 Hierarchy and Distribution of Settlements	71
1.3.1.12 BASE MAPS FOR HEALTH, EDUCATION, ROADS, ELECTRICITY, SANITATION, DAMS/DUGOUTS, WATER IN THE DISTRICT	73
1.3.2: Demographic Characteristics	81
1.3.2.1 Population	81
1.3.2.2 Age- dependency Ratios	81
1.3.2.3 Ethnicity, Religion and Culture	82
1.3.2.4 Migration.....	83
1.3.3 Governance	83
1.3.3.1The General Assembly.....	83

1.3.3.2 Sub-District Structures	83
1.3.3.3 The Administrative Set-up	84
1.3.3.4 Decentralised Departments of Lambussie District Assembly	85
1.3.4 Development partners (CSOs/NGOs)	91
1.3.5 Social Services	88
1.3.5.1 Education	88
1.3.5.1.1: Educational Institutions and Enrolment	88
1.3.5.1.2: B.E.C.E Performance	89
1.3.5.1.3: Teaching Staff Situation	90
1.3.5.1.4: Educational infrastructure	91
1.3.5.1.5: Key challenges in the education sector	92
1.3.5.2 Health	92
1.3.5.2 .1:Volunteers (CBSVs, CBAs and TBAs)	93
1.3.5.2 .2:The District Health Management Team (DHMT)	93
1.3.5.2 .3:The staffing situation of the health sector in the district	93
1.3.5.2 .4: Status of CHPS implementation	94
1.3.5.2.5: District Nutrition	95
1.3.5.2.6: OPD Utilization and status of National Health Insurance	97
1.3.5.2.7: Reproductive and Child Health	98
1.3.5.2.8: Trend of teenage pregnancy	99
1.3.5.2.9: Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response	101
1.3.5.2.10: Health sector challenges	101
1.3.5.3 Water	103
1.3.5.4: Sanitation	104
1.3.5.5 Economy of the District	104
1.3.6.1: Employment Status	105
1.3.6.2: Local Economic Development	105
1.3.6.2.1: Agriculture	105
1.3.6.2.2: Tourism	107
1.3.6.2.3: Summary of key investment opportunities in the district:	107
1.3.7 Security in the District	108
1.3.7.1: Economic Security	108
1.3.7.2: Political Security	108
1.3.7.3: Environmental Security	108
1.3.7.4: Health Security	108
1.3.7.5: Human/ Personal security	108
1.3.8 Poverty, Vulnerability, Inequality and Social Protection	109
1.3.8.1: People with Disability	109
1.3.8.2 Gender Analysis	110
1.3.9: Information and Communication Technology	111
1.3.10: Ownership of mobile phones	111
1.3.11: Use of Internet	111
1.3.12: Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines	112
1.3.13: Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers	112
1.3.14: Housing and Household characteristics	113
CHAPTER TWO	116

2.0 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	116
2.1 HARMONIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES LINKED TO THEMATIC AREAS	116
2.2 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS	159
CHAPTER THREE	178
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	178
3.1. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL.....	178
3.2. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL.....	178
3.3. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL	178
3.4 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS	178
3.4.1: Population Projection.....	178
3.4.2. Educational Projections	180
3.4.3 Agricultural Sector Projections/Targets.....	180
3.4.4 Water and sanitation	181
3.4.5 Financial Projection of the Assembly	188
3.5 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS, GOALS, ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	189
3.5.1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	189
3.5.2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	194
3.5.3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	201
3.5.4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	206
3.5.5: GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	211
CHAPTER FOUR.....	216
4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2018-2021.....	216
4.1 Introduction.....	216
4.2 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA), 2018-2021.....	220
4.2.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	230
4.2.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	236
4.2.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	257
4.2.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	267
4.2.5 GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	289
CHAPTER FIVE.....	289
5.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS.....	287
5.1 2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	287
5.2 2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN	2302
5.3 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	348
5.4 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	354
CHAPTER SIX.....	409
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	409

6.0 Introduction	409
6.1: Justification for Monitoring and evaluation.....	409
6.2 Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	410
6.3: Process of developing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	410
6.4: Stakeholders Analysis	411
6.5: M & E conditions and capacities	412
6.6: Monitoring indicators and targets	414
6.7 Arrangements for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results	449
6.7.1: Data collection	449
6.7.2: Data collation.....	457
6.7.3: Data validation.....	457
6.7.4: Data analysis and use of the results	457
6.8: Reporting arrangements	458
6.8.1: Proposed Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format.....	458
6.9: Dissemination and Communication strategy	458
6.10: Development evaluation.....	460
6.10.1: The evaluation process.....	460
6.10.2 Types of evaluations to use.....	461
6.11: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).....	464
6.11.1: Participatory PM&E method / tools to use.....	464
6.11.2: Participatory PM&E stakeholders	464
6.11.3: How the PM&E would be carried out	465
Anex 1.....	472

ACRONYMS

APR.....	Annual Progress Report
BECE.....	Basic Certificate Examination
CHPS.....	Community Health Planning Services
CHRAJ.....	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CNC.....	Centre for National Culture
CSM.....	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis
CWSA.....	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA.....	District Assembly
DACF.....	District Assembly Common Fund
DoA.....	Department of Agriculture
DDF.....	District Development Facility
DFR.....	Department of Feeder Roads
CBO.....	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DBA.....	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE.....	District Chief Executive
DFO.....	District Finance Officer
DHA.....	District Health Administration
DHMT.....	District Health Management Team
DMHIS.....	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP.....	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU.....	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO.....	District Planning Officer
DWD.....	District Works Department
EPA.....	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI.....	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FBO.....	Farmer Based Organization
GES.....	Ghana Education Service
GoG.....	Government of Ghana

GPRS.....	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSGDA.....	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSOP.....	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
GTB.....	Ghana Tourist Board
ICT.....	Information and Communication Technology
IGF.....	Internally Generated Fund
ILGS.....	Institute of Local Government Studies
ITN.....	Insecticide Treated Nets
LDA.....	Lambussie District Assembly
JHS.....	Junior High Schools
JICA.....	Japan International Co-operation Agency
KG.....	Kindergarten
KVIP.....	Kumasi Ventilated Improve Pit
LEAP.....	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
MOFA.....	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NADMO.....	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE.....	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC.....	National Development Planning Commission
NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organization
OPD.....	Out Patient Department
OVI.....	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PHC.....	Population and Housing Census
PMTCT.....	Prevention Mother to Child Transmission
POCC.....	Potential Opportunity Constraints Challenges
PRO-NET.....	Professional Network
PTA.....	Parent Teacher Association
PWDs.....	People With Disabilities
RPCU.....	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SHS.....	Senior High Schools
SMT.....	School Management Team
SRWP.....	Sustainable Rural Water Programme

STD.....	Sexual Transmitted Disease
TC.....	Tender committee
TRB.....	Tender Review Board
UDS.....	University of Development Studies
UNICEF.....	United Nations International Children Fund
VIP.....	Ventilated Improve Pit
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

List of Tables

Table 1. 1: performance of Lambussie District Assembly from 2014-2017.....	5
Table 1. 2: Educational Sector Indicators (2013-2017).....	54
Table 1. 3: Health sector Indicators (2013-2017).....	55
Table 1. 4: Agriculture, Yield/hectare (in metric tons) (2013-2017).....	55
Table 1. 5: Production in Hectars (Crpopped Area).....	56
Table 1. 6: Yield of selected crops (in Metric Tonnes).....	56
Table 1. 7: Livestock Production.....	56
Table 1. 8: Social protection and vulnerability.....	57
Table 1. 9: Waterand sanitation.....	57
Table 1. 10: Total Releases from Government of Ghana.....	58
Table 1. 11: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs.....	59
Table 1. 12: Current Conditions (the climate stressorthe district currently experienced).....	65
Table 1. 13: Potential Future Conditions (climate change stressors).....	65
Table 1. 14: Current and Potential Future Climate Risks.....	66
Table 1. 15: Scalogram for Lambussie District.....	69
Table 1. 16: Hierarchy of settlements in the Lambussie District.....	71
Table 1. 17: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality.....	81
Table 1. 18: Religious Composition of Lambusie District.....	82
Table 1. 19: Decentralized Departments in the District.....	85
Table 1. 20: Other State Agencies in the District.....	86
Table 1. 21: Development Partners/NGOs in the District.....	87
Table 1. 22: Educational institutions in Lambussie District.....	89
Table 1. 23: Educational Facilities and Enrolment in the District.....	89
Table 1. 24: Trend Analysis of BECE Results in the District from 2013 - 2017.....	90
Table 1. 25: District Teaching Staff situation.....	90
Table 1. 26: Teachers profiles (only public schools).....	91
Table 1. 27: Classroom situation in the district.....	91
Table 1. 28: Other facilities.....	91
Table 1. 29: Furniture situation.....	92
Table 1. 30: Staff Strength and Constraints in the health sector.....	94
Table 1. 31: Top 10 Cases of OPD Morbidity.....	100
Table 1. 32: Some Priority Diseases for Control, Elimination and Eradication.....	101
Table 1. 33: Updates of Health Sector Indicators.....	102
Table 1. 34: Access to Water and sanitation facilities in Lambussie District.....	103
Table 1. 35: Occupational Structure of the District.....	104
Table 1. 36: Employment Situation in the District.....	105
Table 1. 37: population with disability and sex.....	110
Table 1. 28: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and Sex.....	111

Table 1. 39: population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex	112
Table 1. 40: households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head	113
Table 1. 41: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	113
Table 1. 42: Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II.....	114
Table 2. 1: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017.....	117
Table 2. 2: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021	120
Table 2. 3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs	123
Table 2. 4: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP of Lambussie District Assembly.....	128
Table 2. 5: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the District in Addressing Key Development Issues.....	131
Table 2. 6: Sustainability test.....	160
Table 2. 7: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under development dimensions and goals	174
Table 3. 1: Projected Population of the District.....	179
Table 3. 2: Age Structure of the Population	179
Table 3. 3: Projected Enrolment	180
Table 3. 4: Projected District Teaching Staff situation.....	180
Table 3. 5: Crop Production Targets(Production of major crops Figures in Mt)	181
Table 3. 6: Projected average yield for major crops (figures in mt/ha).....	181
Table 3. 7: Livestock Production Targets	181
Table 3. 8: water and sanitation targets	182
Table 3. 9: Projection of health facilities	184
Table 3. 10: Financial Projection of the District.....	184
Table 3. 11: Adopted development dimensions, goals, issues, objectives and strategies.....	185
Table 4.1: Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly	213
Table 4.2 Programme of Action (PoA), 2018-2021).....	220
Table 4.3 Indicative financial strategy.....	282
Table 6. 1: Stakeholders' Analysis	412
Table 6. 2: The DPCU members.....	414
Table 6. 3: Monitoring/Results matrix.....	416
Table 6. 4: data collection matrix	451
Table 6. 5: Communication matrix	461
Table 6. 6: Evaluation matrix.....	464

List of Figures

Figure 1. 1: Settlement map of Lambusie District.....	64
Figure 1. 2: Order of Settlements in Lambussi District.....	72
Figure 1. 3: Lambussie District Map in tehe Regional and National Context.....	73
Figure 1. 4: Communities in the Context of Area Councils	74
Figure 1. 5: Drainage and Irrigation Facilities.....	75
Figure 1. 6: Open Defecation Status.....	76
Figure 1. 7: Distribution of Market Centers.....	77
Figure 1. 8: Spatial Distribution of Schools.....	78
Figure 1. 9: Spatial Distrubition of Health Facilities.....	79
Figure 1. 10: Water facility map.....	80
Figure 1. 11: Structure of the Assembly	84
Figure 1. 12: Departmental organogram.....	86
Figure 1. 13: Roll out plan for CHPS implementation	95
Figure 1. 14: Moderate underweight under 5 years	96
Figure 1. 15 : Severe underweight of children under 5.....	96
Figure 1. 16: Stunting among children under 2 year	97
Figure 1. 17: Stunting status	97
Figure 1. 18: OPD Utilization.....	98
Figure 1. 19:Health Insurance Status	98
Figure 1. 20: Percentage coverage of ANC registrants for annual, 2015-2017	99

FOREWORD

Following a consultation exercise which produced a wide range of opinions, needs and aspirations, we have prepared a DMTDP which adequately conveys our vision and direction for the next four years (2018-2021). It summarizes our priorities and sets out a series of programmes and projects that we believe will advance the socio-economic wellbeing of our people. In particular, this plan addresses the question of how the District will implement and monitor progress based on the president's agenda for job creation.

I am conscious of the ambitious nature of the four year plan given the numerous challenges of the district, however, there are also tremendous opportunities for us to use to our advantage. In particular, the district is abound with dedicated development partners and decentralized departments who share our commitment to improving the socio-economic well-being of the of people in the District, and we consider a close collaboration with them.

As the District Chief Executive, I am expected to ensure all the times that the vision of this District is realized, and that the skill and the capacity that we have within the District contributes unreservedly to the attainment of this vision. We are mindful of the fact that these objectives cannot be achieved overnight hence this plan is intended to guide planning for the next four years.

We acknowledge that the attainment of the objectives and targets contained here will depend on how we manage the relationship between the different stakeholders and the expectations of the people, who are our primary stakeholders. A mechanism is in place to ensure continuous engagement with sector departments, sub-district structures, development partners and the people on a regular basis. I am aware of my responsibility to ensure the efficient, effective and accountable administration that is capable of implementing the DMTDP successfully, to which I reiterate my commitment.

Finally, I thank all those who participated in the process and offered us their insights, evidence and ideas and state that this plan is a product of your commitment and altruism. It therefore remains the property of all stakeholders and our commitment is imperative in realizing our vision.

Sincerely,

.....
District Chief Executive

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The four Year Medium Term Development Plan for the Lambussie District has been developed to reflect the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021) which is the fifth in the series of Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks prepared over the past two decades. The plan builds on the successes and challenges of the immediate predecessor policy framework, the GSGDAII which was implemented over the period 2014 – 2017.

The plan is structured along the five main development dimensions of the NMTDPF (2018-2021) mindful of the long term national development goals of the country, the sustainable development goals and other international agreements. The five dimensions include: Economic development; Social development; Environment, infrastructure and human settlements; Governance, corruption and public accountability; and Ghana and the international community.

The document is organized into six main chapters. Chapter one focus on Performance Review and Profile of the district, Chapter two looks at Development Issues while chapter three deals with Development Projections, Adopted Goals, sub-goals, Objectives and strategies. The fourth chapter concentrates on Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District. The Annual Action Plan of the District is presented in chapter five while Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation constitutes chapter six.

The preparation of the Lambussie DMTDP adopted a highly participatory approach that allowed the incorporation of the inputs of various individuals, groups and organizations. This approach was preferred to raise public awareness of the process, solicit their inputs and ensure acceptance and ownership of the plan. The process commenced with a review of performance of the district in implementing the previous Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2014/2017). This aided the identification of development gaps, positive factors that facilitated the implementation of the plan, as well as challenges that hindered its implementation.

A detailed community needs assessment (identification of community development problems, needs and aspiration) was undertaken through an inclusive process at various communities and area councils. A list of community problems, needs and aspiration were compiled and harmonized with development gaps and the national and regional development strategies to arrive at development priorities. The priority setting process also guided by other factors such as the feasibility of a need, its urgency, its rippling effect and its contribution to job creation.

The prioritized development needs were further subjected to a Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) analysis to determine the ability of the District to fulfilling these needs. This informed the development of a spatial development imagination of how the space economy of the District will look like if these development needs are pursued. It also provided insight into the formulation of a District development focus, goals, objectives, strategies and activities for implementation over the Medium-Term. A composite Programme of Action (PoA), Financial plan and Annual Action Plans (AAP) were thereafter developed for steady implementation.

Finally, public hearings at both local and district levels were held involving the participation of a very broad spectrum of citizens, government agencies, religious bodies, women's groups, NGOs and other civil society organizations with the ultimate objective to validate the data collected and solicit inputs into the draft plan. A communication strategy and M&E plan were subsequently developed to help disseminate the plan and track implementation.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Vision

To become a world-class entity which delivers quality services to meet the needs of its people including the vulnerable and excluded in society.

Mission

The Lambussie District Assembly exists primarily to improve upon the living standards of the people through the effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of resources through the direct participation of the people (beneficiaries) in a friendly environment and on a sustainable basis.

Core values

- *Efficiency,*
- *Effectiveness,*
- *Integrity,*
- *Transparency,*
- *Accountability,*
- *Innovation/creativity, and*
- *Commitment*

Functions of District Assembly

As enshrined in section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936, the general functions of the Lambussie District Assembly is to exercise political and administrative authority in the district for the overall development of the district. Among the specific functions of the District Assembly include;

- promote local economic development;
- formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;

- initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF 2014-2017 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1.2.1 Introduction

The Lambussie District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017) was developed after a series of stakeholder workshops and meetings at the Community, Area Council levels and District levels.

The Plan covered six out of the seven thematic Areas of the National medium term development policy framework (NMTDPF, 2014-2017); namely

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
6. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance

After four years of implementation this performance review will seek to find out: the extent of implementation of proposed programs, projects, and activities in terms of whether they were:

- Fully implemented, partially implemented, ongoing or not implemented.
- Achievement of set objectives and targets
- A tabular presentation of indicator levels from 2014 – 2017.
- Reasons for any deviation regarding implementation of set targets.
- Actions taken to remedy the situation during the implementation period.

1.2.2 Assumptions

The District Development Plan was drawn based on the following assumptions

1. The projects, interventions and programmes will be funded with DACF, IGF, DDF, GSOP and other development partners
2. All stakeholders mentioned in the Plan as collaborating agencies would honour their commitments.
3. The DACF, DDF would be released in the right amounts, regularly and timely.
4. Traditional revenue sources will improve through increased revenue mobilization.

1.2.3 Sources of data for the preparation of the DMTDP

- 1 Primary data obtained from the communities in the District through, questionnaires, focus group discussions, community fora and semi-structured interviews obtained from sector departments, traditional authorities, religious bodies and community members.
- 2 Secondary Data especially from the 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development plan. Other sources of data were the 2000 Population and Housing Census (PHC) report, sector and NGO plans and programmes, Donor Development support plans and programmes (CBRDP, the EU/GOG, Micro Projects), Monitoring reports, the Agricultural Sector Support Project amongst others.

1.2.4 Data analysis

The data and information thus obtained were analysed using mathematical and geographical modules to establish trends to serve as basis (baseline) for projections. Targets, objectives were set against the medium term National Policies, the Millennium Development Goals and Regional/District levels peculiarities. Major findings were arrived at through discussions and consensus building by the planning team and stakeholders during meetings, public forums and workshops.

1.2.5 Development prospects for 2018 to 2021

This Medium Term Development Plan for 2018 to 2021 is a total effort to ensure that the Lambussie District becomes one of the developed Districts in the Upper West Region within the plan period. In order to realize this vision, the development plan took adequate cognizance of the priority areas of the LTNDPF, Sustainable Development Goals and the planning guidelines set by the NDPC.

The vision of a highly improved quality of life for the people in the district was based on the attainment of the projections and indicators stated under the following thematic areas of the plan.

1.2.6 Planning process

The formulation of the 2014 to 2017 DMTDP involved a lot of stakeholders from the grassroots. It began with village/community level planning and discussion where individuals at the grassroots were engaged to identify their community needs, issues, gaps and problems faced in the development of their areas. Their development priorities thus teased out were sent to the DPCU who in turn held cross sector sessions with the various sector departments for their technical comments and inputs. These were then captured and included in the District plan by the DPCU. The District plan was then sent to the various sub committees of the District Assembly and finally to the General Assembly for approval.

1.2.7 Activities/targets

To ensure that there is a total development of the district, the Development plan set targets to cover every sector of the local economy. The sectors targeted for improvement were:

- 1 Health, Water and Sanitation
- 2 Agriculture, Climate Change and Resource Conservation
- 3 Governance and Social Protection

- 4 Education, Human Development and ICT
- 5 Local Economy, Private Sector Development and Energy
- 6 Culture, Communication and Indigenous Knowledge
- 7 Infrastructural Development

1.2.8: 2014-2017 DMTDP REVIEWREPORT

Table 1. 1: performance of Lambussie District Assembly from 2014-2017

Period	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT					
	Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in education at all levels					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Improving access to education	Construct and furnish 1No. dining hall block Piina SHS	0	1	Construction is ongoing at Piina SHS	Plastering is in progress
		Feed school children under Ghana school programme	35 schools	Continue with feeding of 35 schools	Facilitates feeding of Children in 35 schools	Fully implemented
		Complete 2No. Teachers quarters	6	2	2No. Teachers quarters completed	Fully implemented
		Construction of 2 unit kindergarten block	5	2	2NO. 2 unit kindergarten block constructed	Fully implemented
		Construction of 3No classroom blocks	43	3	4 No classroom blocks constructed	Fully implemented
		Construction of 2 No. 2 bedroom semi-detached teachers quarters	2	2	1 No. 2 bedroom semi-detached teachers quarters constructed at Samoa and Suke	Fully implemented
2015	Improving access to education	Construction of 3No school blocks	46	3	3 No. classroom block constructed at Karni, etc	Fully implemented
		Provision of portable water facilities in basic schools	28	2	2 No boreholes construct in two primary schools	
		Support for needy but	-	10	6students supported	Inadequate resources

		brilliant students				
2015		Renovation of 2No.3-unit classroom blocks	46	2	2No. Classroom block renovated at Sina-Dindee and Chabogu	Fully implemented
		Construct 2No. KG block	6	2	2 No. 2 unit KG blocks constructed at Kalegan and Piina No1	Fully implemented
		Construction of 2No. 6 unit class room blocks	-	2	Construction of 2 No. 6 units classroom blocks completed at Liero and Chum	Fully implemented
2015	Improving access to education	Feed school children under Ghana school programme	35 schools	Continues with feeding of 35 school pupils	Facilitates feeding of Children in 35 schools	Programme needs to be expanded to cover all schools
2015	Improving access to education	Renovate Holy Family SHS boys Dormitory	2	1	1No.Boys Dormitory Block renovated	Fully implemented
2016	Improving access to education	Rehabilitate 3No. teachers quarters		3	3 quarters rehabilitated at Chetu, Samoa &Hamile	All facilities are in use
		Procurement of furniture to KGs, Primary and JHS	987	350	350 pieces of metal dual decks provided for basic school	Fully implemented
		Provision of portable water facilities in basic schools	29	2	2 drilled and fixed with pumps	Fully implemented
		Support for needy but brilliant students	-	5	5 needy students supported to pay their school fees at various levels	Fully implemented

	Improving access to education	Feed school children under Ghana school programme	35	2 additional schools	Facilitates feeding of Children in 37 schools	Programme is ongoing
2017	Improving access to education	Construction and furnishing of 1No. KG block with ancillary facilities	8	1	Not done	Not implemented
2015	Improving access to education	Rehabilitation of 3No. Teachers' quarters	-	3	3	Fully implemented
2015	Improving access to education	Construction of 2No. 3 Unit JHS classroom blocks	49	2	1 completed	Painting in progress on 1No. 3-unit block
2015	Improving access to education	Feed school children under Ghana school programme	-	38 schools	Facilitates feeding of Children in 38 schools	Programme is ongoing

Period	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Improving access to education	Girl child education	Construction of gender friendly toilets/urinals	-	4	4	Fully implemented With support from GPEG
	Improving access to education	Girl child education	Establish girls' clubs in all schools.	-	18	18 girls' clubs established in all the JHS	Fully implemented
	Improving access to education	Girl child education	Support for girl child education	268	678	678 girls in 10 JHS and 3 SHS supported with educational materials	Fully implemented with support from Canfed

2015	Improving access to education	Girl child education	Construction of gender friendly toilets/urinals	6	8	8	Fully implemented with support from GPEG
	Improving access to education	Girl child education	Support for girl child education	946	319	319 girls in 10 JHS and 3 SHS supported with educational materials	Fully implemented with support from Canfed
2016	Improving access to education	Girl child education	Support for girl child education	1265	310	310 girls in 10 JHS and 3 SHS supported with educational materials	Fully implemented with Support from Canfed
	Improving access to education	Girl child education	Construction of gender friendly toilets/urinals	6	8	8	Fully implemented with support from GPEG
2017	Improving access to education	Girl child education	Support for girl child education	1	387	387 girls in 10 JHS and 3 SHS supported with educational materials	Fully implemented with Support from Canfed

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: improve quality of teaching and learning						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching and learning	Provide training for KG attendants on pedagogy	0	34	34 Teachers trained	Fully implemented

		quality teaching and learning	Train core subject teachers at the JHS level on new methodology	0	All core subject teachers at JHS level	All core subject teachers trained	Fully implemented
	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching and learning	Organise District INSET programme for teachers under the National INSET programme	0	All teachers under the National INSET programme	INSET programme organized for teachers under the National INSET programme	Fully implemented
	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching and learning	Organise mock for JHS 3 students	0	All JHS final year pupils	Mock exams organise for all 2014 JHS final year pupils	Fully implemented
2015	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching and learning	Support and bond 200 teacher trainees/UTTDDBE trainees	0	200 teacher	Only 10 teacher trainees were supported	Inadequate financial resources
2015	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching and learning	Organize best teachers award in the district	0	Hardworking teachers	Event organised to award deserving teachers	Fully implemented
2015	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching and learning	Organise mock for JHS 3 students	0	All JHS final year pupils	Mock exams organise for all 2015 JHS final year pupils	Fully implemented
2016	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching and learning	Organise mock for JHS 3 students	0	All JHS final year pupils	Mock exams organise for all 2016 JHS final year pupils	Fully implemented With support from MP
2016	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching	Support to teacher trainees	0	20 teachers	Not done	Not implemented due to Inadequate

	learning	and learning					resources
2017	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching and learning	Organise mock for JHS 3 students	All BECE candidates	All JHS final year pupils	Successfully carried	Fully implemented
2017	quality teaching and learning	quality teaching and learning	Support to teacher trainees	-	20 teachers	8 teachers supported	

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Promote science and technical education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Promotion of science and technical education	ICT infrastructure	Provide I C T training for 20 teachers in the district	1	20	20	Fully implemented
		Science education	Organise STME clinics	0	All JHS	STME clinics organized for all JHS	Fully implemented
2015	Promotion of science and technical education	ICT infrastructure	Provide computers to all JHS in the district	0	all JHS in the district	15 desktop computers supplied to selected schols	Fully implemented
2016	Promotion of science and technical	Science education	Organise STME clinics	0	All JHS	STME clinics organized for all JHS	Fully implemented

	education						
2017	Promotion of science and technical education	Science education	Organise STME clinics	0	All JHS	STME clinics organized for all JHS	Fully implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: improve management of education service delivery						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Education management	School governance	Train PTAs and SMCs on school management	1	All PTAs and SMCs	All PTAs and SMCS trained on school management	Fully implemented
2014	Education management	School governance	Comprehensive inspection of the use of Capitation Grant and school grant	0	All head teachers of basic schools	All head teachers trained the use of Capitation Grant and school grant	Fully implemented
2014	Education management	School governance	Organise orientation for newly trained teachers and pupil teachers	0	All newly trained teachers	Two-day orientation programme organised for newly trained teachers	Fully implemented
2014	Education management	School governance	My first day in school	1	All KGs/Primary schools	Event was organised in selected KGs/Primary schools	Fully implemented

2014	Education management	School governance	Organise DEOC monitoring exercise and meetings	4	4	3 No monitoring exercises carry out	Fully implemented
2015	Education management	School governance	Train PTAs and SMCs on school management	1	All PTAs and SMCs	All PTAs and SMCS trained on school management	Fully implemented
2015	Education management	School governance	Organise orientation for newly trained teachers and pupil teachers	0	All newly trained teachers	Two-day orientation programme organised for newly trained teachers	Fully implemented
2015	Education management	Enrolment drive	My first day in school	1	All KGs/Primary schools	Event was organised in selected KGs/Primary schools	Fully implemented
2015	Education management	Monitoring	Organise DEOC monitoring exercise and meetings	4	4	3 No monitoring exercises carry out	Fully implemented
2016	Education management	School governance	Train PTAs and SMCs on school management	0	All reconstituted PTAs and SMCs	All reconstituted PTAs and SMCs trained on school management	Fully implemented
2016	Education management	School governance	Organise orientation for newly trained teachers and pupil teachers	0	All newly trained teachers	Two-day orientation programme organised for newly trained teachers	Fully implemented

2016	Education management	Enrolment drive	My first day in school	1	All KGs/Primary schools	Event was organised in selected KGs/Primary schools	Fully implemented
2016	Education management	monitoring	Organise DEOC monitoring exercise and meetings	4	4	3 No monitoring exercises carry out	Fully implemented
2017	Education management	School governance	Organise orientation for newly trained teachers and pupil teachers	1	All newly trained teachers	Two-day orientation programme organised for newly trained teachers	Fully implemented
2017	Education management	Monitoring	Organise DEOC monitoring exercise and meetings	4	4	1No monitoring and 3No. DEOC meeting carried out	Fully implemented
2017	Education management	School governance	Conduct a District level SPAM to discuss 2016 BECE Results	0	1	Yet to be organised	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Expanding health infrastructure	Renovation of health centre at Hamile	1	1	1No. health Center renovated	Fully implemented
	Expanding health infrastructure	Completion of Chognunour CHPS compound	11	1	1No. CHPS Completed	Fully implemented
2014	Expanding health infrastructure	Upgrade 3 CHPS compounds to health centres	6	3	0	Not implemented
2014	Expanding health infrastructure	Construct 1No. 2 –bedroom semi-detached quarters	0	1	1No. 2 –bedroom semi-detached quarters constructed at Samoa	Fully implemented
2015	Expanding health infrastructure	Construction of CHPS compounds	12	7	7 No. CHPS constructed at Dindee, and other communities	Fully implemented With support from JICA
2015	Expanding health infrastructure	Construct and furnish 3No. accommodation facilities for health staff	-	2	1No. Semidetached quarters constructed at Samoa Health Centre	Fully implemented
2015	Upgrading of health facilities	Lunching of CHPS compounds to health centres	8	10	6 CHPs lunched	5 yet to be lunched

2015	Upgrading of health facilities	Upgrade Lambussie polyclinic into a District Hospital	0	1 District Hospital	0 (still operates as a poly clinic)	Not implemented
2015	Expanding health infrastructure	Construct and furnish office accommodation for District Health Directorate	0	1	0 Temporal structure releases for the Directorate	Not implemented
2015	Expanding health infrastructure	Renovate 1No. CHPS compound	0	1	1No. CHPS compound renovated at Chegnour	Fully implemented
2015	Expanding health infrastructure	Renovate 1No. CHPS compound	1	1	1No. CHPS compound renovated at Kulkani	Fully implemented
2016	Expanding health infrastructure	Construction of maternity blocks	16	3	Construction of 3No. maternity blocks is ongoing at Suke, Koro	Ongoing- roof construction completed
	Expanding health infrastructure	Construction of Doctors' quarters	0	2	2 No Quarters constructed for Doctors at Lambussie and Hamile health facilities	Fully implemented
2016	Expanding health infrastructure	Construct and furnish 3No. accommodation facilities for health staff	0	2	1No. Semidetached quarters constructed at Samoa Health Centre	Fully implemented
2016	Expanding health infrastructure	Lunching of CHPS compounds to	8	10	6	5 yet to be lunched

		health centres				
2016	Expanding health infrastructure	Upgrade Lambussie polyclinic into a District Hospital	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Expanding health infrastructure	Connect 6 CHPS compounds to the national grid	2	6	4	2 yet to be connected
2017	Health promotion	Organize health screening for staff across all departments	1	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Health promotion	Support national immunization days (polio immunization, measles vaccination filariasis)	0	1	1	Fully implemented
2017	Health promotion	Organize to celebrate TB/HIV/AIDS week, world breastfeeding week, and world Aids day	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2017	Health promotion	Organise child health promotion week	1	1	1 organised (8 th - 12 th May, 2017)	Fully implemented
2017	Health promotion	World malaria day celebration	1	1	1 25 th April, 2017	Fully implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	Policy Objective: Enhance district capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Health services	Health promotion	Organize health screening for staff across all departments	1	2	1	Only one screening organized due to limited resources
	Health services	Health promotion	Support national immunization days (polio immunization, measles vaccination filariasis)	-	3	3	Fully implemented
	Health services	Health promotion	Organize world TB/HIV/AIDS/ breastfeeding, week and world Aids day celebrations	-	1	1	Fully implemented
	Health services	Health promotion	Ebola awareness campaign	0	All sub-districts	Awareness campaign carried in all sub-districts	Fully implemented
2015	Health services	Health promotion	Organize health screening for staff across all departments	1	2	0	Not implemented

	Health services	Health promotion	Support national immunization days (polio immunization, measles vaccination filariasis)		3	3	Fully implemented
	Health services	Health promotion	Organize to celebrate TB/HIV/AIDS week, world breastfeeding week, and world Aids day	-	3	3	Fully implemented
	Health services	Health promotion	Organize health screening for staff across all departments	1	2	1	
	Health services	Health promotion	Organise child health promotion week	-	1	1No. Child health promotion week organized	Fully implemented
2015	Health services	Health promotion	Intensification of HIV/AIDS prevention	-	Public education in all communities	Routine public education on HIV/AIDS prevention carried out in all communities	Fully implemented
2015	Health services	Health promotion	Ebola awareness campaign	-	Public education in all communities	Routine public education on Ebola prevention carried out in all communities	Fully implemented

2016	Health services	Health promotion	Organize health screening for staff across all departments	1	2	1	Only one screening organized due to limited resources
2016	Health services	Health promotion	Support national immunization days (polio immunization, measles vaccination filariasis)	-	1	1	Fully implemented
	Health services	Health promotion	Organize to celebrate TB/HIV/AIDS week, world breastfeeding week, and world Aids day		1	1	Events successful
	Health services	Health promotion	Organise child health promotion week	-	1	1No. Child health promotion week organized	All sub-districts
2017	Health services	Health promotion	Organize health screening for staff across all departments	1	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Health services	Health promotion	Support national immunization days (polio immunization, measles vaccination filariasis)	-	1	1	Fully implemented

2017	Health services	Health promotion	Organize to celebrate TB/HIV/AIDS week, world breastfeeding week, and world Aids day	-	1	1	Fully implemented
2017	Health services	Health promotion	Organise child health promotion week	-	1	1	Fully implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT					
	Policy Objective: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	health service management	Organize mid-year/annual health sector performance review	-	1	Mid-year/ Annual reviews organised	Fully implemented
2014	health service management	Financial support to 4 midwifery nurses trainees	6	4	4 trainee midwives supported	Fully implemented
2014	health service management	Facilitate the establishment of District office of the NHIS	0	District office of NHIS	Not done NHIS operates in a selite office of the JirapaDistrictt Scheme	Not implemented
2014	Improve quality of health service delivery	Data validation	12	12	12	Not implemented

	including mental health					
2014	health service management	Facilitative supervision	4	4	4	Fully implemented
2014	health service management	Conduct OTSS	4	4	4	Fully implemented
	health service management	Midwives monitoring	-	4	4	Fully implemented
2015	health service management	Facilitate the establishment of District office of the NHIS	0	District office of NHIS	Not done NHIS operates in a selite office of the JirapaDistrictt Scheme	Not implemented
2015	health service management	Procure computers and accessories for data and information management at DHA and health centres	5	4	1computer procured	Inadequate resource
2015	health service management	Organize mid-year/annual health sector performance review	-	2	2015 mid-year and annual reviews were organised at sub-district and district levels	Fully implemented
2015	Improve quality of health service	Data validation	12	12	12	Fully implemented

	delivery including mental health					
2015	health service management	Facilitative supervision	4	4	4	Fully implemented
2015	health service management	Conduct OTSS	-	4	3	Fully implemented
	health service management	Midwives monitoring	-	4	4	Fully implemented
2016	health service management	Organize mid-year/annual health sector performance review	-	2	2016 mid-year and annual reviews were organised at sub-district and district levels	Fully implemented
2016	health service management	Organize mid-year/annual health sector performance review	-	2	2016 mid-year and annual reviews were organised at district level	Fully implemented
2016	health service management	Organize facilitative supervision reviews	4	4	4 facilitative supervision reviews organized	Fully implemented
2016	health service management	Organize district health management team meetings		12	6	Fully implemented
2016	health service management	Organize core management meetings		52	46	Fully implemented

2016	health service management	Data validation	12	12	12	
2016	health service management	Facilitative supervision	4	4	4	Fully implemented
2016	health service management	Conduct OTSS	4	4	2	Fully implemented
2016	health service management	Midwives monitoring	4	4	4	Fully implemented
2017	health service management	Organize mid-year/annual health sector performance review	2	2	2 2017 mid-year/annual health sector performance reviews have both been organized	Fully implemented
2017	health service management	Organize facilitative supervision reviews	-	4	1 facilitative supervision reviews organized	Fully implemented
2017	health service management	Organize district health management team meetings		12	1	Inadequate resources
2017	health service management	Organize core management meetings	24	52	26	Inadequate resources

Period	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT					
	Policy Objective: Reduce under nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive age					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Staff capacity building and supervision	Carry out CMAM monitoring and coaching to all health facilities	-	4	4	Fully implemented
2015	Supplies	Carry out SMC drugs distribution	-	4	4	Fully implemented
	Staff capacity building and supervision	Carried out CMAM monitoring and coaching to all health facilities	-	4	4	Fully implemented
2016	Supplies	Carry out SMC drugs distribution	-	4	2	Fully implemented
2016	Staff capacity building and supervision	Carry out CMAM monitoring and coaching to all health facilities	-	4	4	Fully implemented
2016	Public education	Implement MCHNIP activities at all levels	-	4	4	Fully implemented
2017	Public education	Carry out SMC drugs distribution	-	4	2	Fully implemented
2017	Public education	Carry out CMAM monitoring and coaching to all	-	4	3	Fully implemented

		health facilities				
2017		Implemented MCHNIP activities at all levels	-	4	3	Fully implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	Policy Objective: Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices	Dangers of harmful cultural practices on the child.	Assist in resettling abandoned and orphaned children	0	10	2	Only 2 orphans identified
			Educate people on the dangers of child migration and betrothal.	0	55 women groups to be sensitized on the dangers of child migration.	25 women groups sensitized in the four area council. (45%)	Target not met due to inadequate funding.
2015	Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural		Sensitize communities about the effects of child abuse.	0.	Ten (10) identified communities to be sensitized on child abuse and its effects.	Fifteen (15) communities were sensitized across the district.	Target exceeded due to support from National Commission on Culture.

	practices						
	Create awareness on the dangers of teenage pregnancy.		Sensitization on the dangers of teenage pregnancy.	0	10 Dagaare speaking communities to be sensitised on the dangers of teenage pregnancy	10 Dagaare speaking communities were sensitised on the dangers of teenage pregnancy	Fully implemented
2016	Intensify public education programmes on dangers of children's rights abuse and harmful cultural practices	Child rights and responsibilities.	Sensitize Ten (10)communities and Ten (10) schools on dangers of child right abuse using child protection tool rollout.	0	One thousand pupils (1000), Ten communities (10)	Thousand three hundred and seven (1307) people were sensitized in ten communities on Child protection and Thousand four hundred and eighty (1480) pupils in ten (10) schools.	Fully implemented with the support from UNICEF.

		Dangers of Early Child Marriage.	Sensitize Fifteen(15) communities about the dangers of early child marriage on the girl child.	-	Fifteen (15) Sissaala speaking communities	Fifteen Sissaala communities sensitized.	Fully implemented with the support from National Commission on Culture.
		Boy's and Girl's roles Analysis	Sensitize Twenty (20) households per community in Ten (10)communities on the stereotype roles played by the Girl Child in the community.	-	Twenty (20) households and Ten (10) Schools District wide.	Twenty (20) households and Ten (10) schools sensitized	Fully implemented
2017	Training and building capacity of 180 Natural leaders on Conflict Management and resolution	The Role of natural leaders in conflict management and resolution.	Capacity Building Training for Natural Leaders on Conflict Management.	0	180 Natural Leaders District Wide.	180	Fully implemented
	Organize food demonstration in 20 communities	Importance of Food Nutrition.	Training of women groups in 20 communities on Nutrition.	0	Women groups in 20 communities to be trained on importance of nutrition.	Training organised in12 communities	Fully implemented

	Training/ Capacity building for Staff	Community Mobilisation And Report Writing.	Staff Training on effective community mobilisation and report Writing.	0	Two (2) Trainings to be organized for Staff.	Yet to Undertaken	be	Not implemented
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Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
	Policy Objective: Ensure effective integration of PWDs into society					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015		Assist PWDs to undertake economic activities	0	Assist 150 PWDs to undertake economic activities district wide	Not done No funding	Not implemented
. 2015		Provide a rehabilitation centre for the disable in the District	0	1 rehabilitation centre to be provided.	Not done	Not implemented
2016	Create an enabling environment to ensure the active involvement of PWDs in mainstream society	Update data on disability and other vulnerable groups	0	Identify and register PWD's in the district for Social Intervention programmes.	Not done	Not implemented

2016	Create an enabling environment to ensure the active involvement of PWDs in mainstream society	Organize Regular Meetings with PWDs	0	At least one meeting per quarter within each area council with People With Disabilities (PWD's)	0	Not implemented
2016		Sensitize Communities on Disability Issues	0	Ten (10) communities to be sensitized	0	Not implemented
2016	Create an enabling environment to ensure the active involvement of PWDs in mainstream society	Support PWDs to establish businesses on their own.	0	People With Disability to be supported economically to establish livelihood.	Fourteen (14) People With Disability were supported economically to start their own businesses to help reduce poverty.	Fully implemented
2016		Support PWDS to further their studies or education.	0	People With Disabilities to be supported in their field of education.	Fourteen (14) People With Disability were supported financially to support their education.	Only 14 PWD's were supported due to inadequate funding
2016		Support PWDS to access healthcare delivery	0	120 People With Disabilities to be supported to be enrolled on NHIS to be able to access healthcare delivery.	Fifteen (15) People With Disability were supported financially to access healthcare.	Only 15 PWD's were supported due to inadequate funding
2017	LEAP and Disability Fund	Sensitize communities on the Intended Use	0	Two thousand (2000) LEAP beneficiaries to	Eight hundred and fifty LEAP members were sensitized on the	Target not met due to inadequate funding

		of the LEAP and Disability Fund to the Beneficiaries		be sensitized on the Intended or the Proper usage of the LEAP money.	proper usage of the LEAP fund.	
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Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
	Policy Objective: Livelihood empowerment for poverty reduction					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			Target	Achievement		
2014	Dry season gardening	To improve nutrition and employment creation	0	Mother to Mother Support Group (MTMSG) in Karni to engage in Dry Season Gardening to improve nutrition.	MTMSG engaged into dry season gardening in Karni.	Group proactive.
2014	Livelihood empowerment	Rebagging of Iodized Salt, Milling and fortification	-	Sensitize Women Groups on how to reduce Iodine deficiency diseases (Goitre) and create employment in the district.	MTMSG in the district sensitized on ways of reducing Iodine Deficiency Diseases and Rebagging of Iodised Salt.	Fully implemented
2015	Formation of Trade Association	Formation of Hair dresser's and Tailors association	-	Enhancing professionalism in trade	Two (2) trade associations formed.	Fully implemented

2015	Skilled training	Batik tie-dye and soap making	-	Forty (40) people to be trained in Tie-dye and soap making across the district.	Thirty (30) people trained.	Limited funding.
2015	Complementary Income Generating Scheme (CIGS)	Sensitization and screening of LEAP and GSOP beneficiaries into CIGS programme	0	Fifteen (15) LEAP and GSOP beneficiary communities to be sensitized and screened for CIGS programme.	Fifteen (15) beneficiaries sensitized and screened for onward training and distribution of materials and equipment for CIGS programme.	Programme ongoing.
2016	Complementary Income Generating Scheme (CIGS)	Training of Qualified LEAP and GSOP beneficiaries into CIGS programme	0	Qualified LEAP and GSOP beneficiaries to be trained in various enterprises for CIGS programme.	Qualified beneficiaries trained and items distributed.	Programme ongoing.
2016	Shea butter/ Groundnut processing	Training of women groups into Income generating activities	-	Three Women groups to be trained in Shea butter processing to generate income.	Women trained assisted by Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Fully implemented
2016	Refresher training	Beauty care and Hair dressing refresher training	-	Two (2) Refresher training for		

				existing groups in beauty care and hair dressing business.		
2017	Complementary Income Generating Scheme (CIGS)	Items distribution to Qualified LEAP and GSOP beneficiaries into CIGS programme	0	Materials and equipments to be distributed to all qualified beneficiaries into CIGS programme.	Qualified beneficiaries trained and items distributed.	Distribution ongoing.
2017	Monitoring	Monitoring of Income Generating Activity groups	0	Groups into Income Generating Activities to be monitored and strengthened to boost productivity and reduce poverty.	Yet to be initiated.	Not implemented
2017	Group formation	Formation and strengthen of Community based income generating activity groups	0	Twenty (20) new Income Generating groups to be formed in the areas of Savings and Loans, as well as Crop and Animal farming.	Yet to be executed.	Not implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
	Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Improving the maintenance of roads	Routine maintenance of feeder roads Gummor-Chung and Suke	3,634km	473.7km	8.00km Gummor-Chung and Suke, Kpare-Nawie-Piina etc FR maintained	Fully implemented
2014	Improving the maintenance of roads	Emergency repair works on road FR	3,634km	163km	163km FR Tumu-Gwollu and Hamile, Tumu-Gwollu and Hamile, Cheboggu-Piina	Fully implemented
2014	Improving the maintenance of roads	Routine maintenance of feeder road (GOG)	-	8.00km	8km Gummor-Chung and Suke feeder road maintained	Fully implemented
2014	Improving the maintenance of roads	Routine maintenance of road (18.5km)	-	18.5km	18.5km Routine maintenance of road at Karni-Koo	Fully implemented
2015	Improving the maintenance of roads	Rehabilitation of feeder roads	-	5.6km	5.6km Feeder Roads rehabilitated at Samoa-Gbal and SinaDindee	Fully implemented
2015	Improving the maintenance of roads	Emergency repair works on road Routine maintenance	-	45-55km	45-55km feeder road maintained at Tumu-Gwollu and Hamile	Fully implemented
2016	Improving the maintenance	Spot improvement and	-	5	Roads reshaped at Lambussie, Billaw,	Fully implemented

	of roads	reshaping of feeder roads in the district			Piina, Sentu and Kohuo	
2016	Improving accessibility to communities	Construction of 7No. Culvert	-	7	7 No. Culvert constructed at Sina-Dindee	Fully implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA:INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
	Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Improving access to electricity to communities	Procure 300 NO electrical poles	300	300	300No. Poles procured and distributed	Fully implemented
2015	Improving access to electricity to communities	Procure 300No. electricity poles		300	Not done	Not implemented Inadequate funds
2016	Improving access to electricity to communities	Procure 100No. electricity poles	-	1000	Not done	Inadequate funds
2016	Improving access to electricity to communities	DA has received 200 pieces of street lights for distribution to communities	-	200	200 street lights distributed to communities	Fully implemented
2016	Improving access to electricity to	Connection to the national grid	35	6	Dahile , Lambu, Chebogo, Samoa-Lung, Billaw and	Fully implemented

	communities				Kpare under SHEP completed	
2017	Improving access to electricity to communities	Continue with the street naming and property addressing system		10	Not done	Not implemented Inadequate funds
2017		Wiring of 7No.CHPS compounds		7	Not done	Not implemented Inadequate funds
2017	Improving access to electricity to communities	Maintenance and installation of street lights in selected communities to improve security		4	Maintenance of street light carried out	Maintenance was successful

Period	THEMATIC AREA:INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
	Policy Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Improving orderly housing settlement in the district	Develop layout	0	Lay out for Lanmbussie	Not done	Discussion with town and country planning on-going
2015	Improving orderly housing settlement in the district	Develop layout	0	Lay out for Lanmbussie	Not done	Discussion with town and country planning on-going
2016	Improving	Develop layout	0	Lay out for	Not done	Discussion with town

	orderly housing settlement in the district			Lanmbussie		and country planning on-going
2017	Improving orderly housing settlement in the district	Develop layout	1	1	Not done	Discussion with town and country planning on-going

Period	THEMATIC AREA:INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Improving water coverage in the district	Drilling of 11No. Boreholes	253	11	11 boreholes drilled and fixed with hand pumps	Fully implemented
2014	Improving water coverage in the district	Provide small town water system	3	1	1No. Small town water provided at Piina	Fully implemented
2014	Improving water coverage in the district	Rehabilitate 2No. Small town water system	2	2	Environmental impact assessment carried out	Weighting for funding from donors
2014	Improving water coverage in the district	Rehabilitation of 18no. boreholes	253	18	18No. Boreholes rehabilitated	Fully implemented
2015	Improving	Counterpart	264	40	40 drilled and 38	Fully implemented

	water coverage in the district	funding for 40No. boreholes			installed with hand pumps and 2 with stones	
2015	Improving water coverage in the district	Drilled 4 No. Boreholes to communities	302	4	1 No. Borehole constructed and mechanized at Panna	Fully implemented
2016	Improving water coverage in the district	Drilled 5 No. Boreholes to communities	303	5	7 No. boreholes drilled in selected communities	Fully implemented
2017	Improving water coverage in the district	Drilled 5No. Boreholes to communities	310	5	5 No. boreholes drilled	Fully implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA:INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS					
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities					
	Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)			MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Construction of institutional latrines	61	3 institutional latrines	3No. four seater (4) KVIP constructed at Hamile, Chetu and Gberkuo	Fully implemented
2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Acquire and develop 1 final waste disposal sites	0	1 final disposal sites	0	Not implemented

2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Disinfect institutional latrines and urinals	194	Disinfect all institutional Latrines, urinals and dumping sites	274 Latrines, urinals and dumping sites disinfected	Fully implemented
2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Dislodge refuse	-	Regular dislodgement of solid waste	Routine dislodgement carried	Fully implemented
2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Procure sanitary equipment and tools	0	Sanitary equipments procured	Not done	Not implemented
2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Provide 2No. motorcycles to the DWST	0	2No. motorbikes procured	Not done	Not implemented
2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Train construction artisans on constructing low cost latrines	0	Latrine artisans trained	40 people train on latrine construction	Fully implemented Supported by UNICEF
2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Construction of slaughter houses and abattoirs in Lambussie and Piina	0	2No. slaughter houses	2No.slaughter houses constructed at Lambussie and Piina	Fully implemented
2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Sensitise butchers and food vendors on proper hygienic practices	0	All butchers and food vendors	142 butchers and food vendors Sensitized and medically screened	Fully implemented
2014	Improving environmental sanitation	Clean-up exercises	-	Public places	Routine monthly clean up exercises carried out	Fully implemented
2015	Improving environmental	Construction of institutional	64	3 institutional latrines	3 No. Institutional latrines constructed at	Fully implemented

	sanitation	latrines			Hamile, Suke and Samoa	
2015	Improving environmental sanitation	Acquire and develop 1 final waste disposal sites	0	1 final disposal sites	Not done	Not implemented
2015	Improving environmental sanitation	Disinfect institutional latrines and urinals	194	Disinfect all institutional Latrines, urinals and dumping sites	432 Latrines, urinals and dumping sites disinfected	Fully implemented
2015	Improving environmental sanitation	Dislodgement of refuse	-	Routine dislodgement of solid waste	Routine dislodgement of solid waste carried	Fully implemented
2015	Improving environmental sanitation	Provide 2No. motorcycles to the DWST	0	2No. motorbikes procured	Not done	Not implemented
2015	Improving environmental sanitation	Clean-up exercises	-	Monthly clean up exercise	Routine Monthly clean up exercises carried	Fully implemented
2016	Improving environmental sanitation	Construction of institutional latrines	67	3 institutional latrines	1No. 6seaterWC constructed at Hamile	Fully implemented
2016	Improving environmental sanitation	Rehabilitation of 10 -seater KVIP Toilet	67	1	10No. Seater KVIP toilet rehabilitated at Hamile	Fully implemented
2016	Improving environmental sanitation	Acquire and develop 1 final waste disposal sites	0	1 final disposal sites	0	Not implemented
2016	Improving environmental	Disinfect institutional	194	All institutional latrines, urinals	526 Latrines, urinals and dumping sites	Fully implemented

	sanitation	latrines and urinals		and dump sites	disinfected	
2016	Improving environmental sanitation	Dislodge toilets and refuse	-	Routine dislodgement of solid waste	Routine dislodgement of solid waste carried	Fully implemented
2016	Improving environmental sanitation	Provide 2No. motorcycles to the DWST	0	2No. motorbikes procured	0	Not implemented
2016	Improving environmental sanitation	Trigger communities and schools using CLTS/SLTS to end open defecation	5 open defecation free (ODF) communities	20 ODF communities	12 ODF communities	Fully implemented Supported by UNICEF
2016	Improving environmental sanitation	Training of community volunteers		75 community volunteers	66 community volunteers	UNICEF support
2016	Improving environmental sanitation	Distribution of litter bins	-	-	690 litter bins Supplied by MLGRD	Implemented but not in the MTDP.
2017	Improving environmental sanitation	Construction of institutional latrines	69	2 institutional latrines	2No. 2 seaterinstitutional laterines constructed at Tapumu and Piina CHPS	Construction of 1No.12 seaterwcat Lambussie could not be done due to non-release of DDF funds
2017	Improving environmental sanitation	Carry out CLTS activities to end open defecation	12 ODF communities	36	25 ODF communities	Fully implemented With support from UNICEF
2017	Improving environmental sanitation	Dislodge toilets and refuse	-	Routine dislodgement of solid waste	Routine dislodgement of solid waste carried	Fully implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	Policy Objective: Promote Agriculture mechanization						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Agriculture mechanization	Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of Dugouts	-	3	3No. dugouts rehabilitated at Kpare Bangwon, and Billaw	Fully implemented
2014	Agriculture mechanization	Infrastructure	Construct 1No. 2 bedroom semi-detached extension staff quarters	2	2	Not done	Not implemented
2014	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Facilitate supply of subsidized fertilizer to farmers	12,000 farmers	400	160 farmers supplied with subsidized (40% covered)	Inadequate input dealers in the district
	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Train 400 block farmers on improved technologies of crop production	0	400	0	Not implemented
2014	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Vaccinate livestock , poultry and small ruminant against scheduled diseases	1500	1500	1200	Unwillingness for livestock farmers to pay for veterinary services
2014		Capacity	Train 400	400	400	350	Low knowledge of farmers

	Agriculture mechanization	building	farmers on the safe use and handling of agro-chemical /pesticides				for handling agro-chemicals
2014	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Organize tractor services for farmers	25 tractors	2500 farmers	800 40% covered	Ongoing
2014	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Register all agro-inputs dealers.	30	30.	10 inputs dealers registered	Most agro input dealers do no register but sell indiscriminately
2014	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Educate dealers the laws on agro-chemicals.		all agro-inputs dealers.	10 inputs dealers educated on handling and use of agro-inputs	Fully implemented
2014	Agriculture mechanization	Meetings and monitoring	Organize farmers Day celebration by the end of December 2014	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Agriculture mechanization	Meetings and monitoring	Conduct 4No. Quarterly monitoring and evaluation exercise	4	4	4	Fully implemented
2015	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Facilitate supply of subsidized fertilizer to farmers	12,160 farmers	1000	400 farmers supplied with subsidized (40% covered)	Inadequate input dealers in the district
2015	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Train 400 block farmers on improved	0	400	0	Not implemented

			technologies of crop production				
2015	Agriculture mechanization		Vaccinate livestock , poultry and small ruminant against scheduled diseases	1500	1500	1200	Unwillingness for livestock farmers to pay for veterinary services
2015	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Train 400 farmers on the safe use and handling of agro-chemical /pesticides	400	400	350	Low knowledge of farmers for handling agro-chemicals
2015	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Organize tractor services for farmers	25 tractors	2500 farmers	800	40% covered
	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Register all agro-inputs dealers.	30	30.	12 inputs dealers registered	Most agro input dealers do no register but sell indiscriminately
2015	Agriculture mechanization	Meetings and monitoring	Organize farmers Day celebration by the end of December 2015	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2015	Agriculture mechanization	Meetings and monitoring	Conduct 4No. Quarterly monitoring and evaluation exercise	4	4	4 No, quarterly monitoring carried out	Fully implemented
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Facilitate supply of	1260 farmers	1,000	500 farmers supplied with	Inadequate input dealers in the district

			subsidized fertilizer to farmers			subsidized	Farmers purchased subsidized fertilizer from Nandom
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Organize tractor services for farmers	25 tractors	2500 farmers	1000	40% covered
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Infrastructure	Rehabilitate two AEAs quarters	2	2	Not done	Not implemented
2016		Infrastructure	Rehabilitate dugout	2	2	Dugout rehabilitated	On-going
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Train 1,600 block farmers on improved technologies of crop production	1600	0	0	Beneficiaries did not recover for project to continue
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Sensitize 320 selected farmers in 60 communities on the use of improved crop varieties	320	320	650` 200 farmers were supplied with improved maize seeds (WANDATA) 450 (Cowpea, Soya, sorghum and groundnuts)	Fully implemented
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Train 9 AESs on the agronomic practices of improved crop varieties	9	9	6 1 AEAs dead and 2 retired	Fully implemented
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Training farmers on	87	87	87 Farmers were trained in ,small	Fully implemented

			improved livestock , poultry and fish production technologies			ruminants , pig poultry facilitated and crass cutter by GSOP and JICA	
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Vaccinate livestock , poultry and small ruminant against scheduled diseases	1500	1500	1200	Unwillingness for livestock farmers to pay for veterinary services
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Train 400 farmers on the safe use and handling of agro-chemical /pesticides	400	400	800	Agro-inputs fairs were organized for farmers facilitated by CARE INTERNATIONAL and PRUDA
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Register all agro-inputs dealers.	30	30.	15 inputs dealers registered	Agro-input dealers were registered with EPA facilitated by CARE INTERNATIONAL and PRUDA
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Organize a pre-season planning and forecasting for farmers	150	150	150 farmers organized for pre-season planning and farming	Fully implemented
2016	Agriculture mechanization	Meetings and monitoring	Organize farmers Day celebration by the end of December 2016	1	1	1	Fully implemented

2016	Agriculture mechanization	Meetings and monitoring	Conduct 4No. Quarterly monitoring and evaluation exercise	4	4	4	Fully implemented
2017	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Training of 10 improve seed producers for maize, cowpea, and soya	10	10	Maize 4, Cowpea 3 Soya 3	Fully implemented
2017	Agriculture mechanization	Capacity building	Organize a pre-season planning and forecasting for farmers	150	150	0	Not implemented
2017	Agriculture mechanization	Provision of inputs	Register farmers to participate in planting for food and jobs	-	500	470	Fully implemented

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	Policy Objective: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Deepen the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through	Performance reviews	Organize periodic reviews on implementation of plan and budget	-	2 No. reviews	Only annual review organised	Inadequate resource to carry out the mid-year review

	the participatory process at all levels						
	Deepen the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels	Participatory Monitoring of projects and programmes	Organize quarterly monitoring	-	4	4 No. quarterly monitoring carried out	Fully implemented
	Strengthening the decentralized structures	Accommodation	Construction of the office of the District Assembly	-	1No. 36 units 2 store block	Substantially completed	Ongoing (80% completed)
2015	Deepen the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels	Performance reviews	Organize periodic reviews on implementation of plan and budget		2 No. reviews	Only annual review organised	Inadequate resource to carry out the mid-year review
	Participatory Monitor of projects and programmes	Participatory Monitor of projects and programmes	Organize quarterly monitoring	-	4	4 No. quarterly monitoring carried out	Fully implemented
	Strengthening the decentralized structures	Strengthening the district sub-structures	Renovation of Area councils	4	3	2No. Area councils renovated at Hamile and Samoa	Fully implemented

2016	Deepen the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels	Performance reviews	Organize periodic reviews on implementation of plan and budget	2 per annum	2 No. reviews	Only mid-year review organised	No resource to carry out the 2016 annual review
	Participatory Monitor of projects and programmes	Participatory Monitor of projects and programmes	Organize quarterly monitoring	-	4	4 No. quarterly monitoring carried out	Fully implemented
2017	Deepen the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels	Performance reviews	Organize periodic reviews on implementation of plan and budget		2 No. reviews	Not done yet	Not implemented
	Participatory Monitor of projects and programmes	Participatory Monitor of projects and programmes	Organize quarterly monitoring	-	4	4 No. quarterly monitoring carried out	Fully implemented
	Participatory planning	DMTDP preparation	Preparation and dissemination of 2018-2021 DMTDP	-	Approved DMTDP for 2018-2021	Plan preparation team constituted, review of 2014-2017 DMTDP done	Ongoing (40% completed)

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	Policy Objective: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Women empowerment	Livelihood empowerment	Train women groups in income generation activities	45	10 women groups	5 women groups trained in soap making, tie and die, shear butter extraction and groundnut oil extraction	Inadequate resources to train all the women groups
	Gil child education	Gil child education	Sensitize communities on the importance of girl child education	0	20 communities	12 communities sensitized	Inadequate resources to cover all communities
2015	Women participation in local governance	Building capacities of women	Train women on politics and leadership	0	All female potential aspirants	12 women trained	3 women contested the District Assembly general elections
	Women empowerment	Livelihood empowerment	Train women groups in income generation activities	5	10 women groups	6 women groups trained in soap making, tie and die, shear butter extraction and groundnut oil extraction	Inadequate resources to train all the women groups
2016	Women empowerment	HIV/AIDS education	Sensitize women groups on HIV/AIDS	0	15	11 women groups sensitized	Inadequate resources
	Women	Livelihood	Train women	11	15 women	8 women groups	Inadequate resources

	empowerment	empowerment	groups in income generation activities		groups	trained and supported in various enterprises	to train all the women groups
2017	Women empowerment	HIV/AIDS education	Sensitize women groups on HIV/AIDS	11	10	5 women groups sensitized	Inadequate resources
	Women empowerment	Livelihood empowerment	Train women groups in income generation activities	19	10 women groups	5 women groups trained and supported in various enterprises	Inadequate resources to train all the women groups

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	Policy Objective: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically & globally						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competences		Business counseling	0	30 MSEs	45MSEs	Fully implemented
			Basic CBT in rabbit rearing	0	25 participants	38 participants	Fully implemented
							Fully implemented
			Basic CBT in Groundnut processing	0	50 participants	51 participants	Fully implemented
2015	Invest in human		Business counselling	45	90 participants	126 participants	Fully implemented

resources with relevant modern skills and competences		Sensitization on BAC/REP/NBSSI/Agri Business in the District	0	500 participants	303 participants	Could not meet target due to inadequate resources and poor target session
		Basic CBT in Guinea Fowl rearing	0	25 participants	34 participants	Fully implemented
		Basic CBT in Shea Butter Processing	0	199 participants	197 participants	Target not achieved due to some participants not attending the training programme
		Group Strengthening	0	20 participants	17 participants	Selected groups had only 17 members so target was achieved
		Basic CBT in hairdressing and body care	0	20 participants	15 participants	Target was not met due to re-location of some clients
		Basic CBT in Poultry Rearing	0	25 participants	26 participants	Fully implemented
2016	Invest in human resources with relevant modern	Basic CBT in Piggery	0	25 participants	25 participants	Fully implemented
		Basic CBT in Soap making	0	50 participants	48 participants	Fully implemented
		Basic CBT in Guinea Fowl Rearing	34	50 participants	46 participants	Fully implemented
		Basic CBT in Beekeeping	0	25 Participants	26 [participants	Fully implemented
		Basic CBT in Fashion and Designing	0	25 participants	17 participant	Fully implemented

	skills and competences		Basic CBT in Baking and Confectionary	0	25 participant	27 participant	Fully implemented
			Basic CBT in Shea Butter Processing	197	25 participant	26 were trained	Fully implemented
			Basic CBT in Cosmetics/Bleach Production	0	15 participants	15 participants	Fully implemented
			Distribution of items to selected GSOP beneficiaries	0	366 beneficiaries	366 beneficiaries receive required items	Fully implemented
			Business Counselling		60 participants	72 participants	Fully implemented
2017	Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competences		Distribution of items to selected LEAP beneficiaries		215 beneficiaries	215 beneficiaries	Fully implemented
			Distribution of working capital to 366 GSOP beneficiaries in the ff business activity areas; shea/groundnut processing, soap making, poultry, piggery and small ruminants		366 beneficiaries	Shea/groundnut=168 Soap making =6 Poultry= 36 Piggery=22 Small ruminant=50 Total=282	84 beneficiaries are still yet to be serve with their required working capital.

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline				MTDP Target	Achievement		

				(2013)			
2014	Support the creation of business opportunities		Basic CBTg in Entrepreneurship	0	25 participants	34 participants	Fully implemented
			Link local entrepreneurs to credit facilities	0	20 clients	12clients	Fully implemented
			Encourage entrepreneurs to form groups	0	5 LBAs	5 LBAs	Fully implemented
			Training on credit management and repayment	0	20 MSEs	0	Not implemented
2015	Support the creation of business opportunities		Training on credit management and repayment	0	20 MSEs	0	Not implemented
			Facilitate access to start up kits	366	20MSEs 10LBAs	0	No start up kits were received
			Facilitate access to credit	12	10 clients 2LBAs	4 clients 1LBA	Implemented
2016	Support the creation of business opportunities		Facilitate access to credit	16	20 clients	4	Only 4MSEs were supported
2017	Support the creation of business opportunities		Organise Business Orientation Seminars	0	60 MSEs	0	Not implemented

1.2.9: TREND ANALYSIS OF SOME DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS, 2014-2017

Table 1. 2: Educational Sector Indicators (2013-2017)

S/N	Indicators	2013 (Baseline)	2014 Targets	2014 Actual	2015 Targets	2015 Actual	2016 Targets	2016 Actual	2017 Targets	2017 Actual
1	Gross Enrolment Rate (KG)	117.4	129.2	132	128.2	155.4	127.3	112.7	127	124.70%
2	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary)	86.6	91.3	92.9	94.7	102.1	98.7	93.2		
3	Gross Enrolment Rate (JHS)	60.7	63.4	59.3	68.8	63.2	73.4	62.7		
4	Net Enrolment Rate (KG)	94.6	100.8	128.1	100	128.4	99.3	92	99.3	94.50%
5	Net Enrolment Rate (primary)	75.6	69.8	91.9	72.4	92.5	75.5	84.7	75.5	89.80%
6	Net Enrolment Rate (JHS)	42.5	44.4	57.4	48.2	47.9	51.1	40.6	51.1	42.00%
	GENDER PARITY INDEX									
7	Primary	1.02	1.07	1.03	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.07		
8	JHS	1.08	1.09	1.05	1.14	1.02	1.19	1.12		
9	Completion rate by gender in basic Education level	44.6	45	44.6	53	43.7	57.8	46	57.8	87.60%
10	Pupil Teacher Ratio	35	35	36	37	43	37	38		
11	Pupil Text Book Ratio	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1	1		
12	BECE Pas Rate	22.1	60.0	13.9	60.0	16.4	60.0	34.6	60.0	35.6

Table 1. 3: Health Sector Indicators (2013-2017)

	Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2017 Actual
1	< 1 year measles immunization (Routine)	1336	2228	1457	2270	1418	1872	1386	2394	1574
2	< 5 years malnutrition	79	256	95	186	135	191	123	165	96
3	Penta 3 immunization coverage	1408	2228	1510	2270	1380	1872	1501	2394	1652
4	Supervised Deliveries	-	2227	771	2270	747	1872	798	1894	763
5	Outpatient per capita	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9
6	Population doctor ratio	54648:0	-	55684:0	-	56751:0	-	57829:1	59853:3	59853:1
7	Population nurse ratio	1188:1	-	1160:1	-	604:1	-	421:1	-	464:1
8	ANC coverage(at least 4 visits)	-	2227	1106	2270	1127	1872	1113	1894	1402

Table 1. 4: Agricultural sector indicators, Yield/hectare (in metric tons) (2013-2017)

	Crops	2013 (Baseline)	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2017 Actual
1	Maize	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.96	1.5	1.153	1.5	1.067
2	Rice	0.8	1.0	0.84	1.5	1.008	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.48
3	Millet	0.50	1.0	0.55	1.0	0.66	1.0	0.78	1.0	0.72
4	Sorghum	0.53	1.0	0.56	1.0	0.68	1.0	0.80	1.0	0.73
5	Yam	10.1	15	8.5	15	12.3	15	14.76	15	0.62
6	G'nuts	0.65	1.0	0.75	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.08	1.5	1.01
7	Cowpea	0.70	1.0	0.73	1.0	0.88	1.0	0.90		2.29

Table 1. 5: Production in Hectars (Cropped Area)

S/N	Indicator	Crop	2013 (Baseline)	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 target	2017 actual
1	HA	Maize	2050	2500	2350	3000	2820	3500	3384	3500	3782
2	HA	Rice	446	500	460	600	552	700	662.4	720	739
3	HA	Millet	6460	6000	6450	7000	7740	10000	9288	11000	1079
4	HA	Sorghum	7509	7500	7420	8000	8904	10000	10684.8	11000	11948
5	HA	Yam	525	500	530	600	636	700	763.2	750	852
6	HA	G'nuts	8681	8000	8650	10000	10380	12000	12456	12500	13929
7	HA	cowpea	5540	5000	5530	6000	6636	7000	7650	8000	8905

Table 1. 6: Yield of selected crops (in Metric Tonnes)

S/N	Crop	2013 (Baseline)	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2017 Actual
1	Maize	1640	2000	1880	2000	2256	2500	2707.2	2500	2501
2	Rice	357	500	386	500	463.2	500	555.8	550	512
3	Millet	3230	3500	3548	4000	4257.6	4500	5109.12	5500	4612
4	Sorghum	3980	4000	4155	4500	4986	5000	5983.2	6000	5529
5	Yam	5231	5000	5433	5500	6519.6	6000	7923.52	7000	7230
6	G'nuts	5643	8500	8650	10000	10380	12000	12456	13000	8632
7	cowpea	3878	4000	4037	4500	4844.4	5000	5236	5500	5372

Table 1. 7: Livestock Production

S/N	Species	2013 (Baseline)	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2017 Actual
1	cattle	12,087	12,500	13,209	13,000	13,760	13,500	14,689	11,500	11,490
2	sheep	15,891	16,500	16,746	17,000	16,725	17,000	16,980	11,500	11,173
3	goats	16,019	16,500	16,956	17,000	17,089	18,000	17,641	27,500	27,568
4	pigs	5,971	6,000	6,984	7,000	7,250	7,500	7,408	14,500	14,012
5	poultry	612,387	650,000	668,065	700,000	651,901	700,000	640,012		25,710

Table 1. 8: Social protection and vulnerability

	Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Actual
1	# of LEAP beneficiaries	-	-	-	4029	6999	0	6999	6999
2	# of Reported cases of child abuse	-	-	4	10	3	8	5	2
3	# of reported elopement cases	-	-	-	5	0	5	2	1
4	# of people with disabilities	-	-	-	800	1034	1200	1017	1515
5	# of indigenes registered with NHIS	-	-	-	200	1715	2500	3995	4922

Table 1. 9: Water and sanitation

	Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	2014 Targets	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2017 Actual
1	Number of ODF communities	5	15	5	15	5	25	8	25	19
2	Proportion of pop with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	3%	10%	5%	10%	6%	10%	9%	40%	32%
3	% of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water	69%	70%	65%	80%	70%	80%	75%	80%	76.95

Table 1. 10: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	230,253.00	230,253.00	229,598.02	-	661.97	229,598.02	
2015	530,253.00	530,253.00	338,616.12	-	191,636.88	338,616.12	-
2016	530,253.00	530,253.00	389,453.64	-	140,799.36	389,453.64	-
2017	506,340.00	506,340.00	682,696.66	-	176,356.66	682,696.66	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	2,462,244.80	2,462,244.80	2,702,464.03	-	-240,219.23	2,422,810.33	279,653.70
2015	4,083,283.35	4,083,283.35	3,256,460.58	-	826,822.77	3,375,906.66	-119,446.08
2016	4,083,283.35	4,083,283.35	1,159,558.40	-	2,923,724.95	2,991,156.44	-1,831,598.04
2017	4,083,283.35	4,083,283.35	1,474,884.04	-	2,608,399.31	1,279,100.88	195,783.16
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	2,462,244.80	2,462,244.80	1,179,427.10		1,282,817.70	1,271,105.61	-91,678.51
2015	4,083,283.35	4,083,283.35	2,339,888.26		1,743,395.09	1,796,125.07	543,763.19
2016	4,083,283.35	4,083,283.35	2,202,497.19		1,880,786.16	1,116,187.03	1,086,310.16
2017	4,083,283.35	4,083,283.35	1,878,658.23		2,204,625.12	1,390,249.78	488,408.45

Table 1. 11: 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	65,470.72			65,470.72	36,413.42	29,057.30	65,470.72	14,935.00	50,535.72	65,470.72	105,598.76	40,128.04
IGF	110,000.00	120,413.86	10,413.86	122,000.00	88,255.00	33,745	122,000.00	109,050.00	33,272.10	120,000.00	115,427.92	4,572.08
DACF	2,381,896.77	743,033.17	1,638,863.60	2,381,896.77	2,695,204.01	313,307.24	2,381,896.77	2,318,278.20	63,618.57	2,381,896.77	1,801,826.84	580,069.93
DDF	455,275.00	694,050.60	238,775.6	455,275.00	356,079.01	99,195.99	455,275.00	586,755.00	131,480.00	455,275.00	-	455,275.00
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Partners	2,006,969.80	1,234,920.62	772,049.18	2,006,969.80	1,518,241.86	488,727.94	2,006,969.80	305,970.01	1,700,999.79	2,006,969.80	167,454.68	1,839,515.12
GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (MP;s HIPC)	120,322.10	25,000.00	95,322.1	120,322.10	100,000.00	20,322.1	120,322.10	2,000.00	118,322.10	120,322.10	40,000.00	80,322.10
Total	65,470.72											

1.2. 10: Key challenges encounter during the implementation of the 2014-2017DMTDP

The implementation of the 2014-2017DMTDP was challenged by the following:

- ✦ Inadequate funds to implement earmarked projects and programmes in the plan
- ✦ Non release of funds for the 2013, 2014, 2015 District Development Facility (DDF) resulting from the FOAT assessments of respective years
- ✦ Non release of funds from World Bank for the implementation of the Sustainable Rural Water projects in the plan.
- ✦ Delay by contractors in the delivery of projects
- ✦ slow pace of work in the execution of GETFUND projects due to delay in payment
- ✦ National level directives to implement certain government priority projects not captured in AAPs
- ✦ Emergency activities implemented outside the AAPs due to disasters and unforeseen circumstances

1.2.11 Lessons learnt and their implications for development

The 2014- 2017 DMTDP was drawn based on the assumptions that:

1. There will be adequate and timely release of DACF which is the main source of funding for the District Assembly.
2. Funding and other logistical support from donors/development partners will be fulfilled.
3. Internal sources of revenue such as rates, fees, fines, licenses, rents, investment and other miscellaneous sources will increase as the years rolled by.

Unfortunately however, a careful review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP showed that some Programmes, projects, activities and objectives contained in the plan could not be carried out due to the following reasons;

- Inadequate Internally generated revenues
- Inadequate and untimely release of DACF.
- Dwindling and unpredictable donor funds
- Limited fiscal decentralization from the national, regional and district levels.
- Limited capacity of sector departments and sub-district structures to plan and implement development programmes due to lack of qualified personnel and logistics.

1.2.12 implications and recommendation

These lessons learnt from the review have certain implications for development and will go a long way to influence the next Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021 DMTDP). For instance, it can be seen that relying solely on the DACF and Donor Funding to implement projects and programmes is not helping the District Assembly.

The DA will have to draw programmes and projects that it can adequately cater for in view of the unreliable nature of the DACF and Donor Funding. DA will also have to strengthen its local structures and intensify local revenue mobilization through the engagement of committed revenue collectors, checking of leakages in the system and also explore new sources of revenue.

The District Assembly may have to also re-prioritize its development focus to target sectors and or interventions that will diversify livelihood activities to expand the local economy for job creation and enhanced incomes. This indirectly, will boost local revenue performance and ultimately increase investment. To achieve this, a deliberate effort should be made to develop and implement a comprehensive local economic development (LED) strategy in the next four years. The strategy should be comprehensive and good enough to attract external funding while exploring the existing local resources (both human and financial) to accomplish the goal.

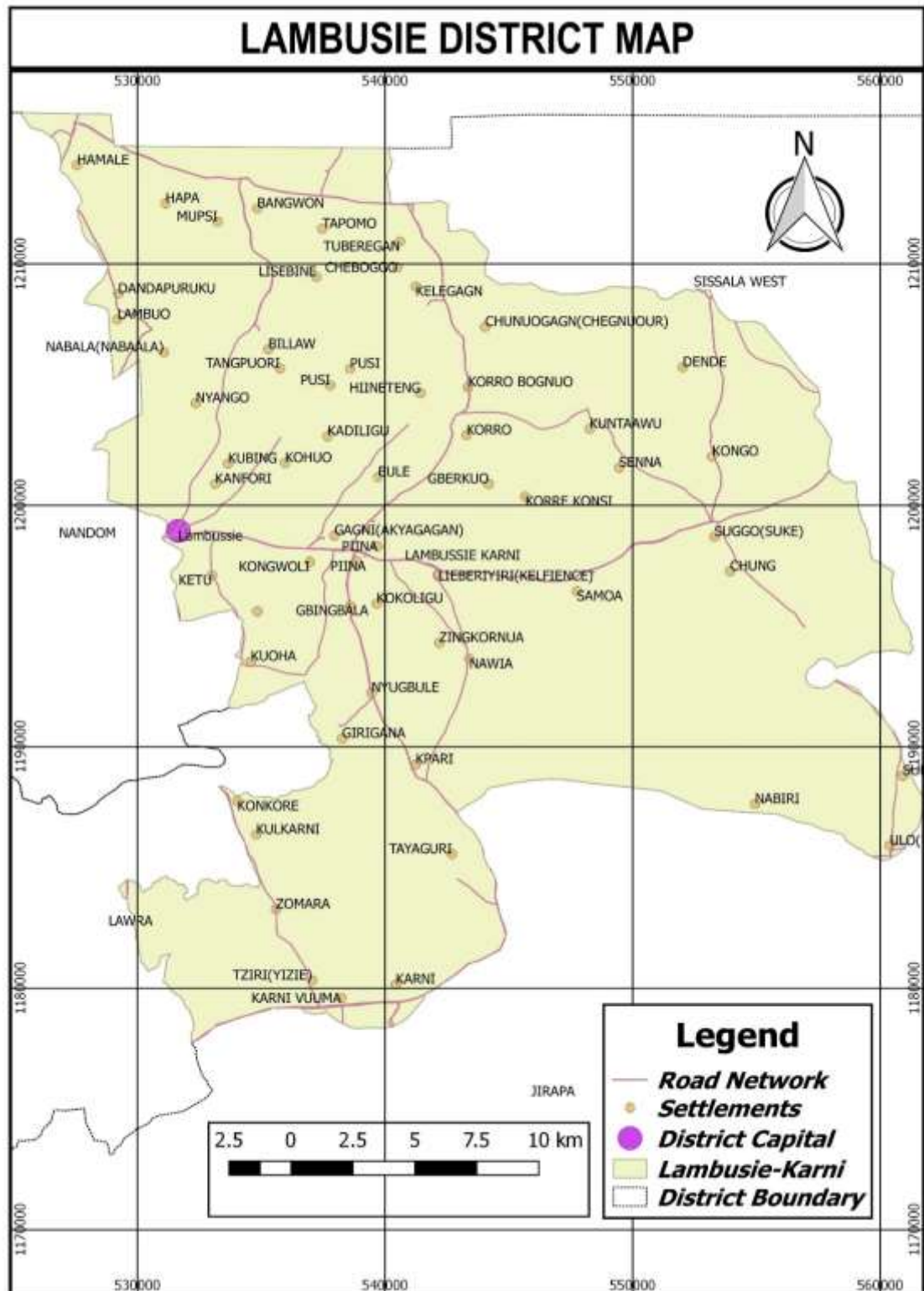
1.3: BASELINE PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

1.3.1: Physical and Natural Environment

1.3.1.1 Location and Size

The Lambussie District is one of the eleven (11) districts in the Upper West Region of northern Ghana. The district was created from the Jirapa-Lambussie District Assembly by a Legislative Instrument (LI 1849) in 2007, and was inaugurated on 29 February 2008. The Lambussie District lies in the north-western corner of the Upper West Region of Ghana. It shares boundaries to the South with Jirapa District, to the East with Sissala West District, to the West with the Lawra and Nandom Districts and to the North with Burkina Faso. The District, therefore, serves as the National Gate way to Burkina Faso. The capital of the district is Lambusie. Other major towns in Lambusie district include Hamile, Samoa, Billaw, Piina and Karni. The location of the District is strategic as its proximity to Burkina Faso could enhance cross border trade and other mutual relationships in terms of exchange of ideas for the development of the District. However, it also poses a tendency of influx of foreigners, including Fulani herdsmen, spread of diseases, and cross boarder crime. Bellow is the draft map of the District.

Figure 1. 1: Settlement map of Lambusie District



1.3.1.2 Climate and Vegetation

The District is situated in the Tropical Continental Climatic Zone with mean-annual temperature ranging between 28 and 31 degrees Celsius. It experiences a single rainy season which starts in June and ends in October giving way to a long dry season usually from November to May. The district also experiences an erratic pattern of rainfall which varies from year to year resulting occasionally in intermittent drought and flooding. Annual rainfall ranges between 900-1,100mm.

The District lies within the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation with light undergrowth and scattered trees. Trees such as shear, dawadawa and baobab are ubiquitous in the District. These trees are of economic importance as most people depend on them for their livelihood. However, notwithstanding the importance of these trees, indiscriminate felling of trees especially for firewood, charcoal and other related activities have put excessive pressure on the trees, making them stand the risk of extinction. This implies that, there should be a mass campaign to encourage the populace to embark on tree planting rather than indiscriminate felling of the tree species.

Over the past decade there has been dramatic changes in the climatic conditions in terms of climate variability and change increase due to the general global warming as observed world over. The situation has resulted into some climate change stressors in the district and if unchecked, will lead to more devastating stressors going into the future. Tables 1.15, 1.16 and 1.17 present analysis of the climate change and its effects in the district.

Analysis of climate change and its effects

Table 1. 12: Current Conditions (the climate stressors the district currently experienced)

Rainfall:	Wind:	Temperature:	Flooding:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Extreme rainfall events ✦ Drought ✦ Seasonal variability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Severe wind/tropical storms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Prolonged heat waves ✦ Extreme hot days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Flash/surface flooding ✦ River flooding

Table 1. 13: Potential Future Conditions (climate change stressors)

Rainfall:	Wind:	Temperature	Flooding:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Increased frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events ✦ Increased frequency and intensity of drought ✦ Less annual rainfall ✦ Higher seasonal variability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ More severe wind/storms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Increased number and intensity of heat waves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Increased frequency and intensity of flash/surface flooding ✦ Increased intensity, frequency, and extent of river flooding

Table 1. 24: Current and Potential Future Climate Risks

Productivity	Food Security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress (e.g. cassava, cocoa, maize). ✦ Reduced animal feeding and decreased growth rates due to higher temperatures. ✦ Increased prevalence of parasites and diseases that affect crops and livestock due to changing climate conditions. ✦ Decreased agricultural productivity, food security, and nutrition caused by changes in rainfall. ✦ Reduced water availability for crops and livestock due to increased evaporative demand from higher temperatures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Reduced yields of staple cereal crops and increased food insecurity due to higher temperatures. ✦ Reduced food availability due to the impact on supply changes and productivity of increased climate variability and the changed frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. ✦ Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and extremes that impact local and global food production. ✦ Reduced willingness of farmers to invest in productivity-enhancing assets (e.g. fertilizer) due to price volatility and greater future price uncertainty. ✦ Disproportionately negative effects on poor consumers, who spend most of their income on food.

1.3.1.3 Condition of the natural environment

The savannah vegetation consisting of short trees and grasses constitute the critical element of the natural environment in the district. There are three (3) forest reserves in the District covering approximately sixty (60) acres of land. Although the Department of Forest Service protects these reserves, incidences of encroachment are reported yearly.

Over the years, however, over reliance on fuel wood for cooking and pito brewing on the one hand, annual bush fires, construction and inappropriate farming practices on the other constitute the major activities, which degrade the environment. The activities of a large number of contractors who win sand, gravel and stones for various constructional projects also cause considerable degradation to the district’s environment.

1.3.1.4 The build environment

On the part of the built environment, there is a complete absence of development control in the district, especially in the major communities such as, Lambussie(the district capital), Hamile Samoa among others which has led to disorganized development in the district. The absence of planning schemes in the district has resulted poor settlement planning. Unfortunately, there is no Physical Planning Department in the district does not have the requisite capacity to handle issues of spatial and land use planning. Therefore, the establishment of a functional Physical Planning Department is critical for spatial and land use planning in the district.

Poor sanitation and personal hygiene practices such as indiscriminate solid and liquid waste disposal especially open defecation are major factors that impact negatively on the environment. Conscious of the consequences of poor sanitation on the people, the District Assembly with support from UNICEF has worked to declare 19 out of the 58 communities as open defecation free using the concept of community led total sanitation (CLTS). There is therefore the need to

continue with sensitization of the people for the construction and use of household latrines, while institutional latrines are provided in all public places to ensure open defecation free district by the end of the plan period.

1.3.1.5 Geology and Soil

The Lambussie District has an extensive Birimian formation with concentration of granite rocks around Lambussie, Bamwon and Billaw. The granite rocks store considerable quantities of ground water and therefore have high potentials for sinking boreholes and hand-dug wells. The major soil type in the District is sandy loam, with undulating hard pan concentrations. There are however, strips of alluvial soils along the valleys and the tributaries of the Black Volta, suitable for rice farming.

It is gratifying to note that the sandy loamy soils are fertile and suitable for the cultivation of cereals and leguminous crops such as maize, sorghum, cowpea and groundnuts on a large scale. The presence of gravel and clay deposits in the District presents an opportunity for the construction of bricks and tiles, paint and pottery industries.

1.3.1.6 Topography and Drainage

Generally the landscape of the District is flat and low-lying, with an average height of 300 meters above sea level. There are some plateaus spots ranging in height from 300-350 meters around Bamwon, Lambussie, Nabaala and Billaw areas. These areas are believed to have gold deposits in large quantities. There is therefore a potential for mining activities in those areas.

Drainage is quite poor as there are no major rivers, except a few tributaries of the Black Volta. The only major stream is the “Bugbele” at Piina. In the dry season, all the water sources dry up, leaving the District with no surface water.

The District abounds in valleys for the development of dams and dug-outs for small scale irrigation, fishing and watering of animals, particularly in the long dry season.

1.3.1.7 Natural and manmade disasters

Disasters in general are threats to human survival. The two categories of disasters experienced in the district include natural and manmade disasters. The natural disasters include floods, drought, storms, and diseases such as meningitis (CSM). This situation deepens poverty and increase vulnerability among the people. Disasters such as domestic and bush fires, vehicular and motor accidents are mostly caused by human behavior with serious devastations and consequences. Motor accidents in particular are rampant in the district resulting to lose precious lives, mostly the youth and this has implication for productivity. Therefore, innovative strategies need to be adopted to minimize the impact of natural disasters through local adaptation strategies and also reducing the occurrence of manmade disasters. A multi-stakeholder approach is required to intensify sensitization of citizenry while ensuring full enforcement of existing laws by law enforcement agencies.

1.3.1.8 Natural resource utilization

The Lambussie district is blessed with a number of natural resources such as rivers, abundant shear and dawadawa trees as well as other forest products. The rivers provide water for both domestic and agricultural purposes such as dry season gardening and fishing. The abundant shear and dawadawa trees wildy grown in the district provide livelihood opportunities for women who

are into shear nut picking, shear butter extraction and dawadawa processing industries. Unfortunately however, human activities such as charcoal burning, and the recent mass distraction by the commercial lumbering activities do not only destroy the few forest reserves in the district, but also gradually depleting the only economic tree species (the shear tree). The vegetation along the river banks have also been depleted leading to the drying up of these river bodies immediately after the rains. An immediate band on the large scale lumbering activities in the forest reserves is required while regulations in a form of bye laws are put in place to check destruction of the shear trees and the utilization of the natural resources.

1.3.1.9 Spatial Analysis

Lambussie District has about Fifty-eight communities in a dispersed settlement pattern. This makes provision of basic infrastructure very difficult as people walk beyond the required distance to access certain services. This is particularly the case with provision of water. The coverage looks good but the distance to water sources is beyond five kilometres in some cases. The laying of utility lines is also very expensive with the scattered morphologies of most of the settlements.

1.3.1.10 Surface Accessibility

The District has a fairly good road network but no inch of the roads is tarred. Most of the roads become virtually unmotorable during the raining season due to the poor drainage nature. The situation affects movement of people and goods especially school children as some children find it difficult to attend classes at certain days due to severe rains. With reference to this, there is the need to construct new roads and improve upon the surface conditions of the existing ones to enhance socio-economic activities in the district.

The space economy of the district is explained further using the scalogram below. It provides an insight into how economic and social facilities and services are distributed across space. It also ranks the major settlements in the district according to the types and levels of services it has to attract people from other settlements in the district and beyond. Thus it determines the levels of centrality of the settlements.

Considering the level of development of the district, 31 facilities and services were used to construct the scalogram. A population of 200 was also used as a benchmark for selecting settlements for the scalogram analysis.

Tabieri	284														x					X		x	x										5	30	0.9	6th												
Zumara	261			x	x										x								x	x									6	30	0.9	6th												
Yizir	233														x						X		x	x									5	30	0.9	6th												
Gberkuo	659			x	x										x						X		x	x										7	26	0.8	6th											
Ketu	387																				X		x	x										4	24	0.7	6th											
Kadiligo	317			x											x								x	x											5	24	0.7	6th										
Kuntaawii	621			x											x								x	x												5	24	0.7	6th									
Zingkonuo	565			x											x								x	x													5	24	0.7	6th								
Kong	483									x					x								x															5	29	0.7	6th							
Gbingbala	425			x											x								x	x														5	24	0.7	6th							
Naawie	686														x								x	x															4	18	0.6	6th						
Kuohou	873														x								x	x															4	18	0.6	6th						
Lambu	495														x								x	x																4	18	0.6	6th					
Lesibine	442														x								x	x																	4	18	0.6	6th				
Nyubule	316														x								x	x																		4	18	0.6	6th			
Pusi	300														x								x	x																			4	18	0.6	6th		
Karni-Vuuma	279														x								x	x																				4	18	0.6	6th	
Tuurberegan	390																						x																						3	12	0.5	6th
Frequency		2	17	32	16	1	3	1	16	19	2	6	2	7	51	7	1	2	2	53	2	1	2	34	1	53	51	1	1	4	12	6	3,154															
Centrality Index		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10											10	10	10	10		
Centrality score		250	18	6	6	500	133	400	19	5	250	17	50	14	6	14	100	100	100	2	200	100	50	12	200	4	6	400	100	50	25	17																

1.3.1.11 Hierarchy and Distribution of Settlements

Using the scalogram analysis above, the following criteria were used to determine the hierarchy of the settlements in the District based on the types and levels of services the offer to its people and other communities.

1st Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices of 50% and above of the total centrality of 3,154

2nd Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices between 40 and 49% of the total Centrality of 3,154

3rd Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices between 30 and 39% of the total Centrality of 3,154

4th Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices below 20 and 29 % of the total Centrality of 3,154

5th Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices below 10 % to 19% of the total Centrality of 3,154

6th Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices below 0 % to 9% of the total Centrality of 3,154

Based on the criteria above, the scalogram analysis produced the order of settlements as contained in Table 1.2.2.

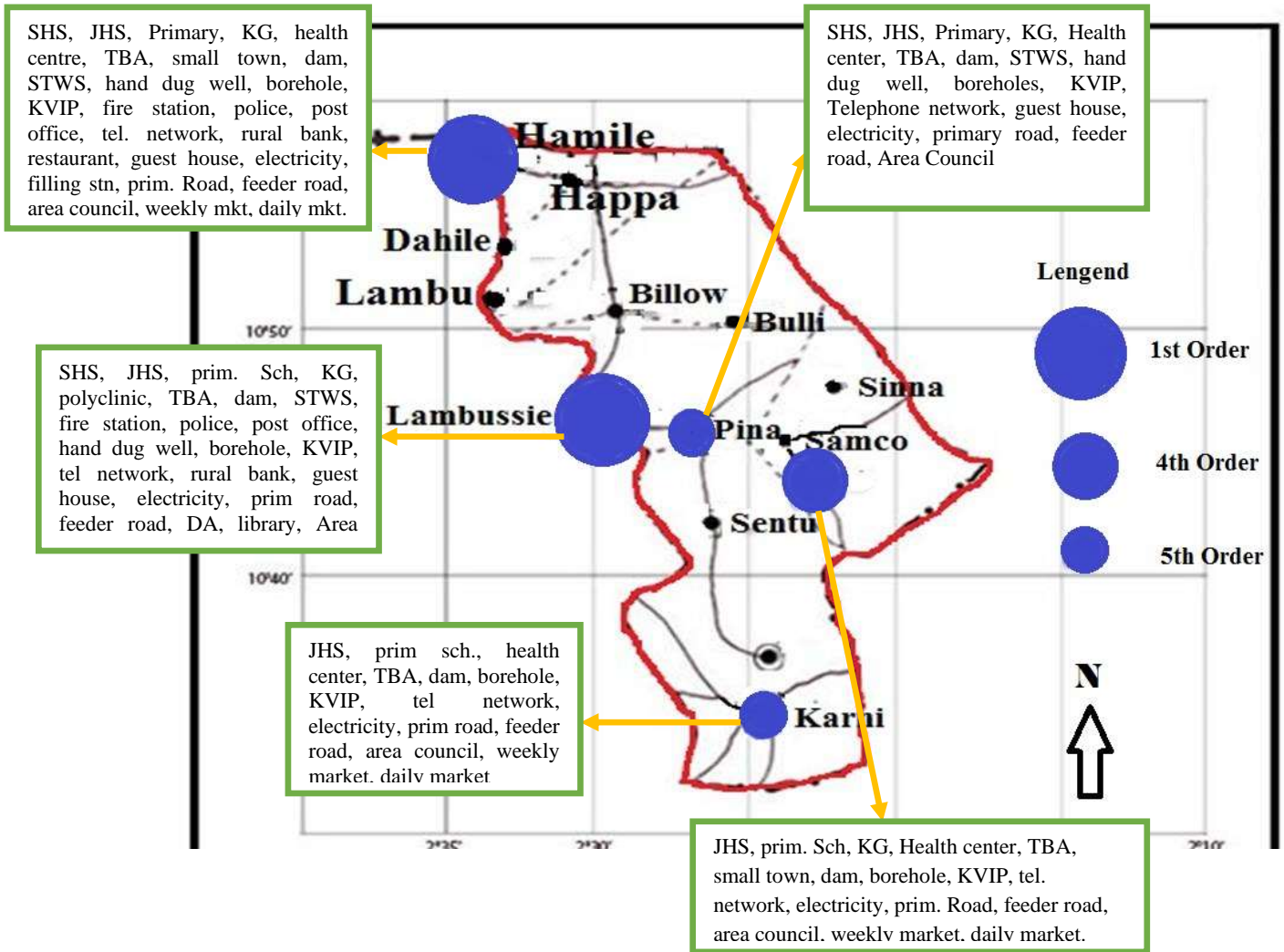
Table 1. 36: Hierarchy of settlements in the Lambussie District

Order	No. Communities	Pop. Within the order	Names of communities
1 st	2	9,013	Lambussie, Hamile
2 nd	None		
3 rd	None		
4 th	1	2,002	Samoa
5 th	2	5,165	Piina, Karni-Central
6 th	49	32,961	

Source: LDA, 2017

From the order of settlements indicated in the table, there is a wide gap in service provision between the two first order settlements (Lambussie and Hamile) and the remaining settlements. None of the remaining settlements offers enough services to be ranked second or fourth. There are therefore no second and third order settlements. The only fourth order is Samoa which offers only about half the services each of the first order settlements has. The outcome of the scalogram analysis overall demonstrates a marked geographical service distribution inequalities. Figure 1.2 pictorially portrays the service distribution situation in the District.

Figure 1. 2: Order of Settlements in Lambussi District



1.3.1.12 BASE MAPS FOR HEALTH, EDUCATION, ROADS, ELECTRICITY, SANITATION, DAMS/DUGOUTS, WATER IN THE DISTRICT

Figure 1. 3: Lambussie District Map in tehe Regional and National Context

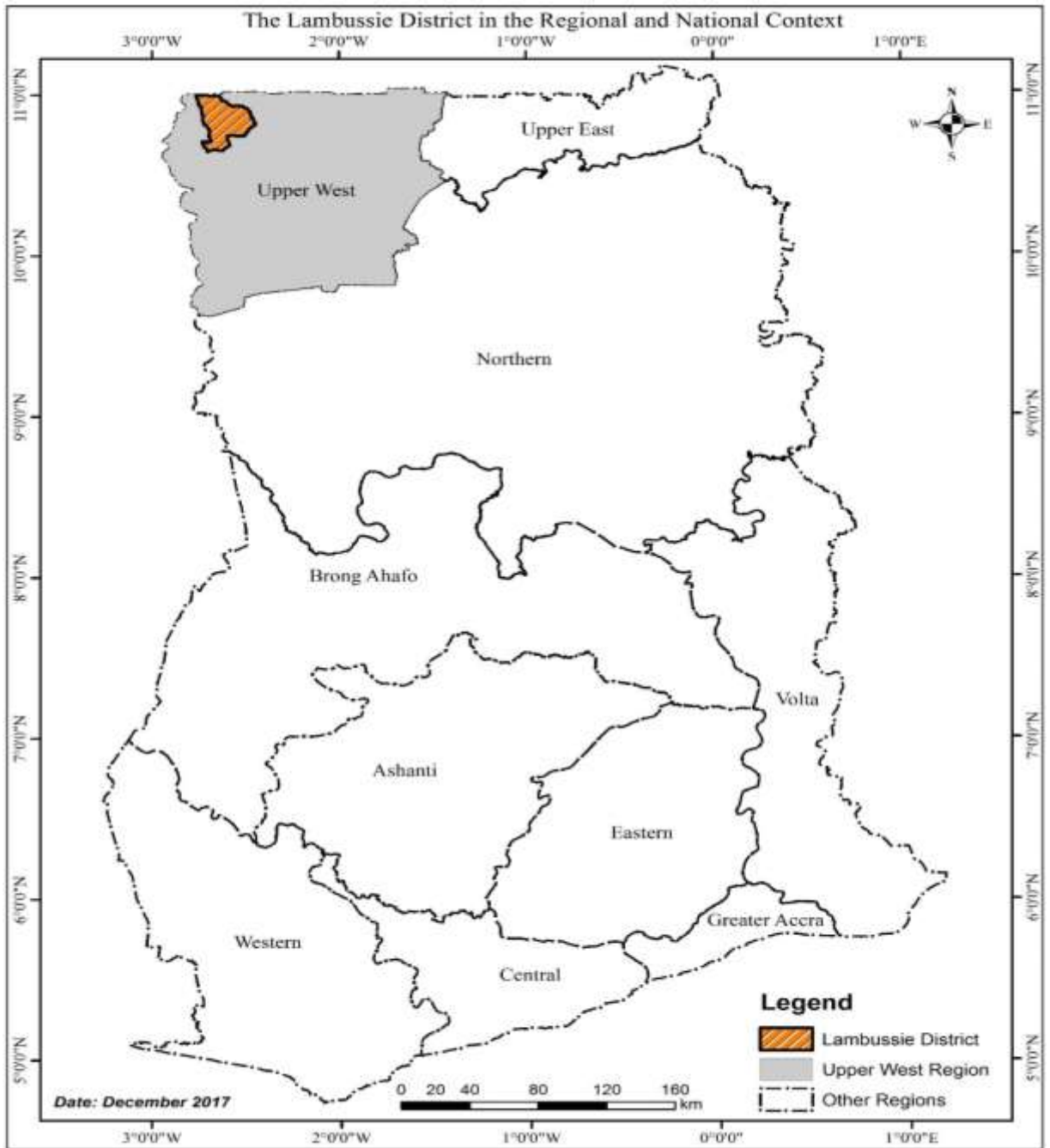


Figure 1. 4: Communities in the Context of Area Councils

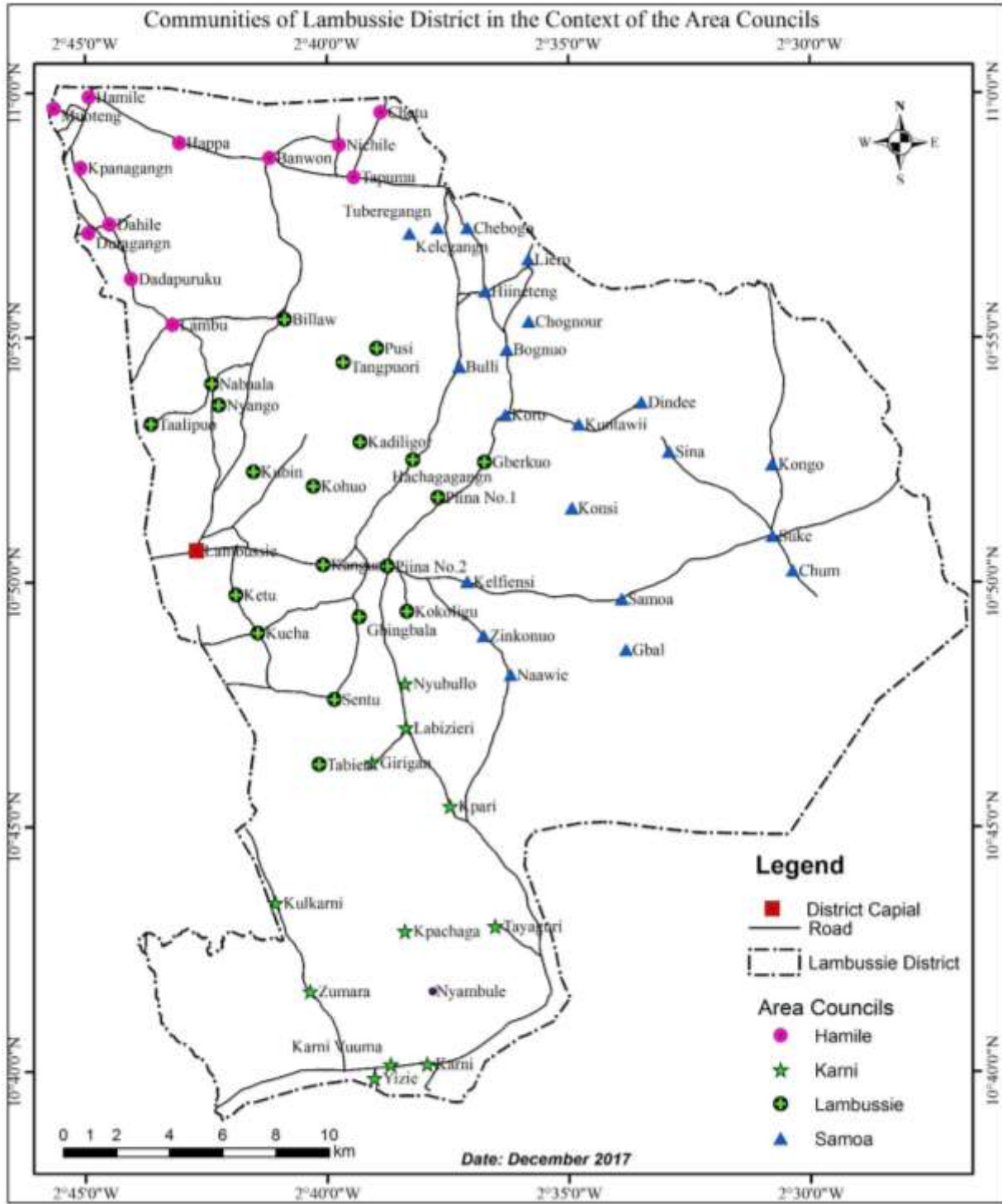


Figure 1. 5: Drainage and Irrigation Facilities

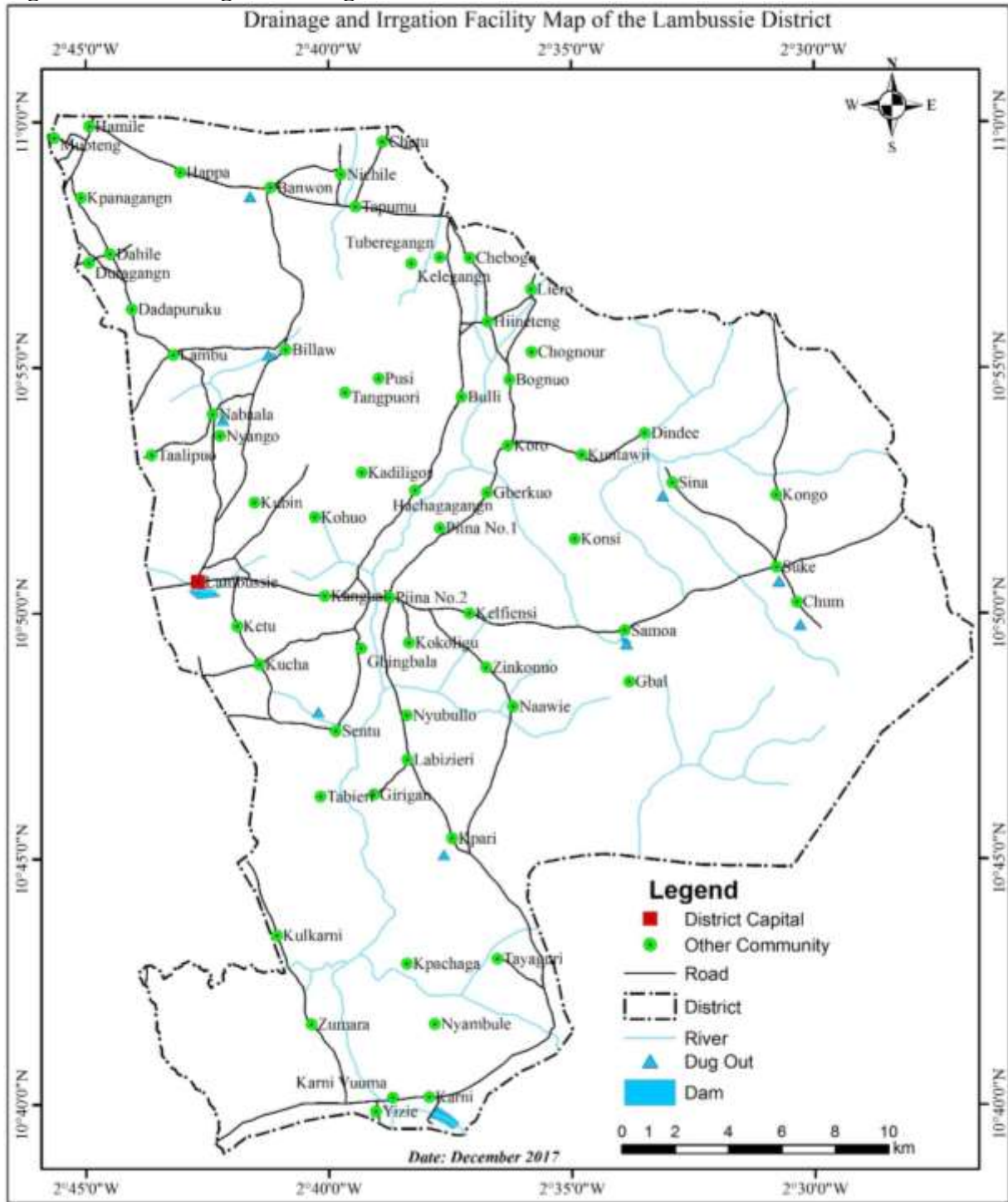


Figure 1. 6: Open Defecation Status

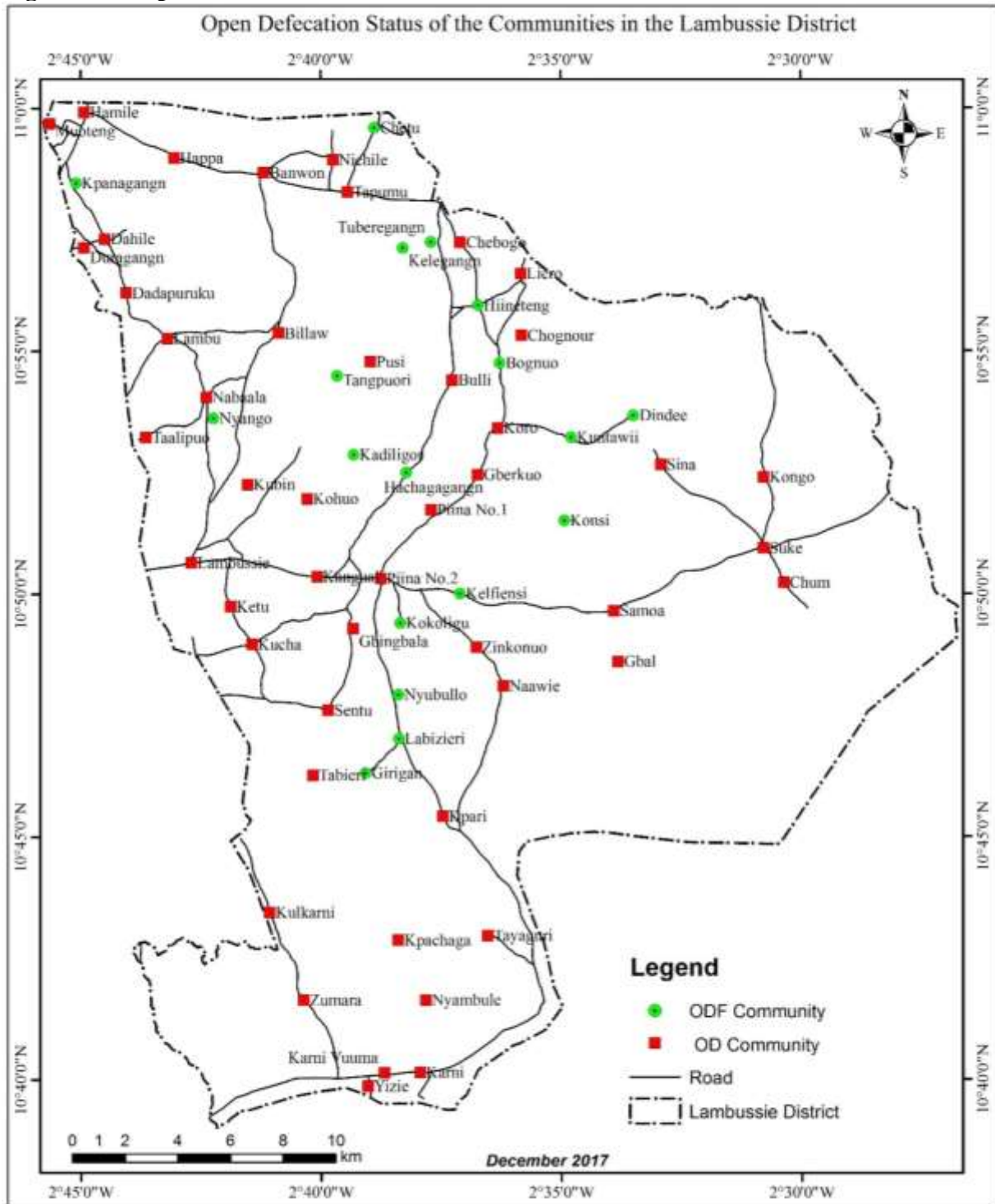


Figure 1. 7: Distribution of Market Centers

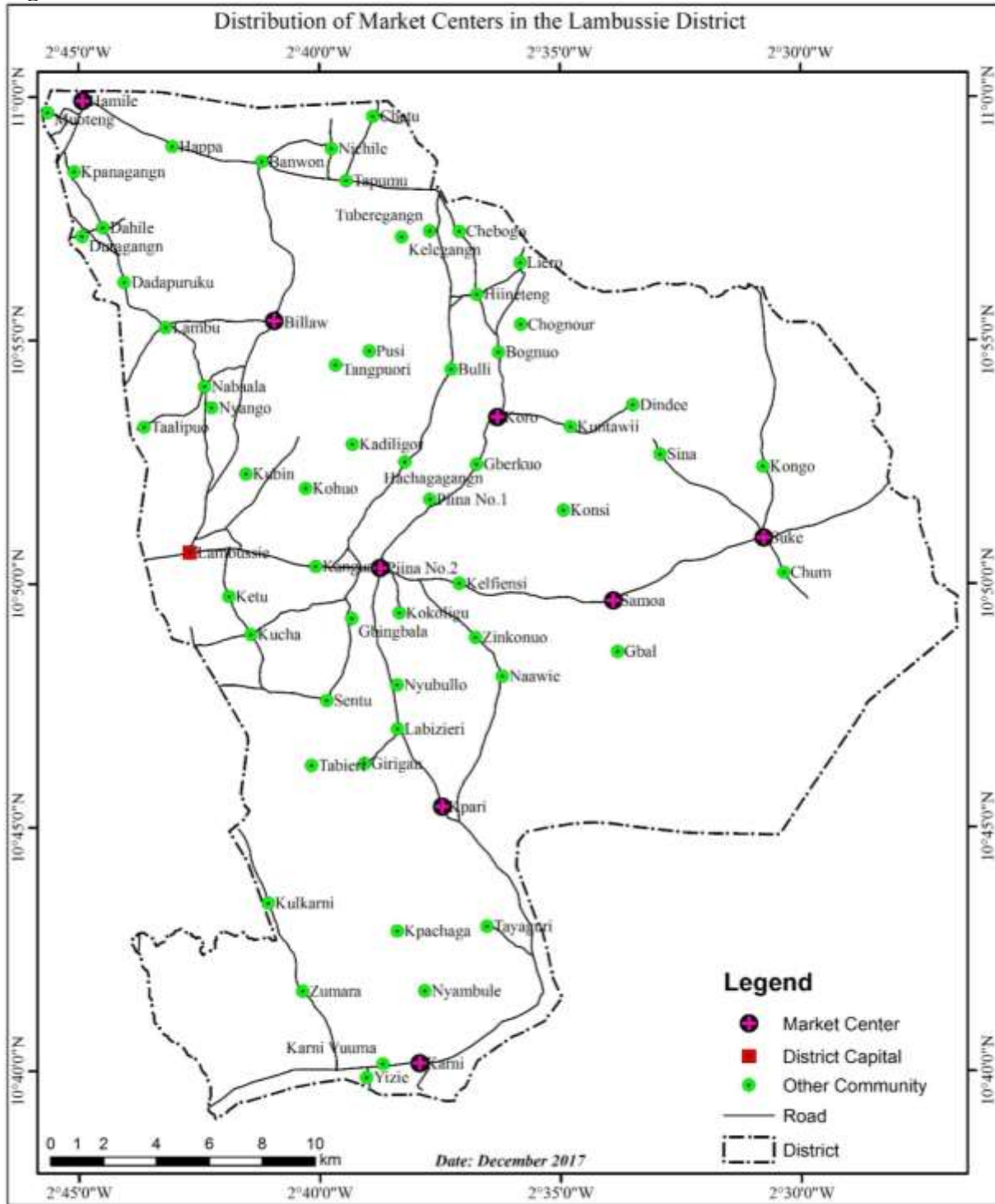


Figure 1. 8: Spatial Distribution of Schools

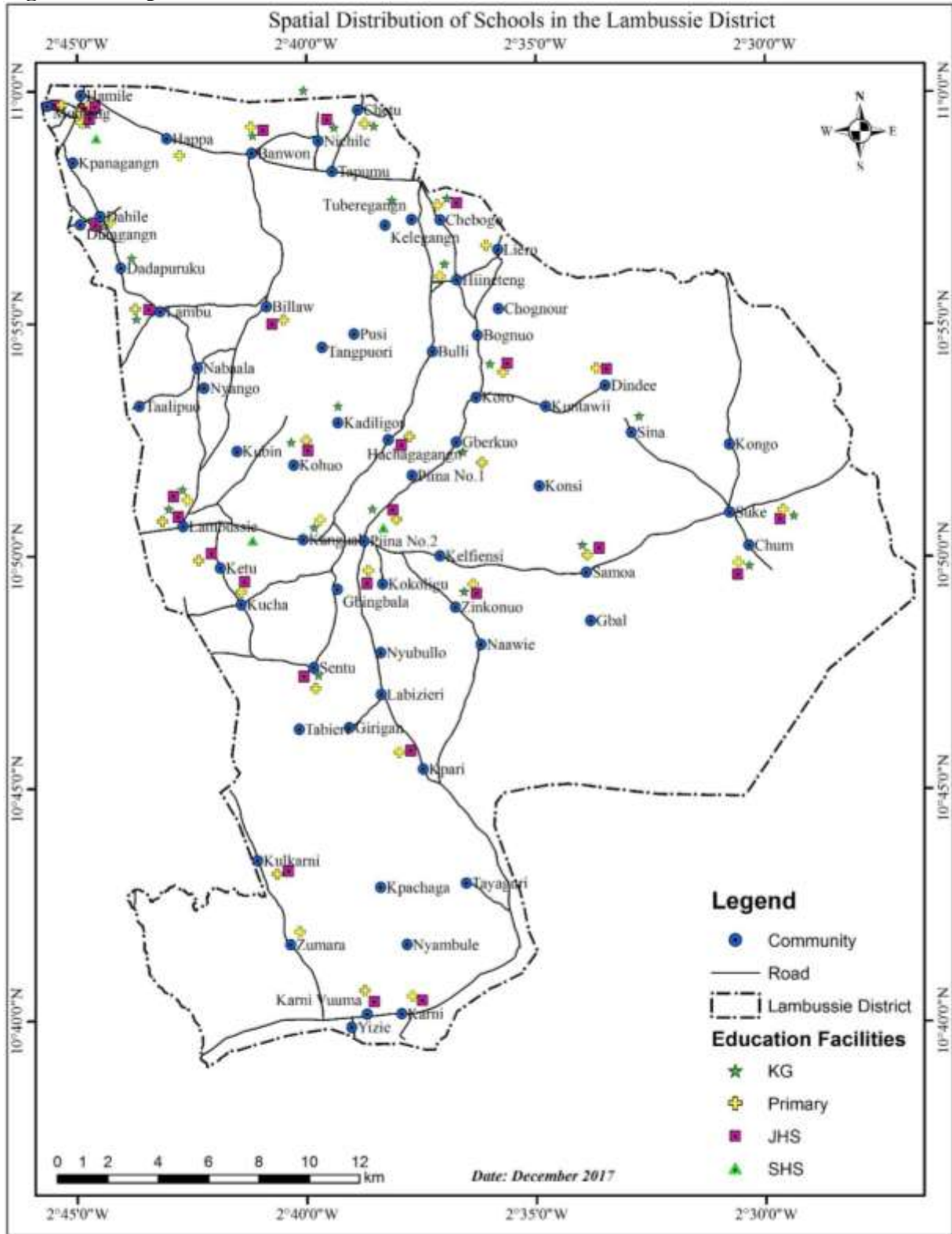


Figure 1. 9: Spatial Distrubtion of Health Facilities

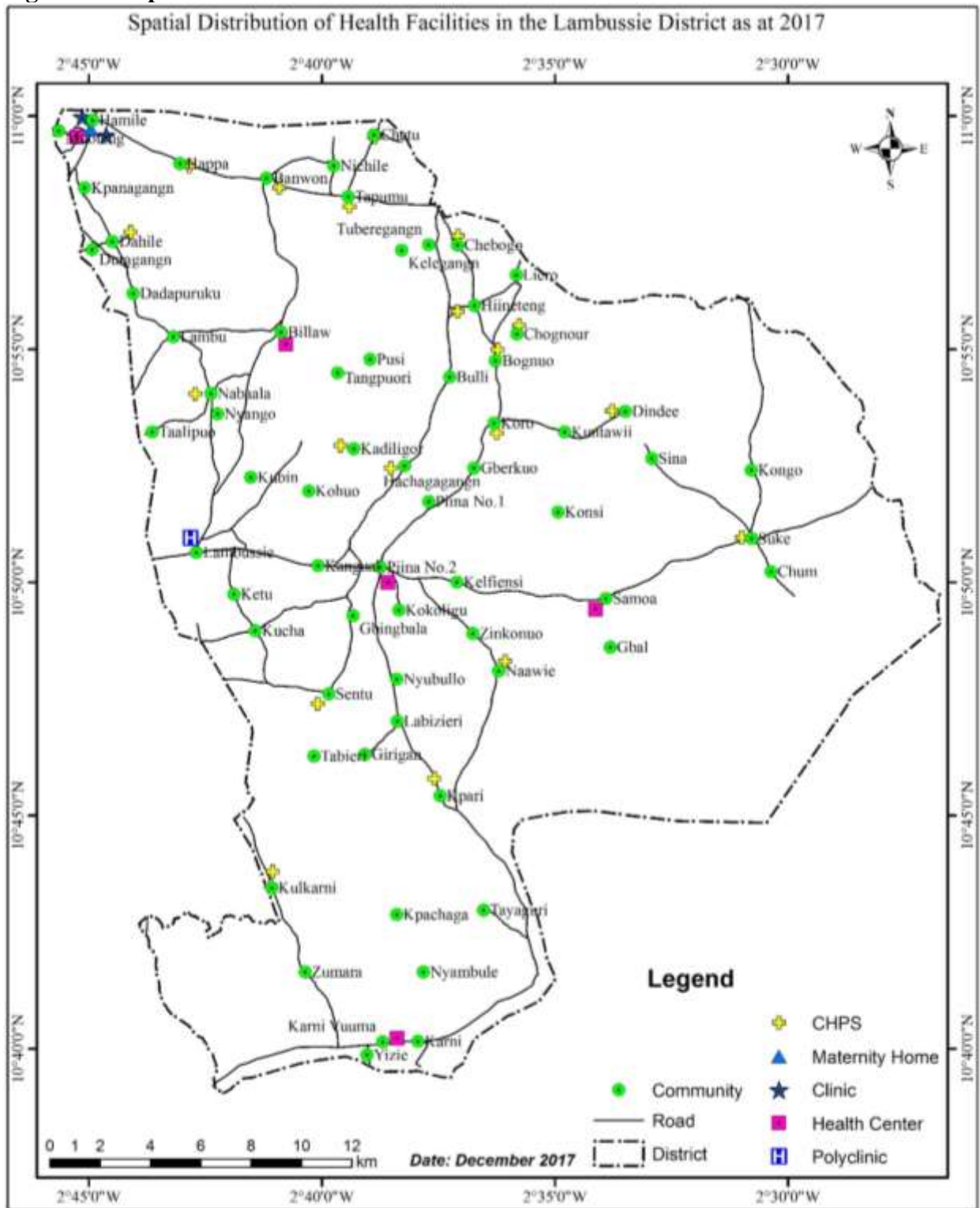
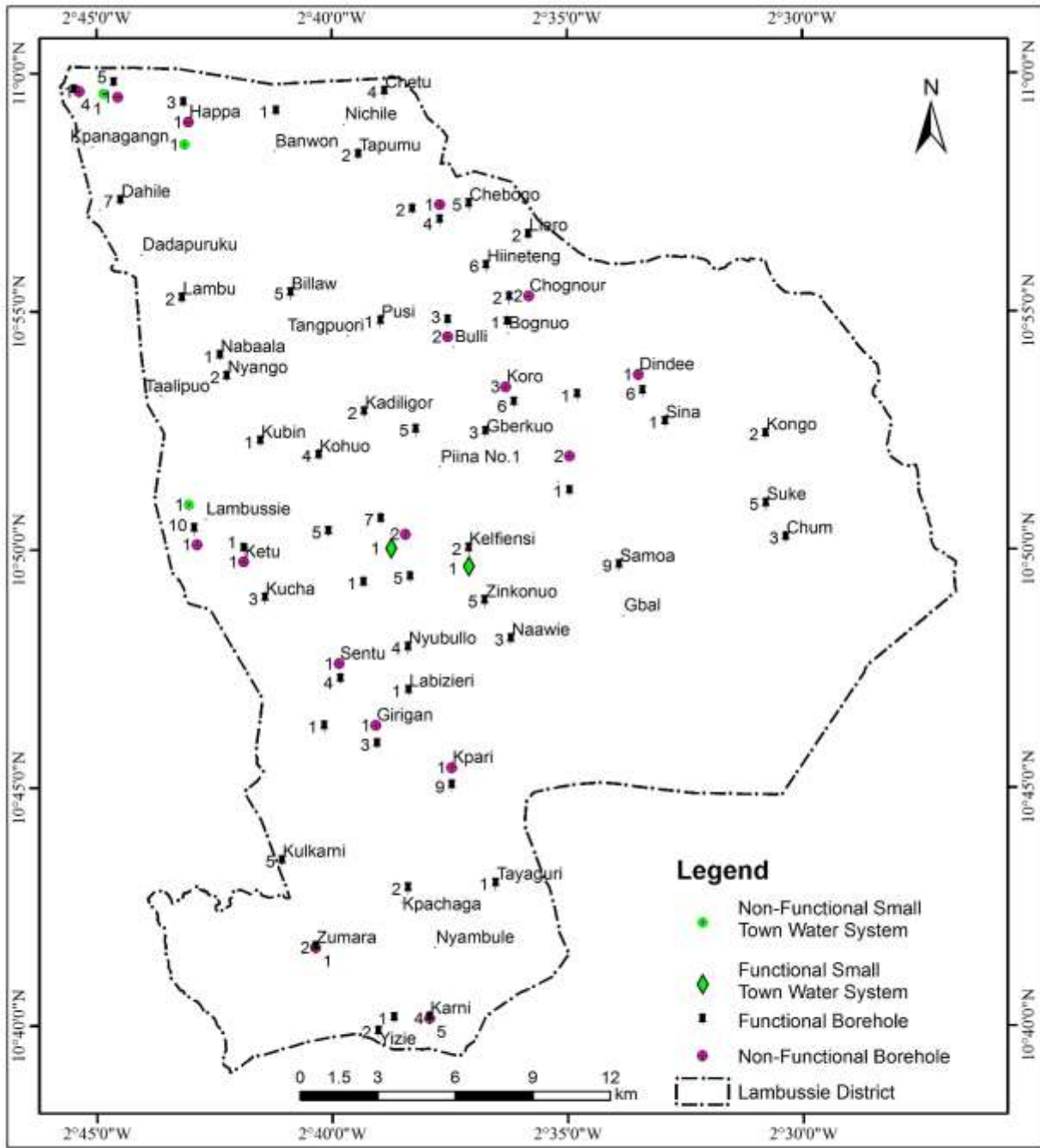


Figure 1. 10: Water facility map



1.3.2: Demographic Characteristics

1.3.2.1 Population

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District has a population of 51,654, constituting 24, 952 males (48.3%) and 26,702 females (51.7%). However, with a growth rate of 1.7, the population is projected to about 59,853 in 2017, constituting 29, 402 males and 30,451 females. The population of the District is basically rural without some basic amenities like electricity and telephone services. Rural-Urban migration is therefore common in the District especially during the dry season as majority of the people become unemployed after harvest.

Even though the youthful population is the largest age group (50.5%), the district has a very significant population of children (43%). This composition of the population therefore requires efforts to create employment opportunities for the youth and provide more schools, play grounds, and other child development facilities for the children population. Below is a Table showing the age structure of the population.

1.3.2.2 Age- dependency Ratios

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 and above ages 64 years) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of economic burden that the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The higher the dependency ratio, the more people a potential worker in the working class is assumed to be supporting and vice-versa.

Table 1. 17: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Type of locality		
	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	51,654	6,869	44,785
0-14	22,162	2,763	19,399
15-64	26,086	3,803	22,283
65+	3,406	303	3,103
Age-dependency ratio	98.0	80.6	101.0
Child dependency ratio	85.0	10.6	74.4
Old age dependency ratio	13.1	1.2	11.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 2.3, the age dependency ratio for the district is 98. This means that 98 persons in the inactive population group (child 0-15 years and old age 65+ years) are dependent on 100 persons

in the active population group (population between 15 and 65 years). Therefore, working population group cannot be described as being overburdened since one person in the active group takes care of one person in the inactive. From table 2.1, the working population group is larger than the combined child and aged population of the district. This active group, if given enough capacity building, can be instrumental to the development of the economy of the district.

Table 2.3 also shows variation of the age dependency ratio by locality, indicating that, for rural parts of the district, there are 101.0 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for urban locality, there were 80.6 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages. By implication from the table, each person within the active age group is likely to take care of 0.98 inactive person (0.85 child and 0.13 aged).

1.3.2.3 Ethnicity, Religion and Culture

The Lambussie District is made up of two main ethnic groups. These are Sissalas and Dagaabas. Other ethnic groups found in the area include: Moshi, Waalas, Akan, Wangara, Gurunshi and Fulani. The District has one Paramount with ten (10) Divisional and Thirteen (13) sub-divisional chiefs. Recognizing the key role women play in the socio-economic development of the district, the traditional authority has in its leadership, five queen mothers to support the development agenda of the district. The chiefs and people of the District instituted an annual Festival Known as MefeleGbero. The maiden celebration took place on the 29th of December 2009. The festival seeks among other things to give thanks to God for good harvest and rally the people for development initiatives.

According to the 2010 PHC, the dominant religion in the district is Christianity constituting 50.7% of the population. Other religions practiced in the district include, Islam and traditional African religion. Despite the diversity in religions and tribes, there is a peaceful coexistence amongst various tribes and religions. This makes the District relatively peaceful as there are no wide-spread chieftaincy and land disputes.

Table 1. 18: Religious Composition of Lambusie District

Religion	Number	Percent
Total	54,350	100
No religion	2,391	4.4
Christian	27,555	50.7
Islam	13,859	25.5
Traditionalist	10,435	19.2
Other	109	0.2

GSS (2013)

The practice of elopement in the District is becoming a source of concern as the target for this cultural practice is the girl child. This situation puts the girl child education in danger as their education comes to an abrupt end. The presence of Fulani herdsmen is a source of concern to many people in the District. Even though they help in taking care of people's cattle, their destructive activities are enormous.

1.3.2.4 Migration

Migration is a prevalent phenomenon in the Lambussie District. Out-migration is common among the economically active age group. Many of the youth migrate to the southern part of the country and the regional capital in search of greener pastures. A considerable number of people also migrate to neighbouring districts and Burkina Faso. This development is largely due to the limited economic opportunities in the District manifesting in the high levels of poverty among the people. The out-migration among the economically active age group has the tendency of depriving the District of the required manpower for a vigorous economic development. The out-migrants may also return with diseases including STDs acquired from other places to the District. There is therefore the need to accelerate economic development in the District to engage some of the youth in income generating activities within the district.

The Lambussie District, due to its share of boundaries with Burkina Faso, serves as one of the transit points for migrants from in the Sahel. There has been an influx of Fulani herdsmen into into the District and Ghana at large.

1.3.3 Governance

The Lambussie District was carved from the then Jirapa-Lambussie District in 2007 by LI 1847. In order to enhance local governance and ensure grassroots participation in the governance process, the district is divided into four (4) Area councils with twenty-five (25) Electoral Areas. There are twenty-five (25) unit committees made up of five (5) member each elected in the 58 communities in the district.

1.3.3.1 The General Assembly

The Assembly is the highest deliberative, legislative and executive authority in the district. It is composed of 38 members including 25 elected Assembly Members, and 11 government appointed Assembly Members, one Member of Parliament representing the Lambussie constituency and a District Chief Executive. There are two main committees of the District Assembly: the Executive Committee and the Public Relations and Complains committee. The five statutory sub-committees of the Assembly include; the Development Planning sub-committee, Finance and Administration sub-committee, Social Services sub-committee, Works sub-committee and Justice and Security sub-committee. Other non-statutory sub-committees of the Assembly include the agriculture sub-committee. Reports of the 5 statutory sub-committees and the non-statutory sub-committees are submitted to the Executive committee which is presided over by the District Chief Executive for discussions.

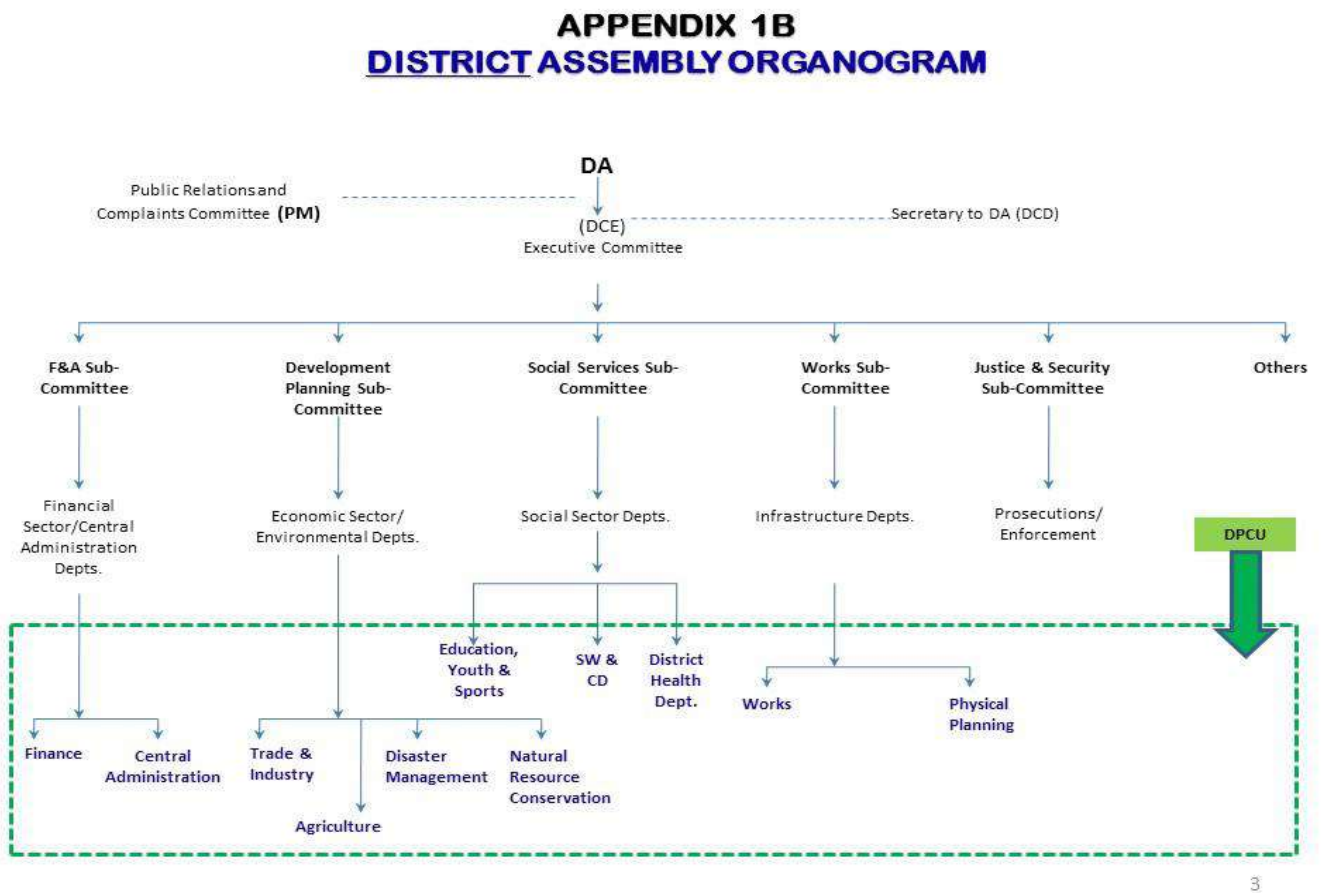
1.3.3.2 Sub-District Structures

The substructures of the district assembly are the basic units in the local government structure. To achieve subsidiarity, thus the principle that decisions should always be taken at the lowest possible level, the legislative Instrument (LI) 1589 was passed and this establishes sub-district institutions for grass root participation in decision making. In line with this objective, the district has four (4) Area Councils with permanent office accommodation provided to facilitate the operationalization of the Area Councils. The offices however requires proper furnishing and provision of office equipment such as computers and accessories to facilitate data storage. The biggest challenge however, is the capacity of management to recruit permanent staff to ensure their smooth operations.

1.3.3.3 The Administrative Set-up

The Office of the District Assembly serves as the administrative center of the District Assembly. The District Chief Executive is the political head of the secretariat while the District Coordinating Director is the administrative head who provides guidance and direction to all the established decentralized departments of the Assembly and a principal advisor to the District Chief Executive. The Administrative structure is composed of Central Administration, Finance department, Works department, Education Youth and Sports Department, Department of Community Development and Social Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Disaster Prevention and Management, Waste management, and department of Health. There exist an Internal Audit Unit in the Assembly that ensures compliance to the internal control mechanisms and compliance to the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and other financial regulations.

Figure 1. 11: Structure of the Assembly



Source: LGS Administrative Instrument

1.3.3.4 Decentralised Departments of Lambussie District Assembly

The Lambussie District Assembly is supposed to pursue its development agenda in partnership with decentralized departments and agencies, in line with the Local Government Act, Act 462 of 1993. However, many of these institutions are yet to be established. The absence of these important institutions therefore hinders the development efforts of the district. Table 1.22 contains the decentralized institutions existing in the district.

Table 1. 19: Decentralized Departments in the District

N ^o	Department	Constituent	Availability
	Central Administration Department	Records	Available
		Estate	Not available
		Transport	Available
		Logistics and Procurement	Not available
		Stores	Available
		Human Resources Management	Not available
		Planning unit	Available
		Budget unit	Available
		Internal Audit	Available
		Procurement	Not available
		Statistical Service	Not available
		Births and Deaths Registry	Not available
2	Education, Youth and Sports	Education	Available
		Ghana Library Board	Not available
3	Social Welfare and Community Development	Social Welfare	Available
		Community Development	Available
4	Physical Planning Department	Town planning	Not available
		Parks and Gardens	Not available
5	Works Department	Public Works	Available
		Feeder Roads	Not available
6	Department of trade and industry	Trade	Not available
		Cottage Industry	Not available
		Rural Enterprises Project	Available
7	Natural resource conservation	Forestry	Not available
		Games and Wildlife	Not available
8	Department of Health	Health Directorate	Available
		Environmental Health Unit	Available
9	Department of Agriculture	Crop division	Available
		Animal husbandry	Available
10	Disaster Prevention and Management Department	Fire Service	Available
		NADMO	Available
11	Waste management department	Waste management	Not available

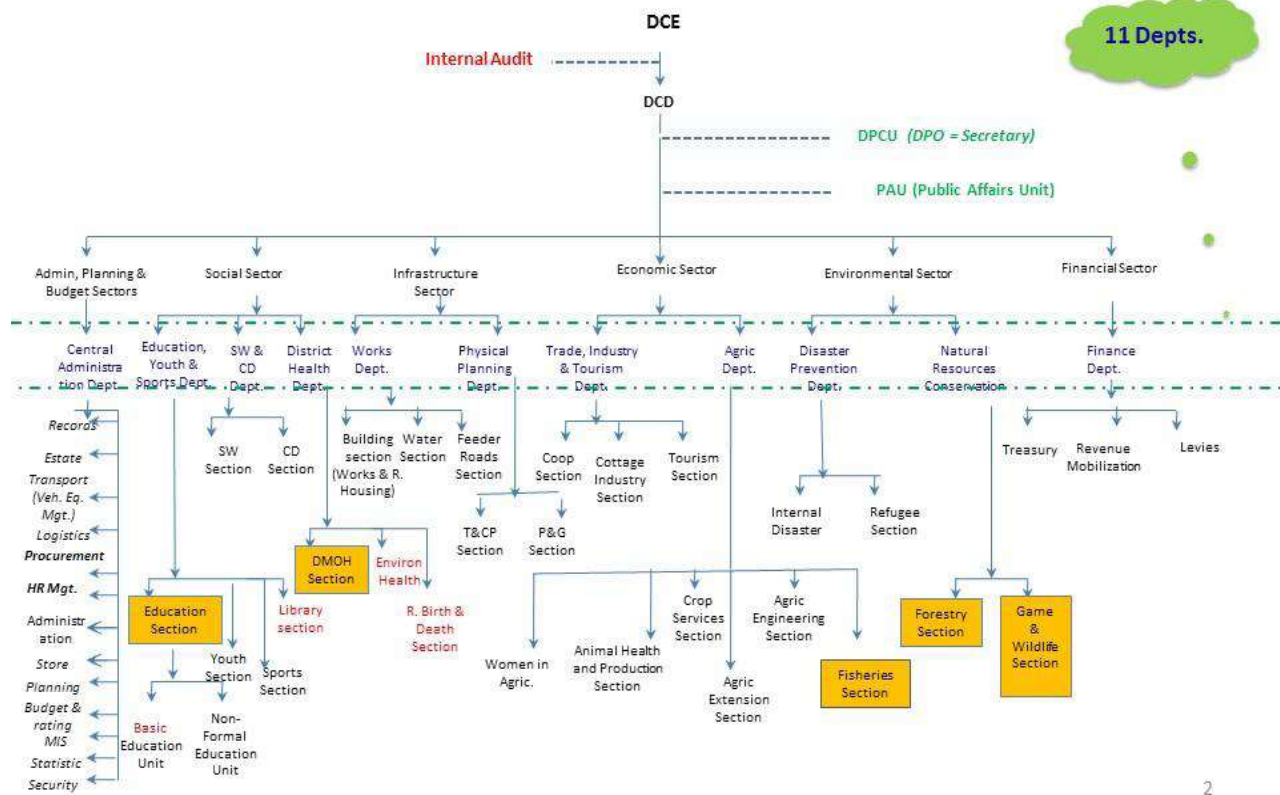
Source: LDA, 2017

Table 1. 40: Other State Agencies in the District

	Agency	Availability	Remark
1	Commission for Human Rights and administrative Justice (CHRAJ)	Not available	Urgent need for CHRAJ in the district
2	Ghana Police Service	Police post available but operates from Jirapa District	No District police Headquarters
3	Information Service Department	Available	Heavily under resourced
4	National Commission for Civic Education	Available	Operational
5	Ghana Revenue Authority	Available	Operational

Figure 1. 12: Departmental organogram

**APPENDIX 1A
DISTRICT DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)**



Source: LGS Administrative instrument

1.3.4 Development partners (CSOs/NGOs)

The Civil Society Organizations, Non-governmental Organizations and other development partners play a crucial role in the governance and development process in the district. The District collaborates with them to improve the general standards of living of the people in the District in many of the sectors including governance, agriculture and food security, climate change and adaptation, women empowerment, education, health water and sanitation, child right advocacies among others. Some of the organizations and their areas of interventions are spelt out in table 1.24

Table 1. 21: Development Partners/NGOs in the District

NO.	ORGANISATION	INTERVENTION AREAS	COVERAGE
1	UNICEF	Water and Sanitation, Health and Education	District-wide
2	European Union (EU)-MOAP	Agriculture and Local Governance	District wide
3	German International Development Corporation (GIZ)-MOAP	Agriculture and Local Governance	District wide
4	JICA	Health	District wide
5	Community Aid for Rural Development (CARD)	Fight against HIV/AIDS Education, livelihood empowerment	District-wide
6	Action Aid Ghana	Women empowerment/rights, women participation in local governance, Community participation in school governance, Sustainable Agriculture	Selected communities in the District
7	SEND –GHANA	Primary Health Care Human Rights Small Scale Production and Good Governance	District-wide
8	Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)	Women empowerment	District-wide
9	CERWED	Sustainable Livelihoods Youth empowerment, Agricultural/ Environmental management Human Rights, Reproductive Health	District-wide
10	Partnership for Rural Development Action (PRUDA)	Education Agricultural, Health, water and sanitation	District -wide
11	Care International-Ghana	Food security, governance and women empowerment	Selected communities
12	CDA	Water/sanitation/hygiene, governance	
13	International Centre for Enterprise and sustainable Development- ICED	Sustainable development	District wide
14	Community Development Alliance	Agriculture	Selected communities

15	Vibrant Village Foundation	Health and nutrition, clean water, agricultural development, education and poverty reduction	Selected communities
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Source: LDA, 2017

1.3.5 Social Services

Social services are those provided to the citizenry to enhance their general well-being and social welfare. These include education, health delivery as well as water and sanitation provision. The provision of all these services is vigorously pursued by the Lambussie District. Details of the types, location, quantities, and qualities of social services available in the district are presented in the ensuing sub-sections.

1.3.5.1 Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. According to the United Nations Development Programme, (2011), there is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth. To ensure effective monitoring and supervision, the Lambussie District is divided into eight (6) circuits namely: Lambussie East, Lambussie West, Piina, Hamile, Chabogo and Karni circuits respectively.

1.3.5.1.1: Educational Institutions and Enrolment

There has been a gradual increase in the number of educational institutions in district since its creation in 2007. Currently, the Lambussie District has 111 basic schools, comprising of 1Nursery,41 Kindergartens, 39 Primary Schools and 30 Junior High Schools. There are also three (3) Senior High Schools in the District with the latest being the Community Day Senior High School at Lambussie. Due to the dispersed settlement pattern in the district, some settlements are beyond commutable distances for education. Thus, children from such communities cover long distances to access basic education. There is therefore the need to expand infrastructure for the creation of more kindergartens and Junior High Schools especially, to improve access. As part of the implementation of the Early Childhood Care Development policy, the Kindergarten (KG) was incorporated into the formal basic education system and each primary school is expected to have a KG attached to it. This policy has vigorously been pursued in the last four years. However, the challenge remains the poor classroom infrastructure for these vulnerable children. Therefore, the need to prioritize KG infrastructure in the next plan is eminent.

Table 1. 22: Educational institutions in Lambussie District

LEVEL	PUBLIC SCHOOLS					PRIVATE SCHOOLS				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Nursery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Kindergarten (K.G)	35	38	38	38	41	0	0	2	2	2
Primary	35	35	36	37	39	0	0	2	2	2
Junior High School	20	25	25	26	30	0	0	0	0	0
Senior High School	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0

Total enrolment in all basic schools in the District is 16,078 pupils, comprising of 3,693 in the Pre-Schools, 9,429 in Primary Schools, and 2,956 in Junior High Schools. Enrolment among boys is high at all the levels of basic education with a proportion of 52% as against 48% of girls. Enrolment levels have been boosted by the introduction of social interventions in education, which include the school feeding programme, capitation grant, free school uniforms and exercise books. Table 1.26 shows the enrollment in the educational institutions in the district.

Table 1. 53: Educational Facilities and Enrolment in the District

LEVEL	PUBLIC SCHOOLS					PRIVATE SCHOOLS				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Nursery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	77	77
K.G	3755	3916	4586	3633	3519	0	0	78	97	97
Primary	8279	8508	8898	8710	9322	0	0	93	107	107
Junior High School	2446	2570	2812	2643	2956	0	0	0	0	0
Senior High School	989	1026	1015	1409	1463	0	0	0	0	0

Source: GES-Lambussie District (2017)

1.3.5.1.2: B.E.C.E Performance

The performance of pupil in the Basic Education Certificate Examination in the past years has regrettably been bad. Several factors including, logistical inadequacies, limited infrastructure and TLMs, inadequate staff, ineffective supervision etc, have been blamed for this poor performance in the district. More than half of the students who take part in the examination fail to obtain the

basic pass marks (see Table 1.27). This situation has been a major worry to all stakeholders in the district. Strategies are therefore required to arrest the trend.

Table 1. 64: Trend Analysis of BECE Results in the District from 2013 - 2017

Number of candidates	YEAR														
	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
No. registered	293	23 6	52 9	353	26 4	61 7	348	28 0	62 8	38 4	31 3	69 7	37 5	31 8	69 2
No. that Wrote	292	23 6	52 8	351	26 1	61 2	348	27 9	62 7	38 2	31 2	69 4	37 3	31 6	68 9
No. that passed	92	25 7	11 7	68	17	85	80	23	10 3	88	64	12 2	16 7	78	24 5
% Passed	17.4	4. 7	22. 1	11. 11	2.7 8	13. 9	12. 74	3.6 6	16. 4	23	11	34	24. 2	11. 3	35 .6

Source: GES Lambussie District (2017)

1.3.5.1.3: Teaching Staff Situation

There are inadequate trained teachers in the district, especially at the pre-school level. There is a total of 157 trained teachers in the district handling a total of 14,007 pupils. This indicates that on the average, each teacher is to cater for 89 pupils. The situation is more profound at the pre-school level where there is a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:268. That of the JHS level seems remarkable with an average of 44 pupils per teacher. However, a major staff challenge at the JHS level is the staff depression in some subject areas such as ICT, Science, etc. The pressure on the trained teachers would have been dire without the presence of untrained teachers to augment the situation. A concern, however, is the quality of these untrained teachers. Efforts are therefore needed to train untrained teachers and increase teaching staff numbers, especially for subjects with depressed staff. The district's trained teaching staff situation is contained in table 1.28.

Table 1. 75: District Teaching Staff situation

LEVEL	Enrolment	Teachers	Teacher-Pupil Ratio
Pre-School	4,379	87	1:50
Primary	9,942	264	1:38
JHS	3,023	176	1:17
Total	17,344	527	1:33

Source: GES –Lambussie District (2017)

Table 1. 86: Teachers profiles (only public schools)

LEVEL	TEACHERS									
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	T	U.T	T	UT	T	U.N	T	UT	T	UT
K.G	16	40	21	37	32	18	36	23	46	25
PRIMARY	93	132	77	127	82		114	95	142	112
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	65	73	87	68	90	24	83	42	118	61
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	33	8	35	12	29	22	37	13	-	-

T = trained teachers

U.T = untrained teachers

1.3.5.1.4: Educational infrastructure

Provision of educational infrastructure is one of the core mandates of the District Assembly. This has vigorously been pursued in the past years, resulting in the provision of a total of 311 classrooms across the basic schools in the district. However, much needs to be done in order to clear the deficit of about 140 classrooms in the district. The situation is more pronounced at the pre-school level where children in some schools are either exposed under trees or housed in dilapidated structures. Table 1.30 presents data on the classroom situation in the district.

Table 1. 27: Classroom situation in the district.

LEVEL	CLASSROOM SITUATION IN BASIC SCHOOLS					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	No. Needed (Deficit) per the 2017 enrollment figures
K.G	37	31	38	37	37	64
PRIMARY	212	212	238	207	207	59
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	71	72	74	80	67	17
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	20	21	22	27	35	8

Table 1. 28: Other facilities

LEVEL	No. OF SCHOOLS	TOILETS	URINALS	WATER	ELECTRICITY
BASIC SCHOOLS	41	39	39	31	17
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	2	2	2	2	2

About 87% of the District basic schools have safe source of drinking water, urinals and toilet facilities. The senior high schools have the above facilities except that they are not enough. However, the same cannot be said when it comes to electricity. Only about 41% of basic schools in the district has electricity. This situation affects effective teaching and learning of ICT in particular.

Table 1. 29: Furniture situation

Level	Pupil/Student population	Mono Desk		Dual Desk		Teachers tables/chairs	Deficit
		# available	Deficit	# available	Deficit	# available	Deficit
KG	4379	101	620	N/A	N/A	39	120
Primary	9942	520	1500	1170	5640	67	150
JHS	3023	776	800	370	101	54	103
SHS	1581	280	1100	205	300	12	50
Total	18925	1677	4020	1745	6041	172	423

1.3.5.1.5: Key challenges in the education sector

- ✦ Huge deficit of furniture across the various levels and circuits
- ✦ Inadequate/poor KG infrastructure
- ✦ High rate teenage pregnancies
- ✦ Poor BECE performance
- ✦ Inadequate teachers accommodation across schools in deprived communities
- ✦ Inadequate logistics for effective supervision
- ✦ Challenges with the right age enrolment
- ✦ Accessibility to education is still a challenge in some communities, especially pupils under six years
- ✦ Poor IT infrastructure in almost all basic schools
- ✦ Inadequate basic services like water and electricity in many schools
- ✦ Inadequate professional teachers , especially for KGs

1.3.5.2 Health

One of the key components and a focus area for social service delivery is health service delivery. To bridge the access gap in health service delivery, the Lambussie District has one (1) Polyclinic, five (5) Health Centres, and nineteen (19) functional CHPS zones, which provide curative and preventive services to the people. Unfortunately, the District has no hospital as such, all referral cases are made outside the District capital to the nearest district hospitals (mostly Nandom and Jirapa Hospitals). This situation has serious consequences for both clients and health staff. Therefore, if Ghana is to achieve the Sustainably Development Goal 3 which aims at ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages, then there is an urgent need to ensure that all districts including the Lambussie district have district hospitals.

The health sector in the district can be categorized into two; public and private. The Ghana Health Service is the public sector health providers. The private sector has two private facilities namely Muslim Community Clinic and Kanyir Clinic, all situated in Hamile. These two facilities

render OPD and ANC services among others. Curative and preventive health is carried out in the five (5) Health Centres, the Polyclinic and the nineteen (19) CHPS Zones across the district. The district has eighty nine (89) immunization/outreach points providing preventive services including Child Welfare Clinics, health education and promotion and nutrition services.

Drug outlets are large part of the private health sector. In the district, these outlets include chemical sellers and drug peddlers. There are a number of Chemical sellers and drug peddlers in the district. The Chemical sellers are trained personnel on license to sell over the counter prescriptions and the drug peddlers are mostly semi- literates and very good sales men who sell medicines in the markets and during public gatherings.

There are three categories of drug peddlers in the district namely: Peddlers of biomedicine, Herbal Medicines and “neo-herbalists”. Peddlers of biomedicine are found in rural areas and move from community to community and market to market on bicycles. The “neo-herbalists” sell both herbal and modern drugs and sometimes use modern instruments along with traditional medicines. The herbalists include bonesetters and traditional birth attendants.

1.3.5.2 .1: Volunteers (CBSVs, CBAs and TBAs)

There are about one hundred (100) Community-based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSVs) who assist with surveillance activities and two hundred and twenty five (225) Community Based Agents (CBAs) supporting nutrition and health promotion activities in all the eighty one (81) communities in the district. There are seventy seven (77) Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) who were previously trained in delivery at community level but are now reoriented to support and refer pregnant women to the health facility for skilled delivery.

1.3.5.2 .2: The District Health Management Team (DHMT)

The DHMT is the management body of health services in the district. The core DHMT members include The District Director of Health Services (leader of the team), the District Public Health Nurse, the Disease Control Officer, the District Nutrition Officer, the District Accountant, and the Health Information officer. The Team has the overall responsibility for planning and management of health care in the district.

1.3.5.2 .3: The staffing situation of the health sector in the district

The quest to provide effective health service to the people is being hampered by the inadequacy of health professionals in the district. For instance, the Nurse-Patient ratio stands at 1:421 while Doctor-Patient ratio is 1:57,829. Other critical staff such as midwives are equally inadequate in the district. These ratios have given ample testimony to the fact that all is not well with the availability of health personnel in the District. The health personnel in the various health facilities in the district are woefully inadequate and as such pressure is put on the few available staff. There is therefore the need for more health personnel to adequately cater for the health needs of the people. This is paramount given the fact that most of the communities in the District are closer to the border and are disease prone. Table 1.11 shows the situation in the district.

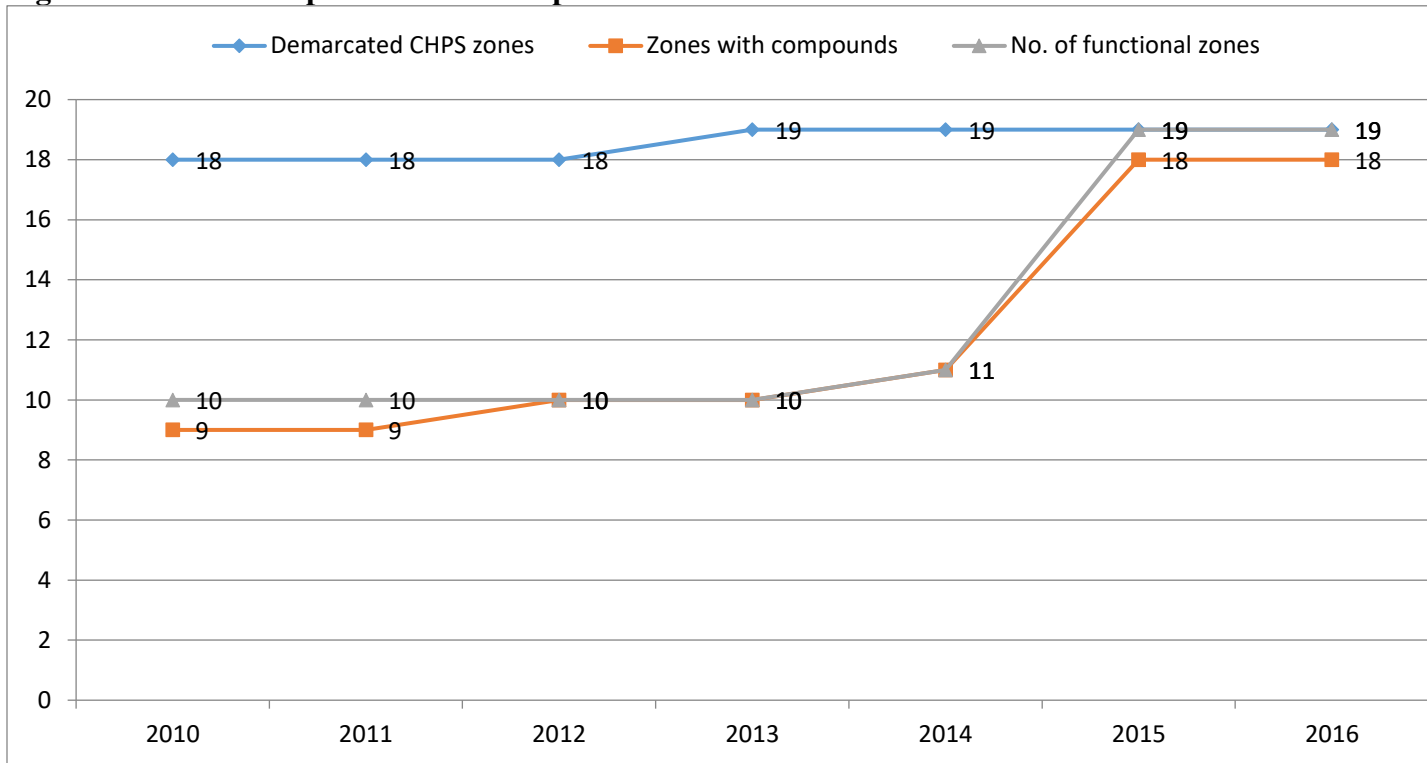
Table 1. 90: Staff Strength and Constraints in the health sector

STAFF CATEGORY	NORM	NUMBER IN THE DISTRICT	STAFF GAP
District director of health service	1	1	0
Medical officers	3	1	2
Pharmacists	2	1	1
Pharmacy Technicians	2	0	2
Physician Assistants	6	2	4
Finance Officers	4	2	2
Nursing officers (PH and General)	9	4	5
Staff Nurses (includes staff Nurse (Psync))	30	14	16
Midwives	33	20	13
Enrolled Nurses & CHOs	112	91	21
Community Mental Health Officers	5	5	0
Nutrition Officers	2	2	0
Public Health Officer (Disease control)	2	1	1
TO (N, DC, HP, HI,FT, & LT)	31	15	16
Laboratory Assistants	8	1	7
Biomedical Scientist	1	0	1
Excutive Officer	1	0	1
Administrative Manager	1	1	0
Medical Records officer	4	3	1
Drivers	4	0	4
Orderlies	24	3	21
Watchman	8	3	5
TOTAL	293	170	123

1.3.5.2 .4: Status of CHPS implementation

CHPS remains the tool towards providing primary health care service to the population. CHPS has therefore contributed greatly towards accessibility of health care providers in the district. The district has nineteen (19) functional CHPS zones with 18 compounds out of 19 demarcated zones by the end of 2017. The District has also demarcated additional 6 CHPS zones; Muoteng, Konsi, Nyambul, Gberkuo, Chum & Kohuo. This is to ensure that every electoral area in the district has a CHPS compound. Communities have been sensitized and CHOs scheduled to these communities for operations. What is required in the next planning cycle is to provide infrastructure for effective operations. The roll out plan for CHPS implementation is presented in figure 1.13.

Figure 1. 13: Roll out plan for CHPS implementation



Some of the activities undertaken by the CHPS zones in the year include; Home visits, Immunization services, growth monitoring and promotion, community durbars and meetings, ANC services, Emergency delivery services, Post natal services, Family Planning services and Treatment of minor ailments

1.3.5.2.5: District Nutrition

Improving the nutritional status of the people remains a priority to the district as such, a number of activities are being carried out. Some of the activities include, growth monitoring and promotion, Vitamin A Supplementation among children under 5 years, food demonstration among others.

Figure 1. 14: Moderate underweight under 5 years

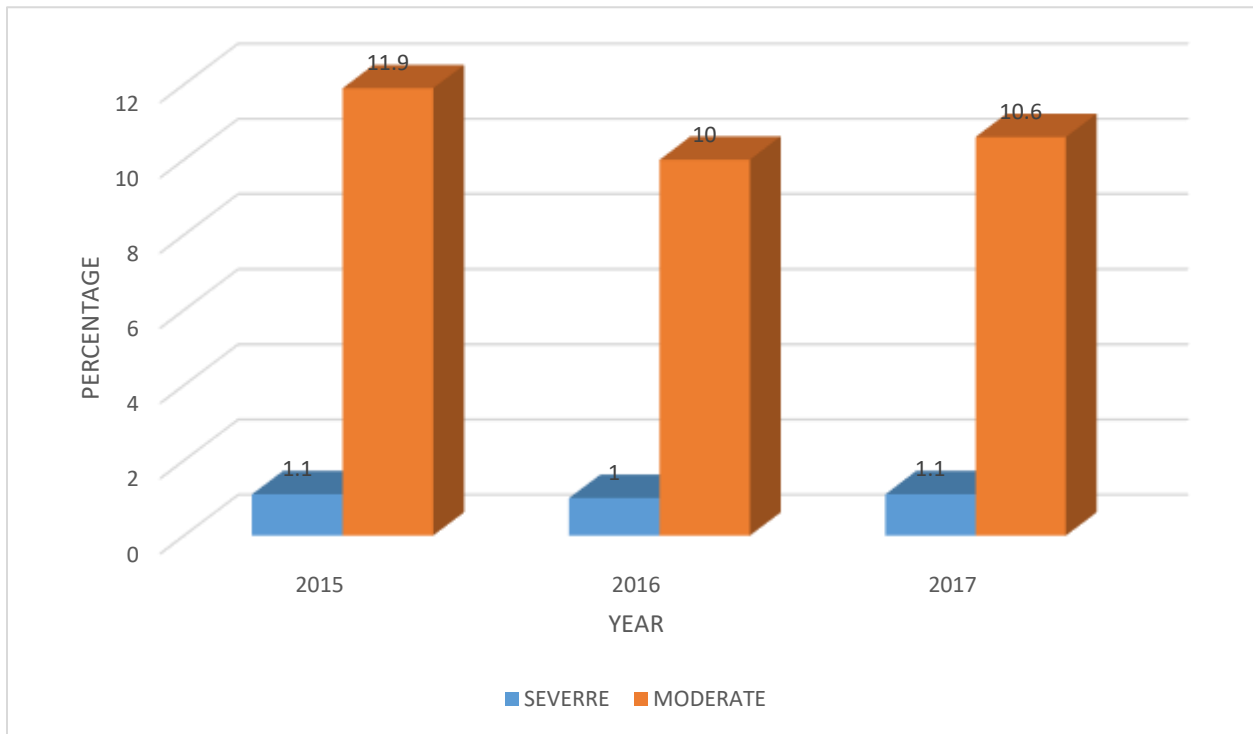


Figure 1. 15 : Severe underweight of children under 5

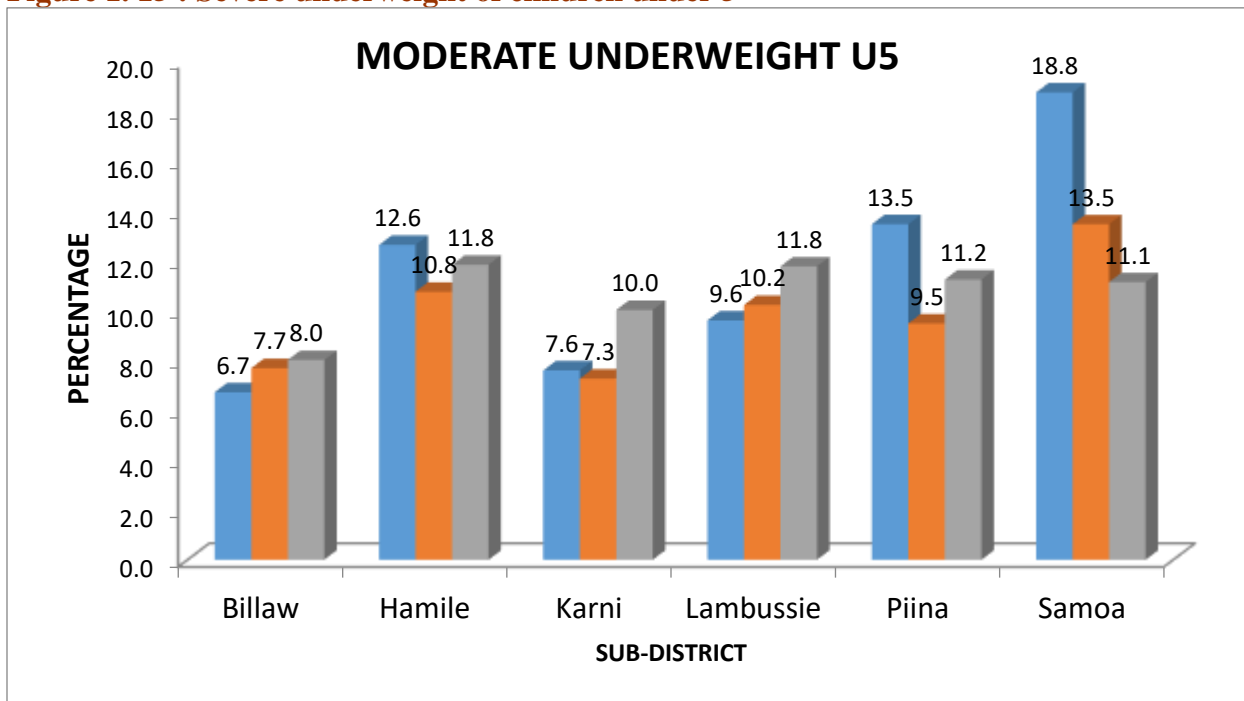


Figure 1. 16: Stunting among children under 2 year

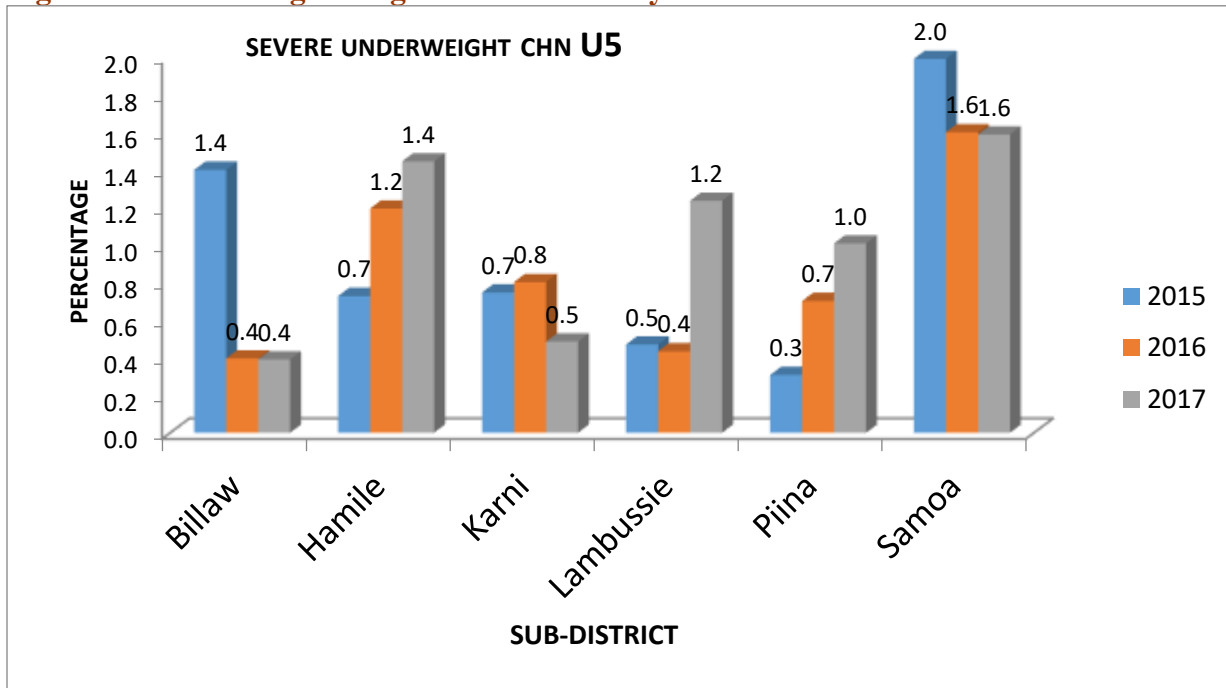
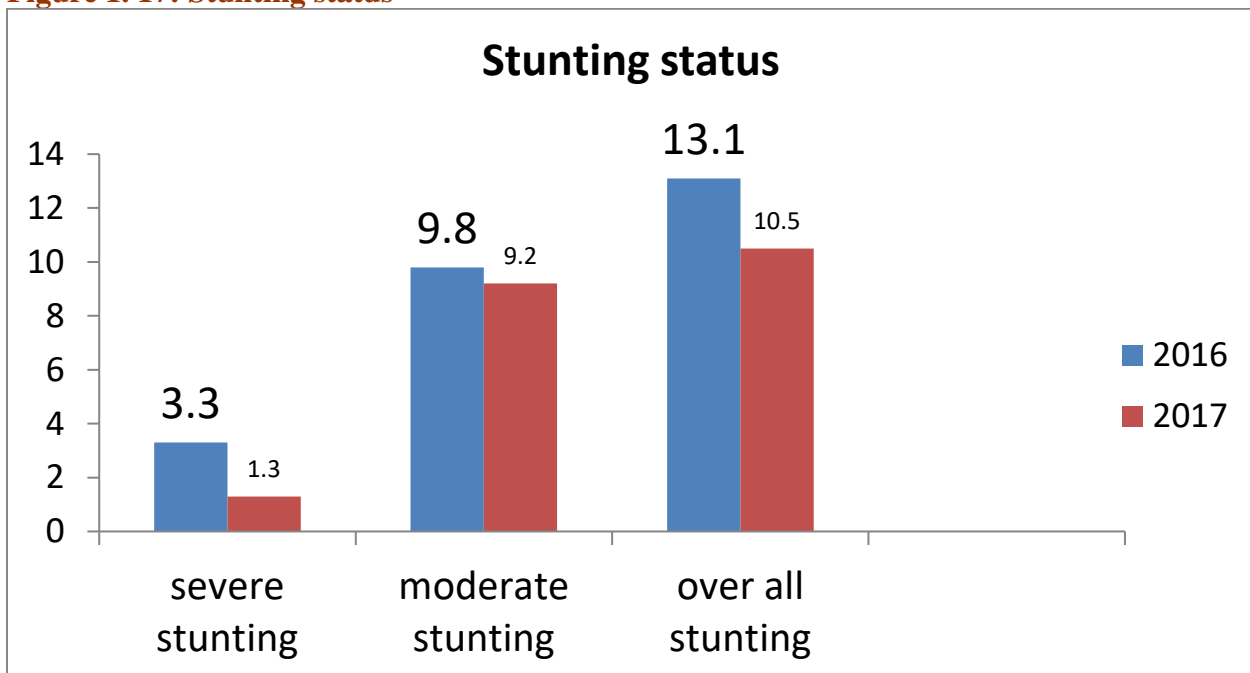


Figure 1. 17: Stunting status



1.3.5.2.6: OPD Utilization and status of National Health Insurance

The district has witnessed a gradual decline of OPD attendance since 2015. The two main factors that accounted for this decline include the challenges in the registration and or renewal of clients’

membership of the NHIS and the shortage of basic drugs in the various health facilities. Figure 1.18 and 1.19 Show the OPD utilization and the performance of the NHIS respectively.

Figure 1. 18: OPD Utilization

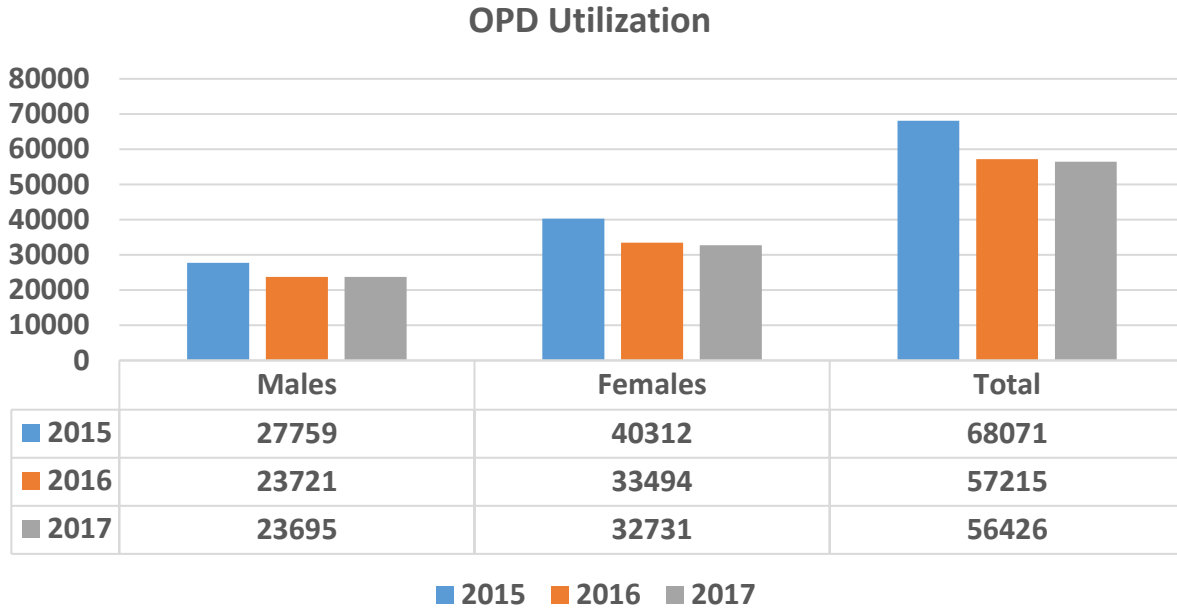
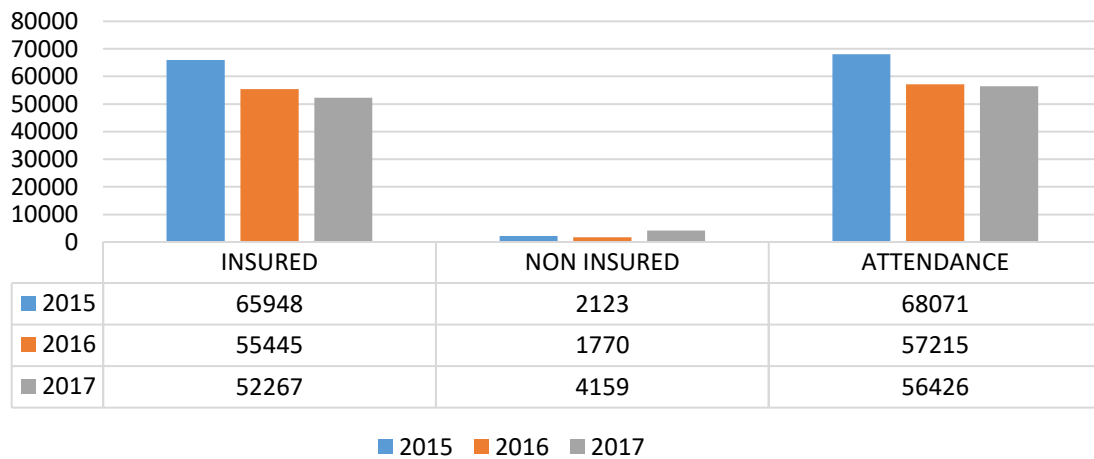


Figure 1. 19: Health Insurance Status



1.3.5.2.7: Reproductive and Child Health

This comprises of safe motherhood which includes antenatal care, skilled delivery, postnatal care and family planning.

Figure 1. 20: Percentage coverage of ANC registrants for annual, 2015-2017

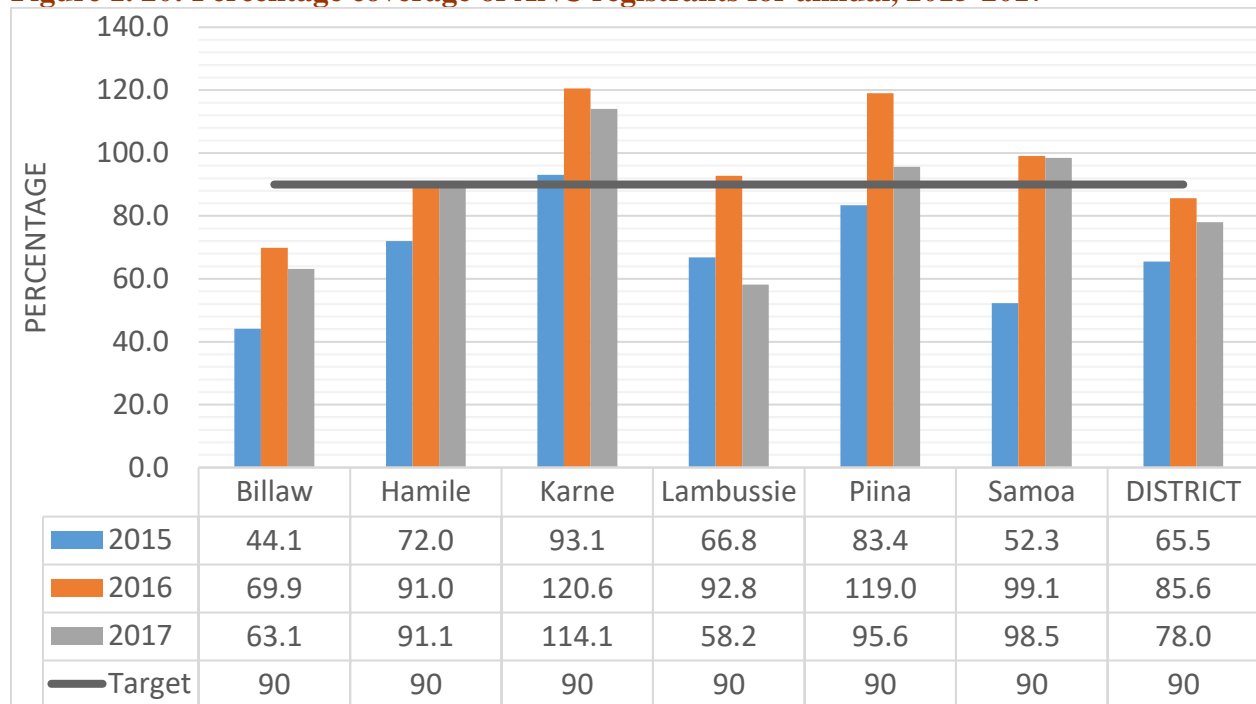


Figure 1.20 shows percentage coverage of ANC registrants by sub-districts. The data shows that only Hamile sub-district made improvement in terms ANC coverage over the previous year, 2016. However, only Billaw and Lambussie sub-districts did not meet their targets, all the other sub-districts exceeded the target for the period under review. As a district there has been a decline in ANC registration from 85.6% in 2016 to 78.0% in 2017, thereby failing to meet the target of 90% for the year. Nevertheless, the district put in more strategies to achieving the target for the subsequent years.

1.3.5.2.8: Trend of teenage pregnancy

Teenage pregnancies continue to increase in the district since 2015. The trend is alarming and requires drastic measures to curb the situation. In 2015 for example, the district recorded 177 cases of teenage pregnancies. This figure increased to 191 in 2016 representing 7.9% and further increased to 211 (10.5% increase in 2017).

Table 1. 31: Top 10 Cases of OPD Morbidity

Rank	2015		2016		2017	
	Cases	Proportions	Cases	Proportions	Cases	Proportions
1	Malaria	28502 (37.2%)	Malaria	25934 (33.4%)	Malaria	19850 (47.1%)
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	15757 (20.6%)	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	13950 (18.0%)	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	4773 (11.3%)
3	Skin Diseases	5601 (7.3%)	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	6783 (8.7%)	Skin Diseases	3792 (9.0%)
4	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	5431 (7.1%)	Skin Diseases	6319 (8.1%)	Anaemia	2294 (5.4%)
5	Diarrhoea Diseases	4535 (5.9%)	Acute Eye Infection	4453 (5.7%)	Acute Eye Infection	2181 (5.2%)
6	Acute Eye Infection	2563 (3.3%)	Diarrhoea Diseases	3795 (4.9%)	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2000 (4.7%)
7	Otitis Media	2220 (2.9%)	Otitis Media	3582 (4.6%)	Otitis Media	1934 (4.6%)
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2084 (2.7%)	Intestinal Worms	1892 (2.4%)	Ulcer	1654 (3.9%)
9	Ulcer	1328 (1.7%)	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1791 (2.3%)	Hypertension	670 (1.6%)
10	Typhoid Fever	1300 (1.7%)	Ulcer	1698 (2.2%)	Other Acute Ear infection	524 (1.2%)
Total Cases		76539	77691		42179	

1.3.5.2.9: Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response

Table 1. 32: Some Priority Diseases for Control, Elimination and Eradication

Disease/ Condition	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
			Suspected cases	
Yellow Fever	1	3	1	Results Pending
Measles	1	2	4	Results Pending
AFP	0	1	2	Received negative result for one suspected case
Meningitis	10	4	26	11 confirmed cases, 2 deaths. Cases were diagnosed and reported to region by Nandom hospital
Anthrax	0	0	0	No case recorded since 2012
Cholera	0	0	0	No case recorded
Rabies	3	6	0	No Rabies case but 9 dog bites was recorded
Guinea Worm	0	0	0	Surveillance Ongoing
Yaws	0	0	2	Cases have been treated
Leprosy	0	0	2	Cases are on treatment
Ebola	0	0	0	No case recorded

1.3.5.2.10: Health sector challenges

- ✦ Lack of District Hospital
- ✦ Lack of office accommodation for District Health Administration
- ✦ Inadequate critical staff: Medical Officers, Physician Assistants, Midwives etc
- ✦ Inadequate vaccine equipment eg. vaccine fridges at health facilities and frequent breakdown of existing ones
- ✦ Inadequate motorbikes for outreaches and support visits
- ✦ Shortage of polio and Yellow Fever vaccines during the under review
- ✦ No video camera for health promotion activities.
- ✦ Inadequate male participation in health promotion activities.
- ✦ Non availability of drugs, Hb test strips for the continuous assessment of anemia among pregnant women and other logistics for staff to work with
- ✦ Inadequate accommodation for district health staff

Table 1.33: Updates of Health Sector Indicators

	Indicator	2013 (Baseline)	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2017 Actual
1	Infant mortality rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Under five mortality rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	< 1 year measles immunization (Routine)	1336	2228	1457	2270	1418	1872	1386	2394	1202
4	< 5 years malnutrition	79	256	95	186	135	179	123	162	70
5	Penta 3 immunization coverage	1408	2228	1510	2270	1380	1872	1501	2394	1249
6	Maternal mortality Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0.002
7	Supervised deliveries	35	2227	35%	2270	33%	1872	43%	1915	25%
8	Outpatient per capita	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.7
9	Population doctor ratio	54648:0		55684:0		56751:0		57829:1	-	59853:1
10	Population nurse ratio	1188:1		1160:1		604:1:1		421:1	2	570:1
11	ANC coverage(at least 4 visits)		2227	69.4%	2270	75.8%	1872	69.4%	1915	98.6%
12	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	2.1	-	1.9	-	0.69	-	1.2	-	0.001
13	Guinea worm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Prevalence of stunting among	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	children under 5									
15	Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	27%	24%	26.7%	10%	14.1%	10%	11.1%	-	11.7%
16	Tuberculosis (TB) Case Registration	-	0	18	0	27	0	7		

1.3.5.3 Water

Access to potable water in the district is relatively high. About 76% of the people in the district have access to safe water supply for both drinking and domestic activities. However, even though the coverage seems good it does not favor the dispersed settlement pattern of the District as many communities do not have potable water and people have to walk longer distances in search of water. Currently, there are three (3) Small town water systems of which only one (1) is functional. In terms of boreholes, there are 222 boreholes of which 195 are functional. The district therefore considers access to potable water a critical development concern. Table 1.37 is the water access situation in the district.

Table 1. 34: Access to Water and sanitation facilities in Lambussie District

S/N	Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	73.45	75.58	76.64	77.95	76.95
2	% served with boreholes	72.95	75.08	74.64	75.95	74.95
3	% served with pipe borne	0.5	0.5	2	2	2
3	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	5%	5%	6%	8%	6%

1.3.5.4: Sanitation

The sanitation situation in the District is appalling. In the area of solid waste management, many households do not have temporal waste collection containers. Houses are also far from available dump sites. As a result, many houses have small damp sites where solid waste is dumped and burnt periodically. Overall, only 2.5% of households are served with solid waste management services.

Similarly, liquid waste in the district is mainly disposed off indiscriminately. The waste water drainage system in the district is mainly of natural gutters created by running water. Sewage from bath houses and domestic chores is disposed indiscriminately. This practice breeds mosquitoes in the communities.

Also, due to limited household latrines, indiscriminate open defecation is a common practice in the district with its consequences on water and sanitation related diseases. Since 2016 however, the situation has gradually improved with support from UNICEF. The introduction of the community led total sanitation (CLTS) concept in the district has led to a declaration of 19 out of the 58 communities in the district as open defecation free (ODF). It is hoped that the effort will be sustained to ensure total open defecation free in the district by 2021.

1.3.5.5 Economy of the District

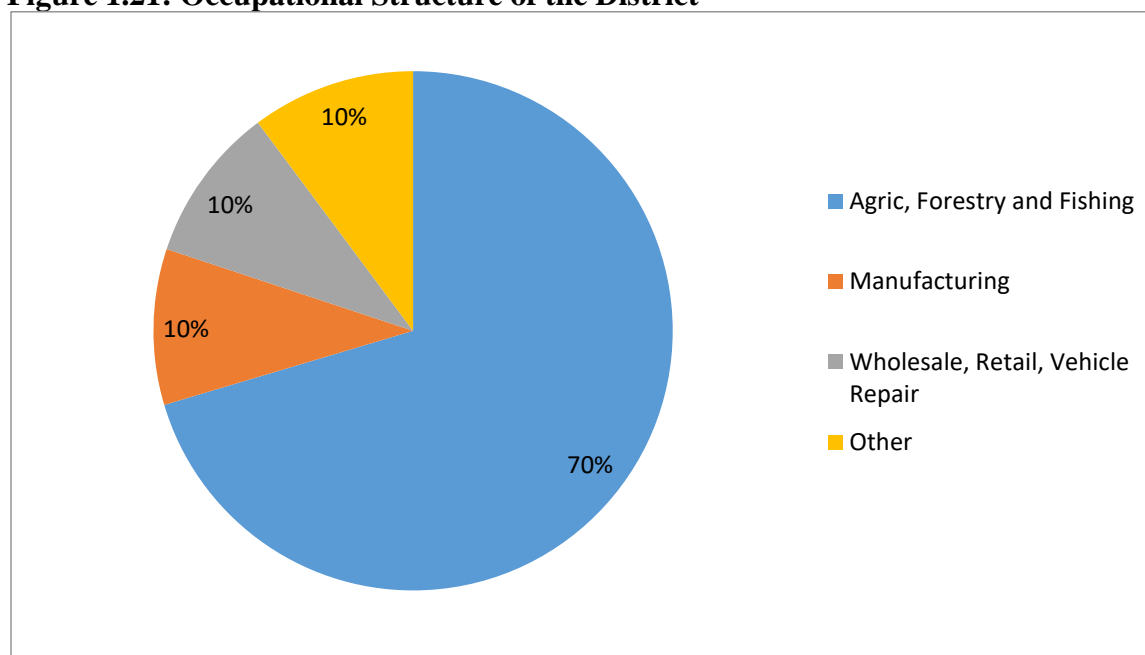
The major economic activity in the district is agriculture which employs 14,590 (72.5%) of people in the district. About 77.7% of males in the district are into agriculture, while that of females is about 68.2%. Unlike agriculture which is male dominant in the district, the proportion of females employed in manufacturing is far higher than the proportion of males (3.5). Other economic activities in the district are manufacturing (10%), wholesale, retail and vehicle repairs (7%). Other economic activities together take an insignificant share of 8%. The proportion of females in wholesale and retail (8.4%) is also higher than males (5.4%). Table 1.38 presents the occupational structure of people in the district.

Table 1. 105: Occupational Structure of the District

Industry	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,154	100.0	9,646	100	11,516	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,337	72.5	7,495	77.7	7,854	68.2
Manufacturing	2,115	10.0	338	3.5	1,785	15.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,416	7.0	520	5.4	967	8.4
Others	2,221	10.5				

Source: Modified from GSS, 2013

Figure 1.21: Occupational Structure of the District



Source: GSS, 2013

1.3.6.1: Employment Status

Unemployment is one of the major challenges confronting the district. About 30% of the active age group is unemployed. This situation has become a real concern in the district. There is therefore the need for efforts to create jobs for the youth in the district.

The employed population in the district is mainly in the private informal sector (94%). The remaining are in the public sector (3.3%), private formal sector (1.5%) and NGOs (0.5%). Table 1.39 and depicts the employment situation in the district.

Table 1.36: Employment Situation in the District

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,154	100	9,638	100	11,516	100
Public (Government)	698	3.3	501	5.2	196	1.7
Private Formal	317	1.5	222	2.3	92	0.8
Private Informal	20,033	94.7	8,780	91.9	11,171	97.0
NGOs (Local and International)	106	0.5	54	0.5	52	0.4
Unemployed	6,285 (29.7%)					

Source: Modified from GSS, 2013

1.3.6.2: Local Economic Development

1.3.6.2.1: Agriculture

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy employing 72.5% of the population. Some of the major crops cultivated in the District include: maize, guinea corn, millet, cow pea, groundnuts

and rice. The cultivation of vegetables such as amarantus, okro onions etc are also done especially during dry season around existing water bodies in some communities such as Karni, Lambussie, Dahile etc. With regards to livestock, goats, sheep cattle, pigs and fowls are produced. Subsistence farming, rearing of small ruminants, trading and local poultry keeping are the main occupations of the people as sources of income, though commercial farming can be effective if given the boost. The people also fish along the streams and dams during certain periods of the season. Even though fishing takes place in the dams, rivers, and streams in the District, fish farming is not practiced, therefore no fish ponds exist.

Traditionally, all lands belong to the landlords, otherwise known as “Tendaamba. For development and investment purposes, land can be sold out, or leased to developers/farmers for free or fees determined by those in charge i.e. Tendaamba.

There is a vast tract of arable lands suitable for large scale farming and animal production. The presence of valley presents the District with an opportunity for the construction of dams for dry season farming. There are two dams in the district which serve as sources of livelihood for many people during the dry season.

Food Security

Household food requirement in the district is a challenge among the poor small holder farmers in the District, especially during the lean season. The harvest season is usually characterised with abundance of food, particularly to crop farming households. However, due to low income levels, farmers usually sell their produce to supplement their household income leaving them with insufficient food for the rest of the year. As a result, it is not uncommon to see food crop farmers buying food during the lean season to feed their households. This trend is a real concern for the district. There is therefore need to intensify efforts to diversify agriculture by intensifying poultry, livestock and fish farming, coupled with a vigorous agricultural development. These will increase food production and household incomes so as to improve food security in the District

Challenges Facing the Agricultural Sector

1. Inadequate staff especially AEAs
2. Late/inadequate funds for implementation of field activities
3. Old and weak motor bikes
4. Old and weak staff accommodation in 5 operational areas (Samoa, Karni, Lambussie, Piina And Billaw)
5. Poor loan recoveries from block farm beneficiaries
6. Delays in loan approval by rural banks
7. Lack of ware houses/markets
8. Inadequate tractors
9. Lack of logistics for work
10. Farmers attitude in adoption of improved technological practices e.g. vaccinations and use of improved seed
11. Lack of distant learning programmes for staff(motivation)

1.3.6.2.2: Tourism

Tourist attractions abound in the District. They are however not developed to attract patronage by both domestic and foreign tourists. Some of the tourist attraction sites include the Billow and Dahile caves. The caves were dug by the people and used as hiding places during the slave trade. Even though these sites abound in the District, they remain undeveloped and needs some attention. Another potential area for tourism development district is the MefeleGbero festival of the people of Lambusie which is celebrated in December each year.

1.3.6.2.3: Summary of key investment opportunities in the district:

- ✦ Large track of fertile lands for commercial farming
- ✦ Fertile valleys for irrigation schemes
- ✦ Suitable lands for cashew and mango plantations
- ✦ Suitable for livestock development: poultry, small ruminants etc
- ✦ Development of car packs at Hamilefor the heavy duty vehicles plying through the Ghana-Burkina border
- ✦ Huge demand for tractor services and the need for agriculture mechanization centres.
- ✦ Suitable for the establishment of groundnut processing factory to enhance the production value chain
- ✦ Huge housing deficit/high demand for residential accommodation in the district capital
- ✦ Large sheanut industry and the need for investment along its value chain
- ✦ Development and management of potential tourist sites (Dahile and Billow caves)
- ✦ High demand for hospitality services (Hotels/catering services)
- ✦ The road transport industry presents a good investment opportunity for potential investors in the district. Currently there exist no direct transportation from Wa the regional capital to Lambussie the district capital.
- ✦ The MefeleGbero festival celebrated by the people of Lambusie with rich cultural heritage

1.3.7 Security in the District

The significance of human security to development is something that cannot be over-emphasized. Human security is multi sectorial and threats to human security come from a broad range of sources including economic, political, environmental, health, food, human/ personal.

1.3.7.1: Economic Security

Persistent poverty and un-employment are threats to economic security. The high level of poverty and the increasing rate of un-employment especially among the youth constitute a major security concern in the district. Implementation of Employment generation and poverty reduction policies are therefore very critical in the plan period.

1.3.7.2: Political Security

According to (UNDP, 1994) Political security refers to the absence of political repression and human rights abuses. This implies that existence of political repression and human right abuses constitute a threat to political security in the district. Though political insecurity is not much an issue in the district, there is the need to foster the existing political security by encouraging participatory, transparent and accountable governance and providing the needed environment to protect the human rights of the people.

1.3.7.3: Environmental Security

Environmental degradation, resource depletion, climate change, natural disasters, droughts, floods and pollution are the major sources of environmental insecurity. The persistent cutting down of trees and the gradual manifestation of climate change in the district calls for concern as long as the environmental security of the district is concerned. The annual reduction in crop yield and the loss of property to floods constitute a major human security concern in the district. There is therefore the need to come out with effective environmental protection strategies to deal with the situation.

1.3.7.4: Health Security

Deadly infectious diseases, unsafe food, malnutrition, and lack of access to basic health care are the major sources of health insecurity. Health insecurity is a major development concern in the district. Majority of the inhabitants of the district do not have access to basic health care. Both health facilities and health professionals are woefully inadequate. There is no District Hospital for referrals, despite the fact that the district shares borders with the neighboring Burkina Faso with the possibility of disease import. This situation makes disease control and prevention very difficult.

1.3.7.5: Human/ Personal security

Personal security is a component of human security. Physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, Interethnic, intra-ethnic, chieftaincy, religious disputes and human trafficking are the major sources of threat to personal security. The occasional invasion by Fulani herds men on farms in some parts of the district and the pockets of rubbery constitute a major challenge to personal security in the district. However, the district has no police headquarters even though there are stationed officers who operates under the Jirapa command. There therefore the need for an autonomous District Police Headquarters is eminent to ensure peace and security in the

district. Intensifying patrol services along the crime zones is required to reducing the robberies and other crimes in the district.

1.3.8 Poverty, Vulnerability, Inequality and Social Protection

Poverty remains pervasive in the district and in fact one of the poorest districts in the upper west region. Vulnerability here refers to the probability of livelihood stress occurring in the Lambussie District. Vulnerable people in the district include people living with AIDS, Persons with disabilities, women, the aged, and children. Cultural beliefs, perceptions, practices and disasters are the major causes of vulnerability concerns in the District and the major victims are mainly people with disabilities, women and children. Some cultural practices in the District such as elopement and foster parenting have rendered some children very vulnerable, uneducated and economically hopeless. The changing climate in the district has also exacerbated the situation of the poor peasant and small holder farmers with limited alternative livelihood options. Dealing with vulnerability issues therefore requires a multi-faceted approach that will address the varying needs of the potential victims of the circumstance.

Poverty is one of the indicators that exacerbate vulnerability as it exposes people to the shocks of any disastrous condition. According to the recent survey by the Ghana Household Registry, Lambussie District is one on the poorest districts in the region with about 13.9% of her household population (5,533) leaving with extreme poverty.

1.3.8.1: People with Disability

Persons with disability as defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are those who are unable to perform specific tasks/activities or are restricted in their performance due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contribution of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in the country. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act, 2006 , Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

According to the 2010 PHC, a total of 2,046 persons with disability were recorded in the Lambuissie District representing 4 percent of the total population in the district. The male population 1,093 (4.1%) and female 953 (3.8%) have one form of disability or the other.

Table 1. 37: population with disability and sex

Disability Type/ Type of locality	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	female	Percent
Total	51,654	100.0	24,952	100.0	26,702	100.0
No disability	49,608	96.0	23,999	96.2	25,609	95.9
With a disability	2,046	4.0	953	3.8	1,093	4.1
Sight	1,070	2.1	446	1.8	624	2.3
Hearing	517	1.0	216	0.9	301	1.1
Speech	193	0.4	119	0.5	74	0.3
Physical	356	0.7	169	0.7	187	0.7
Intellectual	199	0.4	116	0.5	83	0.3
Emotional	165	0.3	79	0.3	86	0.3
Other	177	0.3	96	0.4	81	0.3

GSS (2013)

The table above shows the percentage distribution of the population by type of disability. It shows that sight disability is the commonest disability in the district. About four percent of the district population has one form of disability or another. The proportions of the population with disability type is as follows; sight (2.1%), hearing (1.0%), physical (0.7%), intellectual (0.4%) with emotional and other forms of disability recording the same proportions (0.3%).

1.3.8.2 Gender Analysis

The 2010 population and housing census report indicates that females constitute about 51.69% of the total population. However, there are serious imbalances in the system to the disadvantage of women. Equal opportunities are limited to both men and women due to some socio-cultural beliefs. For instance, women only have access to land but do not control land. This renders them economically insolvent since the local economy of the district is basically agrarian. There is therefore the need to introduce gender specific programs that will empower women economically. To do this, women groups will be identified and assisted through capacity building and provision of credit facilities to enable them set-up small and medium scale businesses to boost their economic status in the society and also take care of their children and various household needs.

On the aspect of decision making, major household decisions are taken by household heads who are predominantly men with little or no involvement of women. Again in the local governance, women participation has been very low. This situation is clearly demonstrated in the current composition of the General Assembly which has a total membership of 38 with only 1 female appointee. There is therefore the need to consciously put together strategies to increase women representation in the local governance system while continuous sensitization is carried out to improve women participation in household decision making.

1.3.9: Information and Communication Technology

Communication serves as an important tool in the economic and social lives of people. Business is transacted through communication, and the availability of effective and reliable communication channels can enhance economic activity and improve incomes. Recent developments in communication include the use of mobile phones, desktop or laptop computers and the internet. Information and communication technology in the District is very low. There are only two ICT centres in the district capital, one for the district and the other owned and operated by private operator. Majority of the people in the District therefore have no access to computers much less other applications such as internet. However, with recent proliferation of mobile phones nearly every house has a mobile phone for basic communication. Individuals with mobile phones with improved applications use them both for calls and internet activities. Teaching of ICT, which is part of the curricular of schools, is also faced with problems as the necessary facilities needed for the training are almost non-existent.

1.3.10: Ownership of mobile phones

Table 1.41 shows the population 12 years and older by ownership of mobile phone, internet facility usage and sex. An examination of the distribution of mobile phone ownership in the district, confirmed that, there were more males than females owning mobile phones. Out of the 6,480 people of the population having mobile phones in the district, 66.7 percent of males own mobile phones compared with 33.3 percent of females.

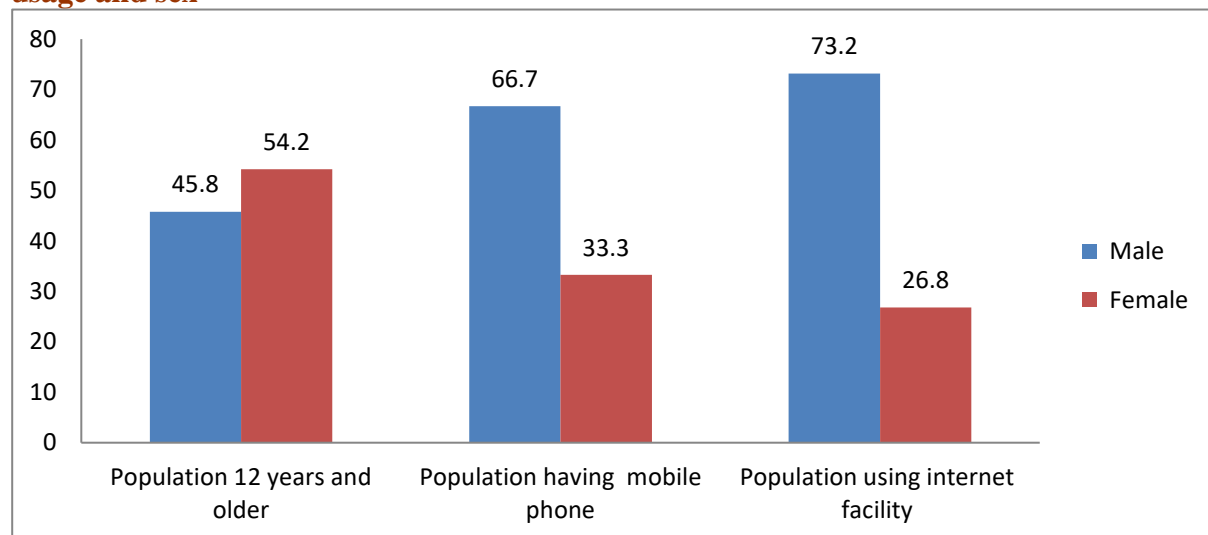
Table 1. 38: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and Sex

ICT Indicators	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33371	100.0	6480	100.0	254	100.0
Male	15279	45.8	4323	66.7	186	73.2
Female	18092	54.2	2157	33.3	68	26.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.11: Use of Internet

Table 1. 22: population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In Figure 1.22, the population use internet facility in the LambuisseKarni District is 254. Many more males (73.2%) than females (26.8%) use internet facilities in the district.

1.3.12: Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 1.43 shows the distribution of household having desktop/laptop computers, fixed phone lines by sex of head of households in the Lambuisse-karni District. Overall, more male-headed households own fixed telephone line than female-headed households in the district. The district total household that owned fixed telephone lines was 29, out of which the male household heads constitute 72.4 percent compared to 27.6 percent females.

Table 1. 39: households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Number of households			Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7524	100.0	184	100.0	29	100.0
Male	5439	72.3	163	88.6	21	72.4
Female	2085	27.7	21	11.4	8	27.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.13: Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Households in the LambuisseKarni District that own a desktop or laptop computer are 184 (Table 5.2). The proportion of male-headed households that owned a desktop or laptop computer in the district was higher (88.6 %) than the proportion of female-headed households (11.4 %).

1.3.14: Housing and Household characteristics

The extended family system characterizes the composition of households in the district. The male, who serve as the authority figure and main provider, though the trend is changing with time as some women are now beginning to be breadwinners, mostly heads these households. According to the 2010 PHC the district has an average household size of 6.8 persons which are higher than the national (7.1) and regional (8.4) averages. The average household size in the urban and rural areas is 5.7 and 7.0 persons per house respectively. In addition, though the household size in the district is high, the general housing conditions are deplorable.

The houses in the district are mostly made of building materials such mud or mud bricks, which are either plastered with cement or soil/cow dung mixture. There are however block houses owned by private individuals and government bungalows and quarters across the district. The roofing materials used are thatched, mud or corrugated aluminium roofing sheets.

Table 1.43 presents the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The district household population (50,896) live in a total of 5,798 houses.

Table 1. 40: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	702,110	51,654	6,869	44,785
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	50,896	6,620	44,276
Number of houses	3,392,745	82,293	5,798	955	4,843
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	7,524	1,161	6,363
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.4	8.8	6.9	9.1
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.8	5.7	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The average population per house in the district stands at 8.8 persons, higher than the regional average of 8.4 persons per house. The district has the same average households per house (1.30) as the region and rural areas. However, the urban average household per house is 1.2. A substantial proportion (84.4%) of households live in dwelling unit owned by a member of the household. Ownership of dwelling by a relative other than household member is 5.6 while that of other private individual and other private agency accounts for 6.1 and 2.9 percent respectively.

In the district, the proportion of female headed household ownership of dwelling is lower (74.5%) than the male headed ownership of dwelling (88.2%).

With reference to ownership of dwelling by relative other than household member, female headed households account for 10.3 percent while the male headed households account for only

3.8 percent. Likewise, other private individual female headed household account for only 4.7 percent of dwelling units.

Table 1. 41: Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDAII	Identified issues from performance review and profile
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate data base on rateable items ❖ Poor market infrastructure ❖ Revenue leakages ❖ Limited revenue sources in the district
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High cost of transport ❖ High cost of utilities such as electricity ❖ Low entrepreneurial skills ❖ Low adoption of new technologies ❖ Difficulty in accessing credit ❖ High interest rate ❖ Undeveloped private sector
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High cost of inputs ❖ Inadequate irrigation facilities ❖ Inadequate Agriculture Extension officers ❖ Non availability of agriculture inputs dealers ❖ Low agricultural production and productivity ❖ Bush fires ❖ High incidence of livestock disease ❖ Erratic rainfall pattern ❖ Inadequate tractor services
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor environmental sanitation (high rate of open defecation) ❖ Poor road network linking communities and service delivery points ❖ Inadequate portable water supply to some communities ❖ Haphazard spatial development ❖ Some communities are still not connected to the national grid
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate trained teachers ❖ Overcrowded class rooms ❖ Poor Kindergarten infrastructure ❖ Migration to urban areas for Kayayee especially girls ❖ Teacher absenteeism ❖ Inadequate text books ❖ Poor girl child education ❖ High illiteracy especially among women ❖ Inadequate school furniture ❖ Inadequate teacher accommodation ❖ Lack of parental care ❖ Declining performance of school children ❖ Low level of ICT infrastructure ❖ Lack of district hospital resulting to high rate of referrals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Low skilled deliveries ❖ Some CPHS facilities are not connected to the national grid ❖ Inadequate critical health staff – Doctor, physician assistants, midwives, RGN and Drivers ❖ Low patronage of HIV AIDS services especially HTC ❖ Insufficient counselors to man the various health facilities that offer HTC & PMTCT service ❖ High rate of migration ❖ High rate of teenage pregnancy ❖ High rate of early marriages ❖ Low coverage of social protection interventions like LEAP ❖ Inadequate support for the vulnerable and excluded especially the mentally and physically challenged
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of District Police Head quarters ❖ Low participation of women in local governance ❖ Incidents of armed robbery ❖ Cross border issues like smuggling of fuel etc ❖ Inadequate capacity and logistic support to decentralized departments to enhance performance ❖ Low participation of citizenry in decision making ❖ Absents of some decentralised departments and staff

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on prioritised development issues linked to the relevant development dimensions of Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 which are: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana's role in International Affairs. The development priorities are informed by the harmonized development issues that emerged from the situational analysis and community prioritized needs.

2.2 harmonized development issues linked to thematic areas

The Development Issues and others emanating from the performance review are harmonized and linked to the relevant issues of the development dimensions of the MNDPF, (Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021). The issues were further subject to detailed POCC analysis to arrive at the prioritized issues

Table 2. 1: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	SCORE
Increase access to extension services	Inadequate Extension Staff	2
Provision of irrigation facilities for all year round farming	Lack of irrigation facilities for dry season farming	2
Provide storage facilities	Lack of storage facilities	2
Provision of drought resistant crop varieties	Unreliable rainfall pattern	2
Access to credit facilities	No credit facilities	2
Availability of farm inputs and implements	Low fertility and no fertilizer	2
Institute bye-laws on bush fires	Bushfires	2
Training on livestock, poultry and aquaculture production	No skills in aquaculture, livestock and poultry	2
Ensure access to animal feed	Feed may be difficult to acquire	2
Increase access to market	Lack of ready market	2
Regulate activities of sand wining	Land degradation by people who win gravel and sand	2
-Monitor and control activities of Fulani herdsmen	Destruction of farms by alien Fulani herdsmen	2
Protect water bodies	Drying water bodies	2
Protect the natural forest reserves	Forest and wildlife depletion	2
Promote tree growing	Incidents of flood and fire outbreaks	2
Strengthen NADMO	Weak prevention and management of natural disasters	2
Ensure access to market	Lack of market for local industrial good	2
Skill training on manufacturing and entrepreneurship	Inadequate skills in manufacturing	2
Facilitate access to credit facilities	Limited access to credit	2
Facilitate acquisition of equipment	Expensive manufacturing equipment	2
Increase access to credit	Limited credit facilities	2
Provision of market infrastructure	Poor market infrastructure	2
Capacity building on financial management and entrepreneurship	Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills	2
Facilitating market linkages outside the district	Low demand	2
Introduction of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	-Poor culture of savings	2

Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	SCORE
Give local contractors a preferential treatment for DA projects	-Lack of projects of local contractors	2
Capacity building on entrepreneurship and financial management	Low business management skills	2
-Develop and market tourist sites	Undeveloped tourist sites	2
Increase private sector investment in the hospitality industry	Poorly developed hospitality sub-sector	2
Provide and rehabilitate classroom infrastructure in basic schools	Inadequate classroom infrastructure in basic schools	2
Develop strategies to improve BECE performance	Poor BECE performance	2
Promoting science, vocational and technical education through the provision learning equipment	Low patronage for science, vocational and technical education	2
Provide a community library	No community libraries	2
Improve trained teacher-pupil ratio	Inadequate trained teachers	2
Provision of relevant teaching learning materials in schools	Inadequate teaching learning materials	2
Provision of modern early childhood educational infrastructure	Low attention to early childhood education	2
Improve IT infrastructure in basic schools	Poor ICT infrastructure in schools	2
Improve primary health care activities	Low skilled deliveries	2
Provision of health personnel, Doctor, physician assistants, midwives Nurses	Inadequate critical health staff – Doctor, physician assistants, midwives, RGN and Drivers	2
Provision of health equipment	Inadequate and poorly equipped health facilities	2
Provision of office and residential accommodation for health staff	Inadequate staff and office accommodation	2
Facilitate the upgrading of Lambussie Poly clinic to a District Hospital	Lack of District hospital	2
Construction of CHPS compounds	Inadequate access to health facilities to some communities	2
Improve child nutrition	Increasing cases of malnourished children	2
Provision of office and residential accommodation for NHIS	Lack of office and resident staff of the NHIA in the district	2
Campaign on safe sex and distribution of contraceptives	Incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs	2
Build capacities and support women to take part in local	Low participation of women in decision making	2

Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	SCORE
elections		
Provide credit to women in small scale businesses	Lack of access to credit facilities for women in small scale businesses	2
Develop comprehensive database on people living with disabilities	Lack of comprehensive data on people living with disability	2
Provide disable rehabilitation centre	Lack of facilities for rehabilitating the disable	2
Support to Vulnerable groups to be registered on NHIS	Lack of employable skills among disables	2
Establishment of DOVVSU unit in the district	discrimination and abuse of children, women and PLWHIV	2
Education on child rights and child protection	High incidence of child marriages	2
Contiguous education on the dangers of teenage pregnancies	High rate of teenage pregnancies	2
Increase access to potable water	Inadequate potable water coverage	2
Protecting of river bangs through the creation of buffers	Drying up river bodies	2
Improve sanitation infrastructure	Poor excreta, liquid and solid waste management (open defecation)	2
Improve drainage in communities	Poor drainage systems in communities	2
Improve road conditions	Poor road conditions	2
Opening of new roads to improve connectivity	Poor road connectivity	2
Connection of electricity to all communities and underserved communities	Many communities not connected to national grid	2
Development of planning schemes/layout to control development	Haphazard development of human settlement	2
Collaborate with private sector to develop affordable housing units in the district	Poor housing conditions Huge housing deficit in the district capital and other major communities	2
-Establishment of non-existent decentralized departments and institutions such as DPP, B&D, Forestry, statistics, etc	Nonexistence of some decentralized departments and institutions	2
Support for decentralized departments	Inadequate support fort decentralize departments	2

Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	SCORE
-Provide office and residential accommodation for staff of decentralized departments	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for local level staff	2
Furnishing and staffing of area councils and building capacities of the unit committees of area council staff	Weak local government structures	2
Promote local participation and ownership of development	Limited grassroots participation in development	2
Develop comprehensive revenue database while improving collaboration with neighboring districts to eliminate revenue leakages	Revenue leakages, inadequate revenue data base, resulting low IGF for development	2
-Recognition and involvement of chiefs in development and capacity building for traditional authorities	Unsatisfactory involvement of chiefs and opinion leaders in development	2
Increase police visibility and integrity	Incidence of violence, accidents and criminal activities in the district	2
Facilitate justice dispensation	Difficulties in accessing justice	2
Provide street lighting	Poor lightening system in the communities	2
Removal of unapproved barriers	Extortion of citizenry especially rural folk by some police officers	2

Table 2. 2: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills ✦ Lack of market for local industrial goods ✦ Inadequate skills in manufacturing ✦ Limited access to credit ✦ Expensive manufacturing equipment ✦ Poor market infrastructure ✦ weak culture of savings ✦ Low business management skills ✦ Inadequate data on existing SMEs ✦ Undeveloped tourist sites ✦ Poorly developed hospitality sub-sector ✦ Underdeveloped creative industry
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate extension services ✦ Lack of irrigation facilities for dry season farming ✦ Lack of storage facilities ✦ Unreliable rainfall pattern ✦ No credit facilities ✦ Inadequate access to farm inputs like fertilizer ect ✦ Inadequate skills in aquaculture, livestock and poultry ✦ Lack of ready market ✦ Land degradation by people who win gravel and sand ✦ Drying water bodies ✦ Forest and wildlife depletion ✦ Incidents of flood and fire outbreaks ✦ Weak prevention and management of natural disasters
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate potable water coverage ✦ Poor excreta, liquid and solid waste management (open defecation) ✦ Poor drainage systems in communities ✦ Unhygienic practices

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Poor road conditions and connectivity ✦ Poor coverage of electricity in some communities ✦ Haphazard development of human settlement ✦ Huge housing deficit in the district capital and other major communities
Human Development Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate classroom infrastructure in basic schools ✦ Poor BECE performance ✦ Inadequate trained teachers ✦ Inadequate teaching learning materials ✦ Low attention to early childhood education ✦ Poor ICT infrastructure in schools ✦ Low skilled deliveries ✦ Inadequate critical health staff – Doctor, physician assistants, midwives, RGN and Drivers ✦ Inadequate and poorly equipped health facilities ✦ Inadequate staff and office accommodation ✦ Lack of District hospital ✦ Increasing cases of malnourished children ✦ Lack of office and resident staff of the NHIA in the district ✦ Incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs ✦ Low participation of women in decision making ✦ Lack of access to credit facilities for women in small scale businesses ✦ Lack of comprehensive data on people living with disability ✦ Lack of facilities for rehabilitating the disable ✦ Lack of employable skills among disables ✦ discrimination and abuse of children, women and PLWHIV ✦ High incidence of child marriages ✦ High rate of teenage pregnancies
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Nonexistence of some decentralized departments and institutions ✦ Low capacity and poorly equipped decentralize departments ✦ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for local level staff ✦ Weak local government structures ✦ Limited grassroots participation in development ✦ Revenue leakages, inadequate revenue data base, resulting

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Low IGF for development ✦ Incidence of violence, accidents and criminal activities in the district ✦ Difficulties in accessing justice (lack of district court) ✦ Weak relationship between citizenry and police officers ✦ High police citizen ratio
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Table 2. 3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills ✦ Lack of market for local industrial goods ✦ Inadequate skills in manufacturing ✦ Limited access to credit ✦ Expensive manufacturing equipment ✦ Poor market infrastructure ✦ weak culture of savings ✦ Low business management skills ✦ Inadequate data on existing SMEs ✦ Undeveloped tourist sites creative art hospitality industry 	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills ✦ Severe poverty and underdevelopment ✦ Inadequate access to affordable credit and High cost of capital, ✦ Limited number of skilled industrial manpower ✦ Low domestic saving ✦ Inadequate skills in manufacturing ✦ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service

<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate extension services ✦ Lack of irrigation facilities for dry season farming ✦ Lack of storage facilities ✦ Unreliable rainfall pattern ✦ No credit facilities ✦ Inadequate access to farm inputs like fertilizer ect ✦ Inadequate skills in aquaculture, livestock and poultry ✦ Lack of ready market ✦ Drying water bodies ✦ Forest and wildlife depletion ✦ Incidents of flood and fire outbreaks ✦ Weak prevention and management of natural disasters 	<p>Economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate Agriculture Extension Staff ✦ Low proportion of irrigated agriculture ✦ High cost of production inputs ✦ Poor storage and transportation systems ✦ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ✦ Erratic rainfall patterns ✦ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yield ✦ Low level of husbandry practices ✦ Poor tourism infrastructure and services
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate potable water coverage ✦ Poor excreta, liquid and solid waste management (open defecation) ✦ Poor drainage systems in communities ✦ Unhygienic practices ✦ Poor road conditions ✦ Poor road connectivity ✦ Poor coverage of electricity in some communities ✦ Haphazard development of human settlement ✦ Poor housing conditions ✦ Huge housing deficit in the district capital and other major 	<p>Environment, infrastructure and human settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Loss of forest cover ✦ Incidence of wildfire ✦ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ✦ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions ✦ Vulnerability and variability to climate change ✦ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ✦ High incidence of road accidents ✦ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country ✦ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities

	communities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ High dependence on wood fuel ✦ Recurrent incidence of flooding ✦ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ✦ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ✦ Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
Human Development Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate classroom infrastructure in basic schools ✦ Poor BECE performance ✦ Low patronage for science, vocational and technical education ✦ Inadequate trained teachers ✦ Inadequate teaching learning materials ✦ Low attention to early childhood education ✦ Poor ICT infrastructure in schools ✦ Low skilled deliveries ✦ Inadequate critical health staff – Doctor, physician assistants, midwives, RGN and Drivers ✦ Inadequate and poorly equipped health facilities ✦ Inadequate staff and office accommodation ✦ Lack of District hospital ✦ Inadequate access to health facilities to some communities ✦ Increasing cases of malnourished 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate educational infrastructure ✦ Poor quality of education at all levels ✦ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ✦ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ✦ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics ✦ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels ✦ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services ✦ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ✦ Inadequate emergency services ✦ Poor quality of healthcare services ✦ Unmet needs for mental health services ✦ Inadequate financing of the health sector ✦ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix ✦ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of

	<p>children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Lack of office and resident staff of the NHIA in the district ✦ Incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs ✦ shortages of ARV's, Test Kits HIV& AIDS ✦ Low participation of women in decision making ✦ Lack of access to credit facilities for women in small scale businesses ✦ Lack of comprehensive data on people living with disability ✦ Lack of facilities for rehabilitating the disable ✦ Lack of employable skills among disables ✦ discrimination and abuse of children, women and PLWHIV ✦ High incidence of child marriages ✦ High rate of teenage pregnancies 		<p>HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) ✦ Household food insecurity ✦ Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies ✦ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities ✦ Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems ✦ Infant and adult malnutrition ✦ Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases ✦ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates ✦ Increasing demand for household water supply ✦ Negative impact of climate variability and change ✦ High prevalence of open defecation ✦ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas ✦ Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare ✦ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ✦ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ✦ Limited access to justice for children
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			<p>in conflict with the law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups ✦ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth ✦ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Nonexistence of some decentralized departments and institutions ✦ Low capacity and poorly equipped decentralize departments ✦ Inadequate office and residential accommodation for local level staff ✦ Weak local government structures ✦ Limited grassroots participation in development ✦ Revenue leakages, inadequate revenue data base, resulting ✦ Low IGF for development ✦ Incidence of violence, accidents and criminal activities in the district ✦ Difficulties in accessing justice ✦ Poor lighten system in the communities ✦ Weak relationship between citizenry and police officers ✦ High police citizen ratio 	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Weak capacity of local governance practitioners ✦ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ✦ Implementation of unplanned expenditures ✦ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers ✦ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans ✦ Ineffective sub-district structures ✦ Inadequate police personnel ✦ Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety ✦ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry ✦ Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure ✦ Weak capacity of development communication institutions ✦ Growing negative influence of foreign culture

Table 2. 4: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP of Lambussie District Assembly

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply ✦ Severe poverty and underdevelopment ✦ Inadequate access to affordable credit ✦ Low domestic saving ✦ Inadequate skills in manufacturing ✦ Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills ✦ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service ✦ Inadequate Agric Extension Staff ✦ High cost of production inputs ✦ Low level of irrigated agriculture ✦ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ✦ Erratic rainfall patterns
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate educational infrastructure ✦ Poor quality of education at all levels ✦ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ✦ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ✦ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics ✦ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels ✦ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services ✦ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ✦ Inadequate emergency services ✦ Poor quality of healthcare services ✦ Unmet needs for mental health services ✦ Inadequate financing of the health sector ✦ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix ✦ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) ✦ Household food insecurity ✦ Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems ✦ Infant and adult malnutrition ✦ Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases ✦ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates ✦ Increasing demand for household water supply ✦ Negative impact of climate variability and change ✦ High prevalence of open defecation ✦ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas ✦ Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare ✦ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ✦ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ✦ Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law ✦ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities ✦ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups ✦ Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making ✦ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth ✦ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Loss of forest cover ✦ Incidence of wildfire ✦ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ✦ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions ✦ Vulnerability and variability to climate change ✦ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ✦ High incidence of road accidents ✦ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country ✦ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities ✦ High dependence on wood fuel ✦ Recurrent incidence of flooding ✦ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ✦ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ✦ Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Ineffective sub-district structures ✦ Weak capacity of local governance practitioners ✦ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ✦ Implementation of unplanned expenditures ✦ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers ✦ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans ✦ Inadequate police personnel ✦ Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety ✦ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry ✦ Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure ✦ Weak capacity of development communication institutions ✦ Growing negative influence of foreign culture
Ghana and the International Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Transnational organized crime (narcotics and arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, piracy, etc.)

Table 2. 5: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the District in Addressing Key Development Issues

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
FOCUS AREA: INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION				
Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	Most major communities are connected to the national grid	Govern policy rural electrification	Inability to pay electricity tariffs	High cost of electricity generation
Conclusion: The Poor coverage of electricity in some communities can be addressed by taken advantage of the government policy on rural electrification while making use of the existing communities with lights to extend power to the underserved communities				
Lack of manufacturing/processing factories	-Availability of power -Large source of labour. -fertile valleys for rice production	-Planting for food and jobs initiatives. -One District One Factory initiative.	Weather effects on production	Capital for machinery.
Conclusion: The potentials combined with the opportunities outweigh the challenges and constraints the will affect the implementation of the activity, therefore the activity can be implemented.				
Severe poverty and underdevelopment	-social protection activities by the district assembly -rural development initiatives by district assembly	-Availability of government social intervention activities -Presence of development partners; UNICEF, World Bank	-Dispersed settlement pattern for service provision	-dwindling nor support for rural development
Conclusion: Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through inclusive programming. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding for social safety nets				
FOCUS AREA: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT				
Inadequate access to affordable credit	-Existence of business advisory centre to facilitate access to credit -Existence of village	-Existence of some financial institutions -Existence of MASLOC	-Inability of some people to repay credit facilities -Inadequate information	-limited financial institutions -High interest rate

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	savings associations		on credit facilities	
Conclusion: The inadequate access to affordable credit can be addressed by making use of the potentials and taking advantage of the opportunities that exist (Existence of MASLOC). The Constraint can be addressed through financial management training. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and financial institutions				
Low domestic saving rate	-Existence of village savings associations	-Presence of NGOs Existence of micro financial institutions	-inadequate income generation activities	-unfavorable weather conditions
Conclusion: The low domestic saving can be addressed by making use of the potentials and taking advantage of the opportunities that exist. The Constraint can be addressed through the establishment of income generating activities. Challenges can be managed through the adoption of climate sensitive agriculture				
Inadequate skills in manufacturing	Existence of some local manufacturing skills in the sector district.	-Availability of skills in the manufacturing sector in the region. -Availability of local skills in the manufacturing sector in the district.	-Inadequate manufacturing skills. -High rate of poverty and illiteracy.	-High cost of acquiring manufacturing training. -Inadequate support from government and manufacturing sector.
Conclusion: inadequate skills in manufacturing can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills in manufacturing.				
Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills	-Existence of some local entrepreneurs. - Skilled trainers	-Availability of credit facilities. -Additional resources from development partners.	-Inadequate entrepreneurial skills -inadequate Curricula - inadequate logistics	-Inadequate credit facilities. -Untimely release of support from Development Partners
Conclusion: Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills can be positively addressed since significant potentials and				

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills and entrepreneurial development.				
Low demand for goods and services	Existence local markets	-Availability of some goods and services in the district. -Availability of markets.	-Inadequate local manufacturing in the district. -Lack of patronage of the few local goods and services produce.	-High cost of some of the local goods and services. -Inadequate support from government and partners.
Conclusion: The low demand for goods can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through education on the consumption of local goods. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners regarding cost reduction.				
FOCUS AREA: TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT				
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Existence of some tourist sites; Billow and Dahile caves	-Availability of ministry of tourism and policy on tourism	-Not developed to attract patronage by both domestic and foreign tourist. -High rate of illiteracy and poverty.	-High cost involve of developing those sites. -Low commitment by governments on the tourism sector.
Conclusion: Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills and entrepreneurial development.				
FOCUS AREA: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Inadequate Extension services	- Availability of other agriculture staff who could augment the few extension staff.	-Available training institutions. -Government policy for engagement of extension	-Lack of sponsorship -Low motivating package for extension officers	-Unwillingness of extension officers to accept posting to the District.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	-Availability of unemployed graduates	staff	-Inadequate logistics	-Low or no replacement of extension officers who go on transfer
Conclusion: Inadequate Extension Staff can be addressed by making us of the potentials and opportunities.				
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	-Availability of small scale processing units	Government industrial policy of one district one factory	Inadequate investment capital	High cost of processing equipment
Conclusion: Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The challenges can be managed by taking advantage of the opportunity of the one district one factory				
High cost of production inputs	Presence of FBOs and cooperative groups -Local know-how in composting	-Government subsidy -Government support packages.	-Inadequate financial resources to purchase subsidized fertilizer -Lack of local input factories	High import duties on agriculture inputs
Conclusion: Given the number of potentials and opportunities available, the issue can be addressed by managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with input dealers.				
-Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	-Availability of improved seeds -Availability of some extension staff to disseminate technologies	-Existence of government agriculture policies -Presence of agriculture oriented CSOs	-Low adoption rate of technologies	High cost of new technologies
Conclusion: The potentials combined with the opportunities points to a better chance of improving yield in the face of the challenges and constraints which could be surmounted or managed through government subsidies and other support packages.				
Low level of irrigated agriculture	-Existence of some dry season dams and fertile	-Availability of other dry season dams to	-Lack of support in that direction	-High cost of providing dry season farming

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	valleys which can be utilized during dry season - Availability of extension staff to render extension services	augment the existing ones -Government one village one dam initiative	-Low interest in dry season farming -Some dams need rehabilitation to augment the existing situation	-Occurrence of disasters (drought and flood)
Conclusion: The issue of low level of irrigated agriculture can be addressed by taking advantage of the Government one village one dam initiative while making good use of the existing potentials.				
Poor storage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved technologies of storage available. • Preservation options available. 	-Research institutions. -Agro-based NGOs exist.	-Illiteracy affects behavior change -Nagging pests infestations.	-High ATO farmer ratio. Relative high cost of PICCs.
Conclusion: Poor storage system could be improved since some potentials and opportunities exist in the face of challenges and constraints. The challenges can be manage through early harvesting				
Low skills in aquaculture, livestock and poultry	Existence of some aquaculture, livestock and poultry -Availability of Agriculture department	-Availability of aquaculture, livestock and poultry expert in Wa to assist the district. -Good government policy on that direction -On-going NGO's /Donors support	-Inadequate staff in the aquaculture , livestock and poultry -Inadequate funding -Ignorance about the aquaculture, livestock and poultry production	-Inadequate equipment -Late release of funds -Unwillingness of those who have much knowledge on aquaculture accept posting to the district.
Conclusion: The issue of Low skills in aquaculture, livestock and poultry can be addressed by taking advantage of the numerous potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with MoFA for specialised staff				
Seasonal variability in food supply and Erratic rainfall patterns	-Existence of old dams which could be dredged -Existence of fertile	-Availability of weather meteorological station in Wa whose forecast can	-Farming close to embankment of dams -Limited funds	-High cost of providing irrigation facilities -Occurrence of

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	valleys which can be used for irrigation	be timely disseminated to farmers	-Bush burning --High cost of early maturing crop varieties	disasters (drought and flood)
Conclusion: The issue of Seasonal variability in food supply and Erratic rainfall patterns can be addressed by taking advantage of the Government one village one dam initiative while making good use of the existing potentials.				
Inadequate credit facilities	Availability of some credit facilities	-Existence of support to farm groups -Existence of business advisory centre	-Inability of some people to repay credit facilities - Inadequate information on credit facilities	-Difficulties in accessing credit facilities -High interest rate
FOCUS AREA: FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT				
Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	Existence of some aquaculture farms	-Availability of aquaculture, expect in Wa to assist the district. -Good government policy on that direction -On-going NGO's /Donors support	-Inadequate staff in the aquaculture, livestock and poultry -Inadequate funding -Ignorance about the aquaculture, livestock and poultry production	-Inadequate equipment -Late release of funds -Unwillingness of those who have much knowledge on aquaculture accept posting to the district.
Conclusion: The issue of Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture can be addressed by taking advantage of the numerous potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with Ministry of Fisheries for specialized staff				
High cost of aquaculture inputs	-Existence of water bodies -availability local feed supplements	-CSOs/NGOs support on aquaculture development	-Incidence of theft -Inadequate resources to purchase inputs	-Limited government support in aquaculture development
Conclusion: The issue of Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture can be addressed by taking advantage of the numerous potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with government for other support				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
FOCUS AREA: HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES				
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	-Few equipment and logistics in the system -Availability of some health facilities -Availability of skilled personnel -Support from the communities	-Support from other NGO's -Support from JICA & UNICEF and other development partners	- Poor management of health facilities -Inadequate availability of funds	-Late release of funds by GoG -Dwindling donor financial inflows
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	-Availability of skilled personnel -Support from the communities	-Support from JICA & UNICEF		-Refusal of posting to the district by some critical staff
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Inadequate emergency services	-Support from the District Health Directorate -Few ambulances exist -Support from the communities	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	Low revenue base of the District. -Lack of drivers	-High cost of purchasing and running ambulance service
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Poor quality of healthcare services	-Few equipment and logistics in the system -Availability of skilled personnel -Support from the communities	-Support from other NGO's & Development partners	-Poor attitude to work and service delivery by some health staff	-Low posting of health staff to the district by the Ghana Health Service -Refusal of accepting posting to the district by some health staff
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Unmet needs for mental health services	-Existence of health facilities -Availability of some skilled personnel -Support from the communities	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Poor attitude to work and service delivery by some health staff	-Low posting of mental health staff to the district by the Ghana Health Service -Refusal of accepting posting to the district by some mental health staff
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Unmet health needs of women and girls	-Availability of some health facilities -Availability skilled personnel -Existence of mother to mother support groups	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Poor attitude to work and service delivery by some health staff	-Lack of gynaecologists and inadequate midwives -Refusal of accepting posting to the district by critical health
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Increased cost of healthcare delivery	-Availability of skilled personnel -Availability of National Health Insurance Scheme -Support from the communities	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Poor supervision of the construction of health facilities by contractors by the district assembly	-High of medicines and equipment -High cost of training health staff
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Inadequate financing of the health sector	-Support from District Health Directorate -Availability of National Health Insurance Scheme -Support from the communities	-Donors/NGO's support	-Low revenue base of the District.	-Late release of funds by GoG -Late claims disbursement of claims by the NHIA -Dwindling donor

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
				financial inflows
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable group	-Availability skilled personnel -DACF allocation for HIV/AIDS activities	-Support from Ghana Aids Commission -Donors/NGO's support	Bad sexual behaviour of youth	The threat of cross border activities at Hamile
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	-Availability skilled personnel -DACF allocation for HIV/AIDS activities	-Support from Ghana Aids Commission -Donors/NGO's support	Bad sexual behaviour of youth	The threat of cross border activities at Hamile
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	-Availability skilled personnel -DACF allocation for HIV/AIDS activities	-Support from Ghana Aids Commission -Donors/NGO's support	Bad sexual behaviour of youth	The threat of cross border activities at Hamile
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY				
Prevalence of hunger in certain areas	-Availability of some extension and veterinary doctors -Availability of arable land -Support from the communities	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Low revenue base of the district -Limited household knowledge of good agricultural practices	-High cost of farm inputs -Unfavourable weather -Dwindling soil fertility
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Household food	-Availability of some	-Favourable government	-Low revenue base of	-High cost of farm

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
insecurity	extension/veterinary staff -Availability of arable land -Support from the communities	policy -Donors/NGO's support	the district -Limited farmers knowledge of good agricultural practices	inputs -Unfavourable weather -Dwindling soil fertility
Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies	-Availability of health facilities -Availability of supplementary feeding centres -Availability of nutritious local food varieties	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Low levels of household incomes -Low intake of animal diet -Limited knowledge on balanced food combination	-Unfavourable weather -Dwindling soil fertility
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Infant and adult malnutrition	- Availability of supplementary feeding centres -Availability of nutritious local food varieties	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Low levels of household incomes -Low intake of animal diet -Limited knowledge on balanced food combination	-Unfavourable weather -Dwindling soil fertility
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	-Availability of health facilities -Availability of National Health Insurance Scheme	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Unhealthy eating habits -Lack of exercise	
Inadequate nutrition education	-Availability of skilled personnel -Support from the	-Favourable government policy	-Inadequate financial support from the DA	-Late release of funds by GoG -Dwindling donor

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	communities	-Donors/NGO's support		financial inflows
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
FOCUS AREA: EDUCATION				
Inadequate classroom and residential infrastructure in schools at all levels	Existence of some infrastructure -Community support	-Availability of DDF -Presence of NGOs in education	-Low IGF	-Dwindling donor support
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Poor quality of education at all levels	-Support from District Assembly -Availability of some trained teachers -Availability of school infrastructure -Support from the communities	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Low revenue base of the District. -Poor supervision of teachers -Poor attitude to work and service delivery by some teachers	-Inadequate supply of TLMs to schools by the Ghana Education Service -Inadequate trained teachers -Refusal to accept posting to the district by trained teachers
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	-Availability of some trained teachers -Availability of school infrastructure -Support from the communities	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Low revenue base of the District.	-Limited colleges of education in the region -Refusal to accept posting to the district by trained teachers
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	-Availability of DEOC -Electronic monitoring system in place	-Favourable government policy	-Poor teachers supervision -Poor attitude to work	-Unavailability of motivational allowance for teachers who accept

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	-Support from the communities	-Donors/NGO's support		postings to deprived areas
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	-Support from the District Education Directorate -Availability of school infrastructure -Support from the communities	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Low revenue base of the District. -Poor teachers supervision -Poor attitude to work and service delivery by some teachers	-Unavailability of motivational allowance for teachers who accept postings to deprived areas
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Negative perception of TVET	-Support from the District Education Directorate	-Favourable government policy	Poor attitude of parents and students to TVET	Inadequate GoG funding for TVET
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	-Support from the District Education Directorate	-Favourable government policy	-Poor attitude of females to the learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Inadequate availability of scholarship for females who take the learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	-Support from the District Education Directorate -Availability of PWDs share of the DACF	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Low revenue base of the district -Construction of disability unfriendly educational infrastructure	-Lack of trained teachers for special education -Dwindling donor financial inflows -Low percentage allocation of the PWDs share of the DACF for

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
				education
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Inadequate funding source for education	-Support from the District Assembly	-Favourable government policy -Donors/NGO's support	-Low revenue base of the district	Dwindling GoG funding -Dwindling donor financial inflows

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
FOCUS AREA: POPULATION MANAGEMENT				
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	-Existence of community health volunteers	UNICEF support for reproductive health and family planning programme	-Cultural believes on family planning	-dwindling funding for reproductive health and family planning services -Inadequate health personnel for reproductive health and family planning services
Conclusion: The issue of Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services can be addressed by taking advantage of the existing potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with development partners to increase funding on reproductive health and family planning services				
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage	-Existence of child protection teams	-Existence of child and family welfare policy	-lack of parental control -cultural practices	-Policy inconsistencies of the age of marriage

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates		- Existence of child rights NGOs		and age of concern to sex
Conclusion: The issue of incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and school drop-out rates can be addressed by taking advantage of the numerous potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with development partners to increase funding on child welfare issues				
FOCUS AREA: WATER AND SANITATION				
Inadequate potable water supply	-Existence of high water table -District Assembly support in the water sector	-Donor/NGO's support in the water sector -Favourable government policy -Activities of CWSA in the region.	-Unwillingness of some people to pay for water services. -Dispersed settlement pattern of communities	dwindling donor funding -Inadequate and unreliable funds from central government
Conclusion: The issue of Inadequate potable water supply can be addressed by taking advantage of the numerous potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with development partners to increase funding on water				
Poor maintenance of existing facilities	-Availability of local artisans	-Availability of water facility spare parts dealers in wa	-unwillingness of communities to pay for maintenance of water facilities	High cost of spare parts
Conclusion: The issue of Poor maintenance of existing facilities can be addressed by taking advantage of the presence of local artisans and the opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with spare parts dealers on the pricing				
Negative impact of climate variability and change	-existence of protected areas	-GSOP climate change interventions	-Excessive charcoal burning	-Lack of accurate climate science information
Conclusion: The issue of Negative impact of climate variability and change can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with Ghana Metrological Service for timely information				
High prevalence of open	-Existence of ODF	-UNICEF support for	-Difficulty in getting	-Inadequate funding for

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
defecation	communities for other communities to emulate - Existence of local artisans for household latrines	CLTS activities -Compulsory budgetary allocation for liquid waste management	construction materials for household latrines construction	CLTS activities -dwindling donor support
Conclusion: The issue of High prevalence of open defecation can easily be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with UNICEF and other donors to increase funding for CLTS activities				
FOCUS AREA: POVERTY AND INEQUALITY				
Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	-Peaceful environment -Existence of women groups	-Presence of LEAP,GSOP etc -Uneven distribution of key social services -Poverty reduction activities by NGOs	-Limited livelihoods -High rate of migration	-Low coverage of LEAP -dwindling donor support for poverty reduction interventions
Conclusion: There are many potentials and opportunities to deal with the issue of rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas. The challenges will be managed through continuous dialogue with government to expand coverage of social interventions				
FOCUS AREA: CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE				
Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare	Existence of some departments and organization into child protection activities	-Commitment of child protection NGOs in working with local actors	-Varying interest among sectors on child protection interventions	-Donor interest on child protection activities
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities area sufficient in dealing with the issue of Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare. The constraints and challenges can be managed through continuous dialogue with development partners to increase funding on child welfare issues				
Poor quality of services	-the extended family	-interventions by child	-inadequate resource to	-Low coverage of NGO

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
for children and families	system of child upbringing	protection NGOs/Donors, Action aid and Unicef	invest service such as early childhood education, health services etc	interventions for children
Conclusion: The issue of Poor quality of services for children and families can be addressed by taking advantage of the numerous potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with development partners to increase funding on child welfare issues				
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Existence of some social protection interventions such as GSFP, Capitation, NHIS	-Government policy of expanding the GSFP, increase capitation grands	-inadequate resources -poor management of some social protection interventions	-dwindling donor support -inadequate national budgetary allocation
Conclusion: The issue of incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and school drop-out rates can be addressed by taking advantage of the numerous potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with development partners to support the government social intervention programmes				
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	-committed staff for awareness child -existence of religious leaders	National policy on child and family welfare	Inadequate logistics to carry out awareness creation	-weak policy dissemination strategies at the national level
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities are strong to deal with the issue of low awareness of child protection laws and policies. The challenges can be managed through continuous dialogue with development partners to increase funding on child welfare issues				
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	- existence of religious leaders	-presence of child rights NGOs -Presence of GPS	-Cultural religious barriers -lack of local bye laws	-Lack of DOVVSU of GPS -Lack of circuit court
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities are strong to deal with the issue of weak enforcement of laws and rights of children. The challenges can be managed through continuous dialogue with development partners to increase funding on child welfare issues				
Limited access to justice for children in conflict	- existence of religious leaders	-Presence of GPS	-Cultural religious barriers	-Lack of DOVVSU of GPS

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
with the law			-lack of local bye laws	-Lack of circuit court
Conclusion: The issue of limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law can be addressed by taking advantage of the numerous potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with development partners to increase support on child welfare issues				
FOCUS AREA: THE AGED				
Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development	-Existence of large number of active aged population	-Government social protection interventions	-lack of comprehensive data on aged	-National Household Registry - Budgetary constraints
Conclusion: The issue of limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government to increase budgetary allocation for the aged and other social interventions.				
GENDER EQUALITY				
Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	-Committed traditional and religious leaders -Presence of Queen mothers	-presences of gender advocacy CSOs -Formal education	-Traditional and religious believe system about gender roles (gender stereotype)	-Inadequate laws/non-enforcement of gender related legislations
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities are capable of addressing the issue of unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality. The challenges can be managed through continuous dialogue with law enforcement agencies and traditional authorities				
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	-Committed traditional and religious leaders -Presence of Queen mothers	-presences of gender advocacy CSOs -Formal education	-traditional believes	-Limited economic opportunities
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities are capable of addressing the issue of Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities. The challenges can be managed through continuous dialogue with law enforcement agencies and traditional authorities				
SOCIAL PROTECTION				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	-Existence of vulnerable groups	-Existence of some social protection interventions: GSOP, GSFP, LEAP, PWD fund etc	-Inadequate data on various category of vulnerable groups	-Dwindling donor support for social intervention programmes
Conclusion: The issue of Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with development partners to support the government social intervention programmes				
Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	-Existence of institutions/departments into social protection institutions	-Presence of CFW Policy -Existence of NGOs into social protection	-Varying interest among implementing agencies	-Weak policy coordination at the national level
Conclusion: The issue of Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government for effective coordination				
DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT				
Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making	-Existence of various spaces of public participation	-Existence of CSOs on the rights of PWDs -existing legislations on PWDs	-Inadequate resources	Delay in the release of PWD funds
Conclusion: The issue of low participation of Persons with disability in decision making can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government for timely release of PWDs funds				
Absence of special learning aids for PWDs	-Existence of PWDs in basic schools -PWDs fund exist	-CSOs support on special education	-inadequate allocation of PWD funds	High cost of learning aids for PWDs
Conclusion: The issue of absence of special learning aids for PWDs can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government for timely release of PWDs funds				
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK				
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Large youth population - YEA in the district -BAC support on job creation	-planting for food&jobs -planting for jobs & investment -	-inadequate employable skills	Band on recruitment
Conclusion: The issue of high levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government to open up for recruitment				
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	-Existence of business operatives -Availability of Business Advisory Center	-Availability of some financial institutions -Availability of markets.	-Inadequate entrepreneurial skills	-Inadequate credit facilities. -Low patronage of few products that are produced.
Conclusion: The issue of lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government to open up for recruitment				
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	-Availability of local artisans	-Availability of technical and vocational institutions	-low interest in technical and vocational education	Inadequate training equipment
Conclusion: The issue of low levels of technical and vocational skills can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government to increase budgetary allocation for vocational and technical training				
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT				
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	-availability of vast land for agricultural development -	-Existence of YEA -Government policies:1D1F, 1V1D, planting for food and	-Low interest in agriculture -low level of employable skills	-band on public sector recruitment -

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Goal: Create opportunities for all				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
		jobs		
Conclusion: The issue of Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government to open up for recruitment				
SPORTS AND RECREATION				
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	-high interest of youth in sports	- Existence of NSC	-Inadequate resources	-Limited budgetary allocation for sports
Conclusion: The issue of Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government to increase budgetary allocation for				

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
FOCUS AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION				
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	-Committed environmental health staff -Existence of bye-laws	UNICEF support on CLTS	-weak enforcement of bye-laws	-Award of sanitation related contracts at national level
Conclusion: The constraints and challenges can be managed by taking advantage of the committed environmental health staff and the opportunity of the UNICEF support on CLTS to address the issue of Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste.				
Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	-Availability of land	Presence of waste management companies	High cost of land	High cost of engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Conclusion: The constraints and challenges can be managed by taking advantage of the available land and the opportunity of the existing waste management companies to address the issue of Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants.				
FOCUS AREA: DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION				
Loss of forest cover	-Existence of protected areas	-Forestry commission	-High incidence of charcoal burning -Competing demand for land uses	-Lack of Forestry department
Conclusion: The issue of loss of forest cover can easily be addressed given the numerous potentials and opportunities. What is required is managing the challenges through dialogue with the Forestry commission to establish a department in the district				
Incidence of wildfire	-Availability of bye-laws on bush fires -Anti-bush fire volunteers	-Existence of National wildfire management policy	-Non enforcement of bye-laws on bush fires	-
Conclusion: The issue of Incidence of wildfire can easily be addressed given the numerous potentials and opportunities. What is required is managing the challenges through dialogue with the traditional authorities to enforce the existing bey-laws				
Indiscriminate use of weedicides	Existence of AEAs to educate farmers on proper use of weedicides	-Presence of agric sector advocacy NGOs	-limited knowledge on the use of weedicides	Unregulated sales of agrochemicals
Conclusion: The issue of Indiscriminate use of weedicides can easily be addressed given the numerous potentials and opportunities. What is required is managing the challenges through dialogue with the Food and Drugs Authority the regulate the sale of the chemicals				
FOCUS AREA: CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE				
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	There is some knowledge on climate change	Existence of advocacy NGOs on climate change: Actionaid, Care International etc	-inadequate resources for capacity building	-Lack of climate science information
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through				

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
continuous dialogue with G-MET for timely and reliable climate science information.				
Vulnerability and variability to climate change	Pockets of forest reserves	-Existence of G-MET -Presence of advocacy CSOs on climate change	-inadequate education on climate change	-inadequate climate science information - Low capacity to adopt climate variability and change increase
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with G-MET for timely and reliable climate science information.				
DISASTER MANAGEMENT				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Availability of staff for disaster prevention and management	-Operational manual for national disaster prevention and management	-Non-enforcement of bye-laws on disaster prevention	-Low capacity of NADMO to prepare and execute disaster preparedness measures -Lack of early warning systems
Conclusion: Strong potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue of weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response. The challenges can be managed through continuous dialogue with G-MET for timely and reliable early warning system.				
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	-Existence of road network -fairly flat lands	-Existence Road fund -Existence of Feeder Roads, High ways etc -Existence of E/U agric infrastructure programme	-Poor supervision of road contracts -use of sub-standard materials for road contracts	Inadequate budgetary allocation for road infrastructure
Conclusion: Strong potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue of poor quality and inadequate road transport network. The challenges can be managed through continuous dialogue with central government to increase budgetary allocation on road sector				

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High incidence of road accidents	-Presence of police to enforce traffic regulations	-National Road Traffic Commission -MTTU of GPS	-Over speeding -poor conditions of roads	Inadequate budgetary allocation for road infrastructure
Conclusion: The issue of high incidence of road accidents can be addressed given the potentials and opportunities. The challenges can be managed through continuous dialogue with central government to increase budgetary allocation on road sector				
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)				
Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	-ICT is taught in all basic schools -High demand for ITC infrastructure	-Government programme on rural electrification	-Inadequate ICT teachers in basic schools -some schools have not been connected to the national grid	Limited budgetary allocation for ITC infrastructure
Conclusion: The issue of inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government to increase budgetary allocation on IT infrastructure.				
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM				
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Existence of electricity in most communities	Government programme on rural electrification	-dispersed settlement pattern in most communities	Inadequate funding
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government to increase budgetary allocation on Rural electrification.				
High dependence on wood fuel	Availability of raw materials for biogas preparation	Alternative energy sources available	-commercial charcoal burning	Low government commitment in the utilization biogas technology
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government and other development partners to invest in biogas technology.				
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL				

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Recurrent incidence of flooding	District Assembly is committed in addressing the perennial floods	Contractors are currently on roads in major communities like Hamile	Inadequate funds	Slow pace of work by contractors working of the Hamile roads
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with the contractor to provide efficient drainage system in Hamile township.				
INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE				
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Existence of District works department	-Existence of E/U agric infrastructure programme	Poor maintenance culture	Erratic flow of funds from central government
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government for timely release of funds.				
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Availability of planning and works staff	Land use and spatial planning Act, 2016, Act 925 is in force	Influence of power holders	Delay in the administration of justice
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through dialogue with Judicial service to facilitate quick justice delivery.				
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Commitment of the district assembly to develop spatial plans	Land use and spatial planning Act, 2016, Act 925 is in force	Inadequate resources	Erratic flow of funds from central government
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through continuous dialogue with central government for timely release of funds.				
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	Availability of office accommodation for physical planning department	Land use and spatial planning Act, 2016, Act 925 is in force	Weak institutional coordination	Lack of Physical Planning Department
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the challenges through				

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
dialogue with the Office of the Head of Local Government Service to recruit Physical Planning Officers.				
Limited public investments in low cost housing	-Hug demand for housing services -presence of LCDSHS -Availability of land	Government policy on rural housing	High cost of land	High cost of building materials
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed by taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities while managing the constraints and challenges.				
RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
High rate of rural-urban migration	-Agricultural lands -Expansion of rural electrification ongoing	-1V1D initiative -1D1F initiative	-inadequate social amenities	-Seasonal unemployment
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are strong to deal with the constraints and challenges in addressing the issue				

GOAL: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Sub-Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION				
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	Availability of some departments in the district	-LGS legislations	-Low capacity of staff	-Non-existence of some departments -Inadequate staffing
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Ineffective sub-district structures	-All area councils have been fully constituted -Availability of ceded revenue for area councils	-DACF regulations on the development of substructures	Low capacity of unit committee members	Lack of paid staff of area councils

GOAL: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Sub-Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	Local capacity building programmes for staff	-Availability of DDF capacity grand	Inadequate resources for staff capacity building	Delay in release of DDF allocations
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Preparation of DMTDP	-Introduction of programme based budgeting	Conflicting interest of power holders	Inconsistencies in the timing of plan preparation and the budget cycle
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	-there exist some members of the DSPC	-Provisions in LI1961 -Provisions in LUSP, Ac 2016, Act 925	Commitment to enforce the relevant laws	Lack of Physical Planning staff
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	-Availability of revenue mobilization car	-Street naming and property addressing system	-inability to complete the SNPAS -	Lack of logistics to complete the SNPAS
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Implementation of unplanned expenditures	Introduction of warranting system	Introduction of GIFMIS	-inadequate budgeting for recurrent expenditures	Government directives on implementation of priority interventions
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	Internally generated revenues	-GETFund interventions, -Development partners	-Low internally generated funds	-Low economic activities
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT				
Ineffective monitoring and	Availability of	-Ministry of monitoring	-inadequate resources	-Low budgetary

GOAL: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Sub-Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	monitoring and evaluation framework in the DMTDP	and evaluation in place	for monitoring activities	allocation for Ministry of M&E -Potential role conflict between Mistry of M&E and other Ministries
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY				
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Availability of three police stations	Re-tooling programme in GPS	-inadequate residential accommodation for staff	-Lack of District Police Head Quarters
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Inadequate police personnel	-Existence of some few police personnel	-National policy of increasing police citizen ratio	-inadequate residential accommodation for staff	-Competing demand for personnel
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.	-Availability of DISEC and other spaces of engagement with police	-Sensitization programme by police service on the role of citizen in combatting crime	-Natural fear of police	Lack of community engagement sessions with police
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue	Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to	Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address	Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address	Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to

GOAL: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Sub-Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	address the issue	the issue	the issue	address the issue
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	-Existence of community leadership; Assembly members, unit committee members and chiefs	-Community Policing System of the GPS -Police Patrols	-Difficulty in reporting suspected case due to the fear of intimidation	-Growing mistrust of the police service
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES				
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	Accountability platforms such as budget hearing, Town Hall meetings	-PPA and PFM Act, 2016	-inadequate capacity of public officers on PPA and PFM Act, 2016	Political interference on public financial management
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
LAW AND ORDER				
Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	High demand for court	The policy commitment of the government on justice delivery system	Inadequate infrastructure	Lack of Circuit court in the district
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION				
Weak capacity of development communication institutions	Existence of institutions such as NCCE, Information service department etc	The policy of government to strengthen the information service department through ministry of information	Inadequate office accommodation	Lack of logistics; means of transport, recorders cameras etc
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				
CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				

GOAL: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Sub-Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Growing negative influence of foreign culture	Rich cultural heritage; festivals, musical instruments	Government policies; Friday wear, consumption of local products	Increasing interest of youth on foreign music	Influence of Advanced technology
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				

GOAL: GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY				
Sub-Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS				
Transnational organized crime (narcotics and arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, piracy, etc.)	Existence of Customs and Immigration check points	International trade regulations and anti-trafficking laws	-Use of unapproved roots	Inadequate staff and logistics for border patrols
Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities are capable of dealing with the constraints and challenges to address the issue				

2.2 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

Sustainability Test gives equal weight to social/cultural, economic and natural resource issues, which constitute the three components of sustainability. The tool was used to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular programme, is capable of providing sustainable growth and development. For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code are used to reflect the extent to which the programme will support, be neutral to, or would will work against the sustainability aim.

Table 2. 6: SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Description of Activity: Construction of CHPS compounds		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 1 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and		
Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and		
excluded sections).	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4

	proposed	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries		
where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of		
downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of 10 No KG blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 1 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and		
Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and		
excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries		
where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of		
downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of 10No. 3 unit classroom blocks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and		

Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and		
excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of		
downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of 30 No. dugous/dams		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and		
Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and		
excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Development of 2No. tourist sites		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 1 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	empowered	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries		
where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of		
downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: establishment of groundnut processing factory

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 4
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and		
Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 4
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 4
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries		
where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Household latrines		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 1 3 4 1
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and		
Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 4

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 4
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and		
excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries		
where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of		
downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Drilling of 30No. boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 1 3 4 4
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and		
Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 4
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 4
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and		
excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries		
where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of		
downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 2. 7: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under development dimensions and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, 2018-2021	GOALS OF NMTDPF, 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable Prioritised Issues
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	Severe poverty and underdevelopment Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving Inadequate skills in manufacturing Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills Poor tourism infrastructure and Service Inadequate Agriculture Extension Staff High cost of production inputs Low level of irrigated agriculture Seasonal variability in food supply and prices Erratic rainfall patterns
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Inadequate educational infrastructure Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, 2018-2021	GOALS OF NMTDPF, 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable Prioritised Issues
		<p>with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Inadequate emergency services</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Unmet needs for mental health services</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the health sector</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> <p>Household food insecurity</p> <p>Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</p> <p>Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems</p> <p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Negative impact of climate variability and change</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p> <p>Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, 2018-2021	GOALS OF NMTDPF, 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable Prioritised Issues
		vulnerable groups Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Loss of forest cover Incidence of wildfire Indiscriminate use of weedicides Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Vulnerability and variability to climate change Poor quality and inadequate road transport network High incidence of road accidents Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities High dependence on wood fuel Recurrent incidence of flooding Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Ineffective sub-district structures Weak capacity of local governance practitioners Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization Implementation of unplanned expenditures Inadequate and delays in central government transfers Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans Inadequate police personnel Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, 2018-2021	GOALS OF NMTDPF, 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable Prioritised Issues
		Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure Weak capacity of development communication institutions Growing negative influence of foreign culture
Ghana and the International Community	Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	Transnational organized crime (narcotics and arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, piracy, etc.)

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.1. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL

“An optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.”

3.2. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL

A prosperous model region harnessing its resources in a responsible, equitable, transparent and sustainable manner through well-developed systems to create opportunities for all

3.3. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL

The goal of this 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan has been carved in line with the mission statement of the Assembly, which states that ‘The Lambussie District Assembly exists primarily to improve upon the living standards of the people through the effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of resources through the direct participation of the people (beneficiaries) in a friendly environment and on a sustainable basis. Therefore, the goal of the district is to provide the enabling environment with increased opportunities for the participation of all for accelerated socio-economic development.

3.4 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

3.4.1: Population Projection

The aim of this MTDP is to improve the lives of people. On this premise, it is astute to know the number of people being planned for as well the socio-economic characteristics of the ultimate beneficiaries. This directs the plan towards responding to the specific needs of particular individuals, groups and organisations. However, the plan is for the future and the future population of the District cannot be precisely determined. Therefore, in projecting the population of the District into the future, the following assumptions are considered:

Assumptions of the Projection

- The current estimated population growth rate of 1.7% 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 district 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 district population will grow geometrically annually from now to the end of 2021
- Male and female proportions of the districts population will remain constant over the plan period.
- The age structure of the population will remain unchanged

Table 3. 1: Projected Population of the District

Year	Total Population	Male	Female
2017 (Baseline)	59853	29402	30451
2018	61233	30094	31139
2019	62647	30809	31838
2020	64079	31525	32554

Source: Modified from GSS (2017)

Table 3. 2: Age Structure of the Population

Age Group	Projected Pop 2017 (Baseline)			Projected Pop 2018			Projected Pop 2019			Projected Pop 2020		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-14	135 33	1158 5	2511 8	1381 3	1182 1	2563 4	1409 1	1205 8	2614 9	1436 9	1230 2	2667 1
15-64	143 21	1687 7	3119 8	1470 5	1730 2	3200 7	1510 3	1773 0	3283 3	1550 2	1815 8	3366 0
65+	154 8	1989	3537	1576	2016	3592	1615	2050	3665	1654	2094	3748
Total	294 02	3045 1	5985 3	3009 4	3113 9	6123 3	3080 9	3183 8	6264 7	3152 5	3255 4	6407 9

Source: Modified from GSS (2017)

3.4.2. Educational Projections

Table 3. 3: Projected Enrolment

YEAR	KG	PRIM	J.H.S.	TOTALS
2016/17	3,488	8,178	2,341	14,007
2017/18	3,547	8,317	2,381	14,245
2018/19	3,608	8,458	2,421	14,487
2019/2020	3,669	8,602	2,462	14,733
2029/2021	3,731	8,748	2,504	14,983

Source: GES, Lambussie District, 2017

Standard teacher pupil ratios

Kindergarten = 35

Primary = 35

JHS = 25

Table 3. 4: Projected District Teaching Staff situation

Year	Kindergarten		Primary		Junior High School		Total
	Proj. enrol'nt	Proj. teacher reqn't	Proj. enrol'nt	Proj. teacher reqn't	Proj. enrol'nt	Proj. teacher reqn't	Proj. Teacher pop.
2016/2017	4379	110	9942	350	3023	240	700
2017/2018	4238	121	11162	359	3407	250	730
2018/2019	4349	224	12288	351	3982	259	834
2019/2020	4460	227	13499	386	4515	281	894
2020/2021	4579	231	14622	418	4959	300	917

Source: GES, Lambussie District, 2017

3.4.3 Agricultural Sector Projections/Targets

Table 3. 5: Crop Production Targets (Production of major crops Figures in Mt)

Crop	2017 BASELINE	2018 Targets	2019 Targets	2020Targets	2021 Targets
Maize	2501	2751	3026	3328	3660
Millet	4612	5073	5580	6138	6751
Sorghum	5529	6081	6689	7357	8092
Rice	512	563	619	677	744
Yam	7230	7953	8748	9622	10584
G'nuts	8632	9495	10444	11488	12636
Cowpea	5372	5909	6499	7148	7862
Soyabean	1405	1545	1699	1868	2054

Source: MOFA-Lambussie District, 2017

Table 3. 6: Projected average yield for major crops (figures in mt/ha)

Year	Maize	Rice	Millet	Sorghum	Yam	G/nuts	Cowpea	Soyabean
2017 Baseline	1.067	0.48	0.72	0.73	0.62	1.01	2.29	0.72
2018 targets	1.17	0.52	0.80	0.81	0.68	1.11	2.51	0.80
2019 targets	1.29	0.57	0.9	0.92	0.74	1.22	2.80	0.9
2020 targets	1.41	0.62	0.99	1.01	0.148	1.34	3.08	0.99
2021 targets	1.55	0.70	1.00	1.11	0.16	1.47	3.40	1.00

Source: DoA - Lambussie District, 2017

Table 3. 7: Livestock Production Targets

Animal species	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cattle	11,490	11,777	12,071	12,373	12,682
Sheep	11,173	11,592	12,027	12,478	12,946
Goats	27,568	28,946	30,393	31,913	33,509
Pigs	14,012	14,713	15,449	16,221	17,032
Poultry	25,710	26,996	28,346	29,763	31,251

Source: DoA-Lambussie District, 2017

3.4.4 Water and sanitation

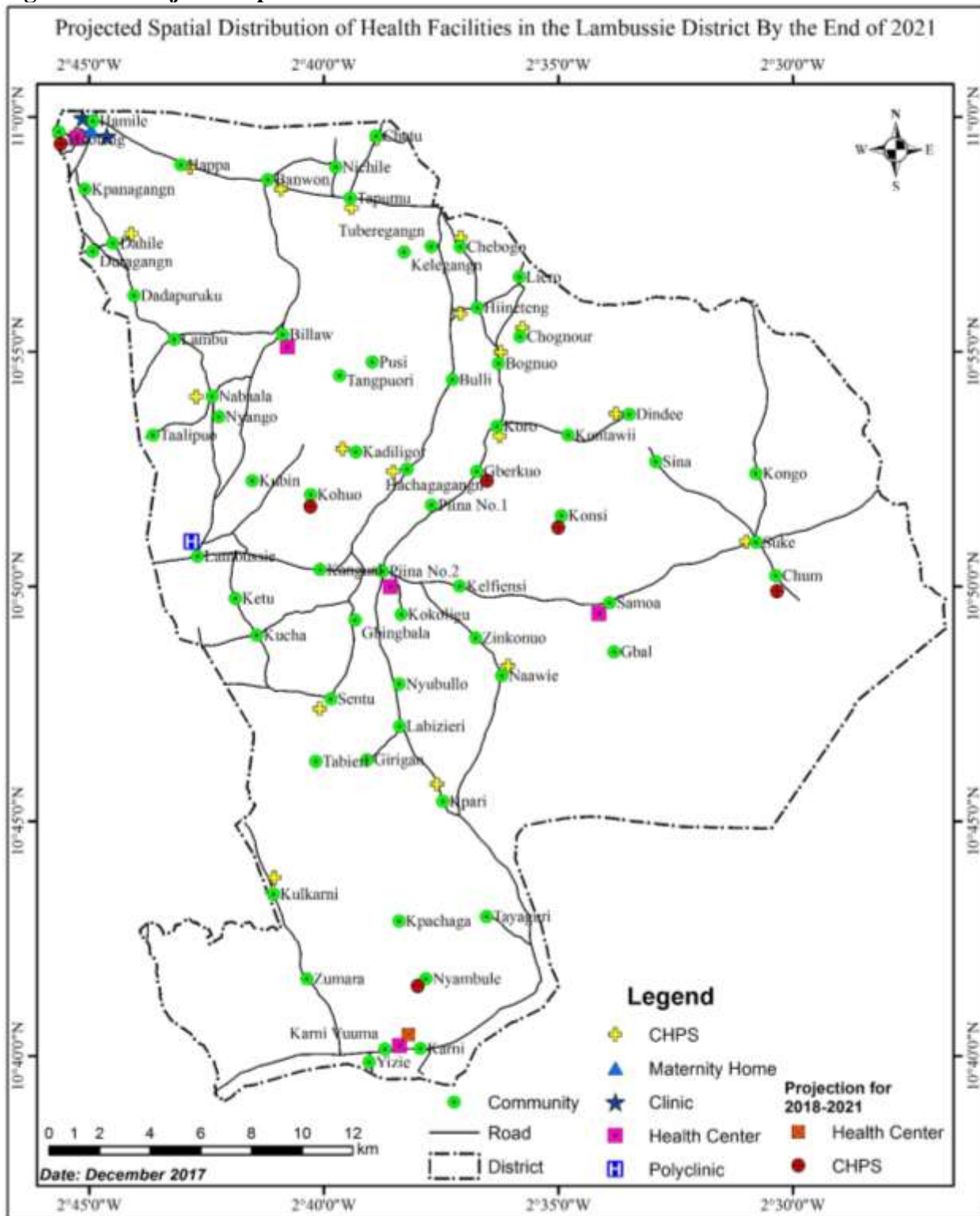
Table 3. 8: water and sanitation targets

S/N	Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	76.95	80	85	95	100
2	% served with boreholes	74.95	76	76	75	75
3	% served with pipe borne	2	8	8	10	10
3	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	6%	50	60	80	100

Table 3. 9: Projection of health facilities

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Change in No. of Hospitals	0	1	1	1	1
Change in No. of Poly clinics	1	1	2	3	3
Change in No. of Health centers	6	6	7	8	9
Change in No. of CHPS compounds	19	20	22	24	25

Figure 3. 1: Projected Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities



3.4.5 Financial Projection of the Assembly

Assumption

The assumption made for the projections are that:

- The District Assembly will widen its internal revenue generation base.
- The District Assembly Common Fund received by the District will be increasing by 8% - 10% over the plan period.
- The support from the major NGOs and development partners operating in the district will continue to increase.
- The Assembly will intensify its financial management capacity.
- The financial policies of the Assembly will be implemented.
- Projections of District Financial Inflows

Table 3. 10: Financial Projection of the District

COMPONENTS	PROJECTIONS				
	2017 (Base year)	2018	2019	2020	2021
IGF	120,000.00	128,000.00	140,000.00	146,000.00	146,000.00
DACF	2,994,468.00	2,996,450.00	3,078,532.00	3,345,000	3,456,000.00
DDF	882,789.00	888,675.00	894,000.00	894,096.00	894,096.00
GOG(decentralized Dep't)	65,570.00	72,000.00	95,789.00	97,000.00	97,986.00
GSOP	1,000,000.00	70,000.00	0	0	0
DONOR(SRWSP)	723,452.32	1,880,000.00	1,923,896.00	1,923,896.00	1,923,896.00
GSFP	-	-	-	-	-
MP(CF)	201,547.66	390,000.00	392,981.00	392,986.00	392,981.00
PWD	75,000.00	95,510.00	102,000.00	102,896.00	102,896.00
TOTAL	6,062,827	6,520,635.00	6,627,198.00	6,901,874.00	7,013,855.00

3.5 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS, GOALS, ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.5.1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted policy goal: **Build a Prosperous Society**

Table 3. 11: Adopted development dimensions, goals, issues, objectives and strategies

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
FOCUS AREA: STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY			
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) 1.2.2 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6)	SDG 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 9, 20
FOCUS AREA: INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION			
Inadequate and unreliable electricity	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	SDG 7, 9, 16 AU 4,5,7,9
Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)	SDG 4, 9, 17 AU 2, 4,5,7,9
Distressed but viable industries	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	SDG 9 AU 1, 4,5,7,9
FOCUS AREA: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT			
Inadequate access to affordable credit and High cost of capital,	Improve Business Financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs (SDG Target 8.3)	SDG 2, 8, 9, 16 AU 1,4,9,20
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17
Poor entrepreneurial and financial management		Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and	AU 1,4,5

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/regional linkages
skills		provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)	
Predominantly informal economy	Formalize the informal economy	<p>Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal economy (SDG Target 5.a)</p> <p>Improve access to finance for informal economy operators and agricultural enterprises in rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p>	SDG 5, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,4,5
FOCUS AREA: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
<p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yield</p> <p>Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</p> <p>Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</p> <p>Erratic rainfall patterns</p>	Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)</p> <p>Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)</p> <p>Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)</p> <p>Implement government flagship intervention under the “one village one dam” to facilitate the provision of community owned and managed small scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and northern savannah (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4)</p>	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Ensure improved Public Investment	<p>Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water(SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1)</p> <p>Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>Institute tax relief and incentives for agriculture investment (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.a, 9.3)</p> <p>Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)</p> <p>Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6)</p>	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
High cost of production inputs	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<p>Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9)</p> <p>Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)</p>	SDG 2, 4, 9, 12, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
		<p>Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products(SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2)</p>	
<p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>Poor farm-level practices</p> <p>High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</p>	<p>4 Improve postharvest management</p>	<p>Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)</p> <p>Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)</p> <p>Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 5</p>
<p>Lack of database on farmers</p> <p>Limited insurance for farming activities</p> <p>Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</p> <p>Low transfer and uptake of</p>	<p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p>	<p>Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)</p> <p>Promote insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks (SDG Targets 8.10, 10.5)</p>	<p>SDG 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20</p>

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
research findings Limited application of science and technology		Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8)	
Low level of husbandry practices, Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 2.3) Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases(SDG Target2.3)	SDG 2, 8, 16 AU 4, 5
Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)	SDG 1, 2, 4, 8 AU 1,3,4,5,20
FOCUS AREA: FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT			
Weak extension services delivery. Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers). High cost of aquaculture inputs	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b). Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a). Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3). Design and implement a flagship intervention to be known as Aquaculture for Jobs and Food (SDG Targets	SDG 2, 4, 12, 14, 16 AU 6, 7

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
		2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 16.6)	
FOCUS AREA: TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT			
Poor tourism infrastructure and services Unreliable utilities	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b). Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17). Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9). Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	SDG 8, 12, 17 AU 4,16
Weak coordination among MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry	Develop a competitive creative arts industry	Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry (SDG Target 17.17). Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework of creative arts sector, including National Commission on Culture (SDG Target 16.6). Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts (SDGs Targets 8.9, 12.b)	SDG 8, 12, 16, 17 AU 4,16

3.5.2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted policy goal: **Create opportunities for all**

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
FOCUS AREA: EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level. Negative perception of	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17 AU 2, 18

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
<p>TVET. Low participation in non-formal education. Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels.</p>		<p>(STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) Accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission ratio of science to humanities students at tertiary level (SDG Target 17.6) Facilitate implementation of language policy Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)</p>	
<p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p>	<p>Strengthen school management systems</p>	<p>Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organisations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6) Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation (SDG Target 4.c) Implement reforms and strengthen the regulatory agencies that operate under the education sector (SDG Target 16.6) Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts (SDG Target 4.a) Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)</p>	

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
Inadequate funding source for education	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Explore alternative funding sources for non-formal education (SDG Target 17.3) Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education services(SDG Target 17.17)	
FOCUS AREA: HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES			
Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Unmet needs for mental health services Unmet health needs of women and girls Increased cost of healthcare delivery Inadequate financing of the health sector	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6) Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) Promote use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6) Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16 AU 3

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
		(NHIS)(SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)	
<p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Wide gaps in health service data</p>	Strengthen healthcare management system	<p>Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6) 2</p>	SDG 3, 16, 17 AU 3
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability and morbidity, and mortality	<p>Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate changeinduced diseases (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</p> <p>Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2) 2</p>	SDG 2, 3, 16 AU 3
<p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable</p>	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p>	SDG 3 AU 3

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
groups High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)		Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)	
Prevalence of hunger in certain areas Household food insecurity Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems Infant and adult malnutrition Increased incidence of diet-related, noncommunicable diseases	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3) Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) Strengthen early-warning and emergency preparedness systems (SDG Target 3.d) Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) Scale up proven, cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)	SDG 2, 3, 12 AU 1,3,4,5
Weak FNS institutional framework and coordination. Poorly coordinated M&E for FNS across sectors. Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition (SDG Target 16.7) Promote tracking of nutrition budget allocations and expenditure (SDG Target 16.6) Institute capacity-building programmes for FNS at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	SDG 2, 3, 16, 17 AU 1,3,5, 12,20
FOCUS AREA:POPULATION MANAGEMENT			

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
<p>Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration</p> <p>Absence of relevant data on net migration in Ghana</p>	<p>Harness the benefits of migration for socioeconomic development</p>	<p>Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration (SDG Target 11.a)</p> <p>Ensure the effective management of irregular migration (SDG Target 10.7)</p>	<p>SDG 3, 5, 16, 17 AU 1, 17,18</p>
FOCUS AREA: WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION			
<p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonisation in water service delivery</p>	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<p>Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b)</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)</p>	<p>SDG 6, 15, 16,17 AU 1, 7, 12,20</p>

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management Low level of investment in sanitation sector Poor hygiene practices	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5). Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2). Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6). Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b). Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	SDG 6, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10,20
FOCUS AREA: POVERTY AND INEQUALITY			
High incidence of poverty	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4). Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions regarding poverty reduction (SDG Target 16.6)	SDG 1, 16 AU 1,17,
FOCUS AREA: CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE			
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare Poor quality of services for children and families Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2). Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6). Develop child protection management information	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,18

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children		<p>system (SDG Target 17.18).</p> <p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4).</p> <p>Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b).</p> <p>Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>	
<p>Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs.</p> <p>Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour</p> <p>Child neglect</p>	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3).</p> <p>Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2).</p> <p>Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2).</p> <p>Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3).</p> <p>Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>	SDG 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 AU 1,18
FOCUS AREA: THE AGED			
Limited opportunity for the	Enhance the well-	Create an aged database on the aged to support policy	SDG 1, 5, 10, 11,

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
aged to contribute to national development. Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged	being of the aged	making, planning and monitoring and evaluation(SDG Target 17.18 Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)	16, 17 AU 1, 3,12
FOCUS AREA: GENDER EQUALITY			
Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed committees, boards and official bodies (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c) Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c) Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)	SDG 5, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,2,3,17,20
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women.	Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c) Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a) Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)	SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 AU 1, 3, 17,20
FOCUS AREA: SOCIAL PROTECTION			
Weak social protection systems. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups. Ineffective coordination of	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 17,18

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
social protection interventions.		enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3) Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)	
FOCUS AREA: DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT			
Exclusion and Discrimination against PWDs on matters of national development. Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs. Ignorance of PWDs personal rights Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities.	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18) 11.1.8 Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10) Fully implement Labour Regulations of 2007, notably Regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit) (SDG Targets 8.5, 8.8)	SDG 1, 3, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18
Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making	Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Facilitate the exercise of PWD rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of access to voting (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) Promote advocacy regarding the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral processes and governance (SDG Target 10.2)	SDG 10, 16 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20
FOCUS AREA: EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK			
Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal economy	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10) Strengthen the linkages among social protection and	SDG 4, 8, 9, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20

Adopted policy issues	Adopted policy objectives	Adopted strategies to achieve objectives	Global/ regional linkages
<p>Poor documentation on the informal economy Low levels of technical and vocational skills. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p>		<p>employment services (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3) Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p>	
FOCUS AREA: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT			
<p>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development. Weak coordination of youth-related institutions and programmes. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p>	<p>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7). Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b). Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6). Facilitate access to credit for the youth (SDG Target 8.10)</p>	<p>SDG 4, 8, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 5, 18</p>
<p>High incidence of violence and crime . Limited respect for the rights of the youth. Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth.</p>	<p>Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance</p>	<p>Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth. (SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7)</p>	<p>SDG 4, 10, 16 AU 1, 2, 12, 18</p>
FOCUS AREA: SPORTS AND RECREATION			
	<p>Build capacity for sports and recreational development</p>	<p>Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1) 14.2.4 Strengthen organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) 14.2.5 Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7)</p>	<p>SDG 4, 5, 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 9, 10, 20</p>

3.5.3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional Linkages
FOCUS AREA: PROTECTED AREAS			
Forest fires. Weak enforcement of regulations. Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas	Protect existing forest reserves	Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b). Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)	SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7,12
FOCUS AREA: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			
Inappropriate management of freshwater resources. Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)	SDG 6, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 1,3
FOCUS AREA: DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION			
Incidence of wildfire. Indiscriminate use of weedicides Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6). Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	SDG 2, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7, 11,12, 20
FOCUS AREA: CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE			
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate	Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4)	SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional Linkages
<p>change. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions. Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions Vulnerability and variability to climate change.</p>		<p>Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6). Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6). Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government (SDG Targets 13.2, 16.6). Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6) 7.1.9 Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2).</p>	<p>AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17</p>
<p>Loss of trees and vegetative cover Degraded landscapes</p>	<p>Reduce greenhouse gases</p>	<p>Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</p>	<p>SDG3, 11, 13, 15, 16 AU7, 12</p>
FOCUS AREA:DISASTER MANAGEMENT			
<p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p>	<p>Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigatio</p>	<p>Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3). Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 5, 11, 13 AU 5, 7, 12, 17</p>

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional Linkages
FOCUS AREA: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR			
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network. Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)	SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 1,10,20
Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations. High incidence of road accidents	Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Target 3.6) Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users (SDG Targets 3.6, 16.b)	SDG 3, 9, 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 12,20
FOCUS AREA: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)			
Low broadband wireless access. Poor quality ICT services. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services. Inadequate online privacy and security of data.	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8). Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide(SDG Target 17.17). Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)	SDG 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10, 12,17
FOCUS AREA: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION			
Limited utilization of relevant research outputs	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects (SDG Target 17.8)	SDG 9, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 7, 12,17, 20

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional Linkages
	activities		
FOCUS AREA: CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT			
Shortage of skilled construction workers. Poor management practices on construction sites. Poor enforcement of regulations and statute	Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	Ensure quality in all aspects of construction (SDG Target 9.a)	SDG 4, 9, 16 AU 10, 11,12
FOCUS AREA: DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL			
Recurrent incidence of flooding Poor waste disposal practices	Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	SDG 9, 11 AU 1, 2, 10, 12
FOCUS AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE			
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a). Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)	SDG 9, 11, 17 AU 1, 10, 11,12
FOCUS AREA: LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT			
Cumbersome land acquisition process Complex land tenure system	Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)	SDG 1, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17 AU 10, 11,12, 17
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING			
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs. Inadequate human and	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 17.1.2 Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16). Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms	SDG 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 12

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional Linkages
institutional capacities for land use planning. Scattered and unplanned human settlements		in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	
Growing housing deficit. Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing (SDG Target 17.17). Support self-help building schemes organised along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)	SDG 11, 17 AU 1, 10, 12
FOCUS AREA: RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
High rate of rural-urban migration. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services. Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resource. Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development.	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a) Fully implement the rural development policy (SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a)	SDG 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17 AU 1, 5, 10,12
FOCUS AREA: ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT			
Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	1.1 Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)	SDG 1, 10, 11, 17 AU 1, 4, 10, 12

3.5.4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional linkages
FOCUS AREA: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Weak implementation of administrative decentralization. ✦ Ineffective sub-district structures. ✦ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level. ✦ Poor service delivery at the local level. ✦ Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 	1.Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.1 Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a) 1.2 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 1.3 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans. ✦ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels. ✦ Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level. ✦ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 	2. Improve decentralised planning	2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) 2.3 Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) 2.3 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization. ✦ Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation. 	3.Strengthen fiscal decentralization	3.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12, 20

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional linkages
✦ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers.		3.3 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	
✦ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	4. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	4.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local 4.2 democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 4.3 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) 4.4 Stegthe Peoples Asseliesoept to eouageitizes to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12
FOCUS AREA: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Limited public and community ownership ✦ Low public interest in public institutions ✦ Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking 	5. Deepen transparency and public accountability	5.1 Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a) 5.2 Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 5.3 Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 5.4 Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 5.5 Strengthen feedback mechanisms in public service delivery (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12, 13
FOCUS AREA: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL REFORM			
✦ Little enforcement of and	6. Build an	6.1 Improve leadership capability and delivery in	SDG 16,17

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional linkages
<p>compliance with rules and regulations of the PSC by public sector institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Limited modernisation and use of technology in public sector ✦ Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions ✦ Inefficient public service delivery ✦ Poor work ethic ✦ Poor record keeping 	<p>effective and efficient government machinery</p>	<p>the public service (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>6.2 Improve accountability in the public service. (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>6.3. Empower citizens to demand quality public services (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>6.4 Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>6.5 Improve documentation within the public sector (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.10, 16.a)</p>	<p>AU 11,1</p>
FOCUS AREA: PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Weak coordination of the development planning system ✦ Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies ✦ Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans ✦ Inadequate financial resources 	<p>7.Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p>	<p>7.1 Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> <p>7.2 Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)</p> <p>7.3 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)</p>	<p>SDG 1, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 11,12</p>
FOCUS AREA:HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure ✦ Inadequate personnel ✦ Weak collaboration among security agencies. ✦ Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies. 	<p>8.Enhance security service delivery</p>	<p>8.1 Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>8.2 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p>	<p>SDG 16</p> <p>AU 11,12, 13</p>

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional linkages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Low professionalism of the service 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) ✦ Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances ✦ Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety <p>Proliferation of small arms</p>	9. Enhance public safety and security	9.1 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5) 9.2 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7) 9.3 Enhance border management technology, infrastructure and institutional inspection (SDG Targets 9.1, 16.4) 9.4 Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	SDG 3, 8, 9, 10, 16 AU 11,12, 13
FOCUS AREA:CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry. ✦ Low transparency and accountability of public institution. <p>Abuse of discretionary powers</p>	10. Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	10.1 Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7) 10.2 Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption. (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10)	SDG 12, 16 AU 11,12, 13
FOCUS AREA:LAW AND ORDER			
<p>Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure</p>	11. Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	11.1 Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.10, 16.b)	SDG 16 AU 11,12, 13
CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities 	12. Improve participation of civil society	12.1 Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly	SDG 1, 10, 16,17 AU 11, 12,13

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	Global /Regional linkages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development ✦ Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes 	<p>(media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development</p>	<p>women, children and PWDs (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17)</p> <p>12.2 Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>12.3 Increase support to chieftaincy (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) institutions 9</p>	
FOCUS AREA:DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels ✦ Insufficient funding of development communication Weak capacity of development communication institutions 	<p>13.Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue</p>	<p>13.1Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p> <p>13.2Create an enabling environment for development communication (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p>	<p>SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12</p>
FOCUS AREA:CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Poor appreciation of national culture ✦ Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development 	<p>14.Promote culture in the development process</p>	<p>14.1Enhance capacity for development of culture industry (SDG Target 16.a)</p> <p>14.2Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8)</p>	<p>SDG 4, 8, 12, 16, 17 AU 11, 12,16</p>

3.5.5: GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

Adopted Policy Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies to Achieve Objectives	
FOCUS AREA:INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Limited leverage of Ghanaian culture in the international arena ✦ Transnational organized crime (narcotics and arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, piracy, etc.) 	<p>Enhance Ghana's international image and influence</p>	<p>Make Ghana a preferred destination for business, education and tourism.</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration with neighbouring countries on development and management of trans-boundary resources</p>	

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, 2018-2021

4.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the composite Programme of Action (PoA) and sub-programmes of the District Assembly for the period 2018-2021. It also indicates a detailed financial strategy for the execution of the POA. The programme of Action for the planning period specifies the goals under the five main development dimensions of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs: crating prosperity and equal opportunities for all). It indicates the sector activities, location, time for implementation, indicative budget, and indicators for implementation, source of funding and implementing departments as well as collaborating partners including the private sector, donors, NGOs/CSOs, the Area Councils and individual communities.

The formulation of the development priorities, goals, objectives and strategies as well as activities was done through a multi-sectoral approach with the active involvement and participation of all identifiable stakeholders. The PoA therefore represents a set of prioritized activities of the sector departments, the private sector, NGOs, the Area Councils and individual communities.

The broad projects/activities in the PoA were prioritised by the DPCU through consensus. The prioritisation was guided by the following criteria, thus the broad projects/activities should Impact nationally (economic, social, environment); Impact spatially (e.g. nationwide/ selected region); Have reliable source of funding and have identified target group(s). Table 4.1 shows the programme prioritisation Matrix.

Table 4. 1: Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly (District’s adopted goal)

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 2. Ensure improved skills development for Industry 3. Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 4. Improve Business Financing 5. Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development 6. Formalize the informal economy 7. Improve production efficiency and yield 8. Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development 9. Improve postharvest management 10. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) 2. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) 3. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4) 4. Implement One district, one factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) 5. Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) 6. Improve access to finance for informal economy operators and agricultural enterprises in rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 7. Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 8. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) 9. Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3) 10. Implement government flagship intervention under the “one village one dam” to facilitate the provision of community owned and managed small scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and northern savannah (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4) 11. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a 	<p>1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial/Local economic development 2. Agriculture development 3. Tourism and creative arts development

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<p>warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)</p> <p>12. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 2. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 3. Strengthen healthcare management system 4. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups 5. Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) 6. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 7. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 8. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 2.Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) 3.Accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission ratio of science to humanities students at tertiary level (SDG Target 17.6) 4.Facilitate implementation of language policy 5.Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) 6. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 7.Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2 8.Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) 9. Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6) 10. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and 	<p>2.SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Education 2.Health 3. Water and environmental sanitation 4. Poverty and inequality 5. Child and family welfare 6. Gender equality 7. Social protection 8. Disability and development 9.Youth development

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>9. Enhance the well-being of the aged</p> <p>10. Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</p> <p>11. Promote economic empowerment of women.</p>	<p>Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>11.Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>12. Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)</p> <p>13.Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)</p> <p>14.Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</p> <p>15. Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>16.Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>17. Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)</p> <p>18.Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>19.Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>20. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions</p> <p>21.Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</p> <p>22.Expand social protection interventions to reach all</p>		

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<p>categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>23. Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>24. Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed committees, boards and official bodies (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c)</p> <p>25. Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c)</p> <p>26. Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)</p> <p>26. Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>27. Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6).</p> <p>28. Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>11.1.8 Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect existing forest reserves 2. Promote sustainable water resources development and management 3. Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion 4. Enhance climate change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b) 2. Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6) 3. Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest 	<p>3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water resources management 2. Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion, deforestation, desertification and soil

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>resilience</p> <p>5. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</p>	<p>Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) 6</p> <p>4.Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)</p> <p>5.Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)</p> <p>6.Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</p> <p>7.Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</p> <p>8.Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</p>		<p>erosion, deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</p> <p>3. Climate variability and change</p> <p>4. Disaster management</p>
<p>1. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>2. Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities</p> <p>3. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</p> <p>4. Address recurrent devastating floods</p> <p>5. Promote proper</p>	<p>1.Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</p> <p>2. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)</p> <p>3. Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)</p> <p>4. Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)</p> <p>5. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 17.1.2</p> <p>6. Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health</p>	<p>4.INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>1. Transport infrastructure: road, rail, water and air</p> <p>2. Information communication technology (ICT)</p> <p>3. Drainage and flood control</p> <p>4. Infrastructure maintenance</p> <p>5. Land administration and management</p>

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>6. Develop efficient land administration and management system</p> <p>7. Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p> <p>8. Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p> <p>9. Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities</p>	<p>facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p> <p>7.Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)</p>		<p>6. Human settlements and housing</p> <p>7. Rural development</p> <p>8. Zongos and inner cities development</p>
<p>1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p> <p>2. Improve decentralised planning</p> <p>3. Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p> <p>4. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p> <p>5. Enhance security service delivery</p> <p>6. Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes</p> <p>7. Improve participation of civil society (media,</p>	<p>1.Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> <p>2.Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>3. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>4.Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</p> <p>5.Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)</p> <p>6.Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process</p> <p>7. Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>	<p>5.MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</p>	<p>1. Local government and decentralisation</p> <p>2. Public accountability</p> <p>3. Public policy management</p> <p>4. Human security and public safety</p> <p>5. Corruption and economic crimes</p> <p>6. Civil society, and civic engagement</p> <p>7. Development communication</p> <p>8. Culture for</p>

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development</p> <p>8. Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue</p> <p>9. Promote culture in the development process</p>	<p>8.Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p> <p>9. Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption. (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10)</p> <p>10.Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>11. Create an enabling environment for development communication (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p> <p>12. 2Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8)</p>		<p>national development</p>

4.2 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (PoA), 2018-2021

4.2.1 DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society

Table 4.1 Programme of Action (PoA), 2018-2021

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Subprogra m mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
													Lea d	Collab orating	
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION															
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative	Economic developme nt	Industrial developme nt	Facilitate the establishmen t of groundnut processing industry	% change in the number of jobs created	√	√	√	√	60,000		-	BAC/ DoA	DCACT	
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative	Economic developme nt	Industrial developme nt	Facilitate the establishmen t of shea butter processing units for women groups	% change in the number of jobs created for women	√	√	√	√	60,000		-	BAC	DoA/ DCACT/P RUDA	
Private sector and Local Economic Development															
Support entrepreneurship and MSMEs development	Create an entrepreneurial culture especially among the youth	Economic developme nt	Industrial developme nt	Business Counselling	Micro and small scale businesses established and sustained	√	√	√	√	16,000			BAC	REP/Dep. Of Agric./ DCDSW	

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Subprogra m mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
													Lea d	Collab orating
Support entrepreneurship and MSMEs development	Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurial training infrastructure and facilities	Economic developme nt	Industrial developme nt	Basic CBT in weaving, groundnut processing, soap making, shea butter processing, needs assessment, small business management and group strengthening	Improved local economic development and Job creation	√	√	√	√	50,000			BAC	DA/NBSSI/REP/DC DSW
Support entrepreneurship and MSMEs development	Establish regulatory reforms unit within MMDSAs to conduct regulatory impact assessment (RIA)	Economic developme nt	Industrial developme nt	MSEs Subcommittee meeting	Improved and enhanced service delivery	√	√	√	√		10,000		BAC	Committee members

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Subprogra m mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
													Lea d	Collab orating
Improved business financing	Restructure the existing state sponsored micro finance schemes including MASLOG to provide credit for SMEs	Economic developme nt	Trade and Industrial developme nt	Facilitating access to credit facilities	Improved access to credit	√	√	√	√	30,000		20,000		UB Global Link/DC/ DCDSW/
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT														
Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development	facilitate capacity building in negotiation, standards, regulations and skill development in contracting for actors along the value chain	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Registration and training of farmers in GAPS link farmers to aggregator	Value chain actors developed	√	√					50,000	DoA	EU/GIZ
Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCA) to link both	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Training of farmers in pest & disease management and control in selected	increased yield of selected crops	√	√	√	√			50,000	DoA	EU/GIZ

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Subprogra m mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
													Lea d	Collab orating
	smallholder and commercial producers to industry			crops (rice, soya bean, sorghum, vegetables, mango and cashew)										
Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development		Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Conduct quality inspections (seed, quarantine, pesticides, food safety)		√	√	√	√			4,000	DoA	MAG PPRS EPA FDA EU/GIZ
Improve production efficiency and yield		Economic developme nt	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs,		Train 10 certified seed growers and support them with resources to improve quality	% change on the use of certified seed	√	√	√	√			2,000	DoA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Subprogra m mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
													Lea d	Collab orating
Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development	facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products including a cahsewlshea marketing Authority	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Train FBOs in market driven commodity production	Change in the production of market driven commodities	√	√	√	√			2,000	DoA	EU/GIZ
		Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Sensitize the public on planting for food and jobs chains to create new jobs (1000)	No. of beneficiaries of planting for food and jobs programme	√	√	√	√			10,600	DoA	EU/GIZ
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	conduct monthly staff meetings	Improved extension service delivery	√	√	√	√	5,100			DoA	
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	conduct quarterly stakeholders meeting	Improved extension service delivery					30,400				
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Organize RADU/ DADU/RCC monthly	Improved extension service delivery	√	√	√	√	5,000			DoA	DA/ MoFA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Subprogra m mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
													Lea d	Collab orating
				meeting										
Improve production efficiency and yield	Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation	Economic development	Agriculture development	construction of 15No dugouts	Increase in agriculture productivity	√	√	√	√	11,000,000			DoA	DA/ MoFA/ GIDA
		Economic development	Agriculture development	construction of 3No dams	%change in size of irrigable land	√	√	√	√			-	EU/ GIZ (MOA P)	DoA/DA/ MoFA/ GIDA
Ensure improved Public Investment	Institute tax relief and incentives for agriculture investment	Economic development	Agriculture development	Organise National Farmers' Day	Farmers motivated to increase production	√	√	√	√	60,000			DoA	DA/MoFA
Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Economic development	Agriculture development	construction of selected feeder roads	Improved access to farming communities	√	√	√	√	100,000		-	MOAP	DoA/DA

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Subprogra m mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
													Lea d	Collab orating
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Sensitize farmers on compost preparation and use	%change in organic products	√	√	√	√	2000		5000	DoA	EU/GIZ
		Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Organize training and offer advisory services for small holder farmers in GAPS	Change in yield of selected crops	√	√	√	√			6,000	DoA	EU/GIZ
Ensure improved Public Investment	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Facilitate DCACT activities	Enhanced inter-sectoral collaboratio n	√	√	√	√	6,000			DoA	BAC/

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Subprogra m mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
													Lea d	Collab orating
Ensure improved public investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Support large scale production of Groundnuts & Cashew for export	% change in in the volume of export of groundnuts and cashew	√	√	√	√	400,000		-	DoA	MOAP,
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt		% decrease in post-harvest loses	√	√	√	√	6,000			DoA	EU/GIZ
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic developme nt	Agriculture developme nt	Rehabilitatin g of existing storage facilities and construction of 2No. new storage facilities	% decrease in post-harvest loses	√	√	√	√			1,500,000	DoA	EU/GIZ

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Subprogrammes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
													Lead	Collaborating
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communication technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations.	Economic development	Agriculture development	Train farmers on new technologies and innovation in agriculture	# of farmers with improved yield due to e-agric extension services.	√	√	√	√	4,000		-	DDA	E-AGRIC
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Economic development	Agriculture development	Support youth with farm inputs	%increase in number of youth employed in agriculture	√	√	√	√	6,000			DoA	YEA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development	Economic development	Agriculture development	conduct disease surveillance and vaccination of livestock	Early response to emergency diseases	√	√	√	√	2,000		2,800		
		Economic	Agriculture	Public	Increased	√	√	√	√	8,000				

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Subprogra m mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
													Lea d	Collab orating
		developme nt	developme nt	sensitization on the importance to vaccinate against endemic diseases	demand for livestock vaccination					0				
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT														
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic developme nt	Tourism developme nt	Identify and develop potential tourist sites in the district	% change in tourist arrival	√	√	√	√	60,000		50,000	DA	BAC,CSOs
Develop a competitive creative arts industry	Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts	Economic developme nt	Tourism developme nt	Identify and nurture the creative art activities in the district	%change in creative arts activities	√	√	√	√	40,000		50,000	DA	BAC,CSOs
Economic development programme budget														44,292,900

4.2.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-program mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoGG	IGF	Donor	Lea d	Collabo rating	
EDUCATION															
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	construction of hostel facility at LCDSHS	improved attendance and enrolment	√	√	√	√	240,000			GES	DA	
	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	provision of furniture to all SHS	improved attendance and enrolment	√	√	√	√	500,000			GES	GETFund	
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize sensitization workshops for parents of children with SEN	improved enrolment and retention of children with special needs	√	√	√	√			5,000		GES	UNICEF
		Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize my first	Increased enrolment	√	√	√	√	20,000			GES	DA	

		Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Continue the implementation of the GSFP	Increased enrolment	√	√	√	√	9,000000			GSFP	GES/DA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinics	improved performance of students science, technology and mathematics	√	√	√	√		10,000		GES	DA
	Facilitate the implementation of language policy	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize reading festival to create awareness and encourage children to read	enhanced language proficiency	√	√	√	√		5,000		GES	UNICEF
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction and furnishing of 10No. KG infrastructures	improved access to education	√	√	√	√	1,750000			GES	DA

				e with ancillary facilities										
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction and furnishing of 10No. 3-Units Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	improved access to education	√	√	√	√	2,500,000			GES	DA
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction and furnishing of 4No. 6-Units Classroom with ancillary facilities	improved access to education	√	√	√	√	4,000,000			GES	DA
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitation of 4No. Teachers quarters	improved access to education	√	√	√	√	160,000			GES	DA
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 3No. Teachers quarters	improved access to education	√	√	√	√	450,000			GES	DA
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply of 4,000 dual desk for	Enhanced	√	√	√	√	400,000			GES	DA

	all levels		ent	basic schools										
Strengthen school management systems	Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize training workshop for SMC, religious bodies, civic org. etc on their roles in basic school management	improved school management systems	√	√	√	√			8,000	GES	UNICEF
	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize regular DEOC meetings/ monitoring	improved school management systems	√	√	√	√	40,000			GES	DA
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize Mock Examination for BECE candidates	%Change in pass rate of BECE	√	√	√	√	20,000			GES	DA
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize INSET for teachers	improved performance of pupils	√	√	√	√		15,000		GES	UNICEF
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Explore alternative sources for non-formal education	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Run CBE programme for out-of-school children	reduced number of out of school children in	√	√	√	√	20,000	40,000		GES	DA/UNICEF

					the communities									
	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in management units	Social service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct regular inspection of schools and disseminate reports	reduced teacher absenteeism and effective use of contact ours	√	√	√	√	20,000			GES	DA
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES														
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	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Construction and furnishing of 6No. CHPS compounds in selected communities	Improved access to health care delivery	√	√	√	√	1,850,000.00			DHMT	DA
		Social service delivery	Health delivery	Expand 3No. CHPS compounds with maternity units	Efficient health services are improved in the District	√	√	√	√	200,000			DHMT	DA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Introduce outreach activity points in remote communities	community health services are improved	√	√	√	√		4,000		DHMT	DA

Health Coverage (UHC)	Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care			connect 8No. CHPS compounds to national GRID	enhanced services delivery	√	√	√	√	48,000			DHMT	DA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Construct and furnish 1 No. 30 bed capacity ward	Lambussie polyclinic upgraded to a district hospital	√	√	√	√	350,000			DHMT	DA
	Expand and equip health facilities	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Construction and furnishing of 1No. medical laboratory	Lambussie polyclinic upgraded to a district hospital	√	√	√	√	250,000			DHMT	DA
	Expand and equip health facilities	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Equip the port health services at Hamile border	Port health services are improved	√	√	√	√	40,000			DHMT	DA
		Social service delivery	Health delivery	renovation of 6 health facilities and 6 staff accommodation	service delivery is improved as staff are accommodated	√	√	√	√	540,000			DA	DHMT
Strengthen healthcare management	Improve production and distribution	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Sponsor and bond 20 midwives	%change in skilled delivery	√	√	√	√	60,000			DHMT	DA

system	mix of critical staff													
Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Sponsor and bond 8 physician assistants	increased staffing strength	√	√	√	√	40,000			DHMT	DA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Carry out campaign on malaria prevention, drug use, ITN distribution, SMC IPT	%change in malaria cases	√	√	√	√	240,000		-	DHMT	DA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Conduct national immunization days (polio immunization, measles vaccination etc)	Reduced incidents of polio, measles and other vaccine related diseases	√	√	√	√			24, 000	DHMT	MOH
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Sensitize people on CSM, cholera and other possible epidemics	Reduced incidents of epidemics	√	√	√	√	4,000			DHMT	DA

Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	strengthen immunization activities	Social service delivery	Health delivery	vaccination against vaccine preventable diseases	vaccine preventable diseases are eliminated and eradicated	√	√	√	√			200,000		
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS (90-90-90)	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organize special programs HIV/AIDS and breastfeeding weeks celebration	more awareness on HIV/AIDS is created (reduction in the incidents of new cases)	√	√	√	√	48,000			DHMT	GHS/MOH/DA
	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS (90-90-90)	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organise quarterly know your status to screen the general public and sensitise public on HIV/AIDS	new HIV clients identified and put them on ARVs	√	√	√	√	10,000			DHMT	GHS/MOH/DA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB infections, especially	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk	Social service delivery	Health delivery	quarterly durbars to educate communities on HIV and eliminate	stigma associated with HIV AND AIDS is eliminated	√	√	√	√	62,0000		100,000	DHMT	GHS/MOH

among the vulnerable groups	groups for HIV & AIDS (90-90-90)			stigma associated with HIV/AIDS										
	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS (90-90-90)	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Train additional counsellors on HIV/AIDS	improve on HIV counseling and testing	√	√	√	√	10,000		68,000	DHM T	GHS/M OH
	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS (90-90-90)	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervisory visits to health facilities	strengthen document and treatment protocols	√	√	√	√	20,000		28,000	DHM T	GHS/M OH
	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS (90-90-90)	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Train newly posted staff and refresh old staff on TB control	increase TB case detection	√	√	√	√		30,000	34,000	DHM T	GHS/M OH

Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS (90-90-90)	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organise community durbars to strengthen awareness on clinical symptoms and early care seeking	TB awareness is broadly created	√	√	√	√	62,000		100,000	DHM T	GHS/M OH
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS (90-90-90)	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organise World TB Day activities	Public is sensitised	√	√	√	√		8,000		DHM T	GHS/M OH
		Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organise quarterly active TB case searches	identify new TB cases and put them on treatment	√	√	√	√	40,000			DHM T	GHS/M OH
		Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organise quarterly meetings with community volunteers and chemical sellers	awareness creation and early reporting to health facilities	√	√	√	√		4,000		DHM T	GHS/M OH
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Conduct refresher training for Community-Based	strengthen community-based surveillance	√	√	√	√		24,000		DHM T	GHS/M OH

	(IDRS) at all levels			Surveillance Volunteers										
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organise Quarterly meetings with Community-Based Surveillance Volunteers	strengthen community-based surveillance	√	√	√	√		24,000	24,000	DHMT	GHS/MOH
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Conduct refresher training for Clinicians to improve the index of suspicion	improved case detection by clinicians	√	√	√	√	6,000		30,000	DHMT	GHS/MOH
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organize quarterly Epidemic management Committee meetings	strengthen stakeholder participation on disease occurrence	√	√	√	√	20,000			DHMT	GHS/MOH
Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	Social service delivery	Health delivery	build and furnish District health administration complex	Enhanced staff performance	√	√	√	√	500,000.			DHMT	GHS/MOH

Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Provide 4 motorcycles to GHS	community emergency transport system is enhanced	√	√	√	√	40,000			DHMT	GHS/MOH
Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Procure computers and accessories for data and information management	Enhanced data management	√	√	√	√	24,000			DHMT	DA
Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organize health sector performance reviews	Reviewed performance and gaps for improvement	√	√	√	√	30,000			DHMT	DA
Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Organize health sector monthly/quarterly staff meetings	Improved health governance	√	√	√	√		128,000		DHMT	DA/Dev't partners

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social service delivery	Health delivery	monthly CWC support to health facilities and sub-districts	improved health of children under 5	√	√	√	√			136,000	DHMT	GHS/MOH
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Train health staff on infant and young child feeding	health staff counseling capacity is enhanced	√	√	√	√			88,000	DHMT	UNICEF
Ensure food and nutrition security	Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions	Social service delivery	Health delivery	organize food demonstrations	food handling, processing, is enhanced	√	√	√	√	8,000			DHMT	GHS/MOH
Ensure food and nutrition security	Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Train health staff on community based management of acute malnutrition	staff capacity on detection of malnourished children and management is built	√	√	√	√	10,000	2,000	20,000	DHMT	GHS/MOH
Ensure food and nutrition security	Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-	Social service delivery	Health delivery	quarterly active SAM case search	quarterly active SAM case search	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000	16,000	DHMT	GHS/MOH

	sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions													
Ensure food and nutrition security	Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Undertake exclusive breastfeeding campaigns	malnourished children are identified and rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	2,000	4,000	DHMT	GHS/MOH
Ensure food and nutrition security	Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions	Social service delivery	Health delivery	conduct quarterly households and markets salty surveys	revamp exclusive breastfeeding practices and patronage.	√	√	√	√	6,000	4,000	14,000	DHMT	GHS/MOH
Ensure food and nutrition security	Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions	Social service delivery	Health delivery	markets sensitization on handling of iodated salt.	consumption of iodated salt is assessed	√	√	√	√	2,000	2,000	4,000	DHMT	GHS/MOH
WATER AND SANITATION														
Promote sustainable water resource	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Facilitate sensitization and planting	Reduced drying up of water	√	√	√	√	40,000		60,000		Dep. of Forestry

development and management	major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.			of trees along the banks of water bodies	bodies									
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Rehabilitation of Lambussie and Hamile/Happ STWS	% change of population with access to potable water	√	√	√	√			7,500,000	DA	SRWP
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Drilling and installation of 30No boreholes in selected communities	% change of population with access to potable water	√	√	√	√	340,000		170,00	DA	CWSA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Facilitate Safe guide activities	Efficient/effective water management	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	CWSA/WASAM

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Organize DWS committee meetings	Efficient/effective water management	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	CWSA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Construction of 10N0. Institutional latrines	33 communities are declared ODF	√	√	√		900,000		360,000	EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Promotion of the construction of household latrines (CLTS)	33 communities are declared ODF	√	√	√				60,000	EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	ODF celebrations	58 ODF communities are motivated to sustain their status	√	√	√		6,000		30,000	EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Conduct premises inspections	Number of communities that adhere to good sanitation practices	√	√	√	√	12,000			EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Provision of sanitary tools, 2No. motorbikes and detergent	Sanitary tools, motorbikes and detergents are available for use regularly	√		√		70,000			EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Organize radio discussion on hygienic practices	Behavioral change on hygienic practices	√	√	√	√		2,000		EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Mark Global Hand Washing Day (15 th Oct.)	Behavioral change on hygienic practices	√	√	√	√	4,000		12,000	EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s

Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Promote efficient water use	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Mark World Toilet Day (19 Nov.)	Behavioral change on hygienic practices	√	√	√	√	4,000		12,000	EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye laws on sanitation	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Monthly clean-up campaigns	48 clean-up exercises	√	√	√	√	24,000			EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Sensitize households on water treatment and safe storage	20 communities sensitized on water treatment and safe storage	√	√	√	√			20,000	EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Develop innovative financing mechanism and scale up investments in the sanitation sector	Develop innovative financing mechanism and scale up investments in the sanitation sector	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Sensitize butchers and food sellers	8 market centers communities	√	√	√	√	4,000			EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable	Monitor and evaluate implantation of sanitation plan	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Medical screening of butchers and food sellers	8 market centers communities	√	√	√	√	4,000			EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s

environmental sanitation services														
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye laws on sanitation	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Review DESSAP (2018-2021) and bye laws	DESSAP and sanitation bye Laws reviewed and filed	√	√			4,000			EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Sensitize material dealers and artisans	Sustained CLTS	√	√	√	√		40,000		EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Develop innovative financing mechanism and scale up investments in the sanitation sector	Develop innovative financing mechanism and scale up investments in the sanitation sector	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Introduce existing savings and loans groups to sanitation financing (VSLA)	Sustained CLTS financing	√	√	√	√		40,000		EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Monitor and evaluate implantation of sanitation plan	Social service delivery	Water and sanitation	Organize stakeholders meetings, DICS meeting and Monitoring and	Efficient delivery of sanitation services	√	√	√	√	4,000	10,000		EHU	GES.GHS,CD&SW and NGO,s

				evaluation										
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY														
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs	Social service delivery	Poverty and inequality	Conduct poverty mapping and mass sensitization the on s relevance of inclusive decision making in 58 communities to	Improved inclusive decision making in communities	√	√	√	√	12,000			SWCD	PRUDA
	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social service delivery	Poverty and inequality	Expand VLSA training	Improved access to credit facilities for women in small scale businesses	√	√	√	√	5,000			SWCD	BAC
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE														
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare	Mainstream child protection interventions	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Communit	Stakeholder consultation and data collection on	Profile of major child rights issues in the	√	√	√	√	6,000			SWCD	GPS/Chiefs/AMs

system Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs		y Development	major child rights issues in the district	district									
	Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate regular meetings of CFW stakeholders	Improved child and family welfare management	√	√	√	√	8,000			SWCD	GPS/Chiefs/AMs
THE AGED														
Enhance the well-being of the aged	Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the compilation/update of a comprehensive database on the aged	Comprehensive aged database available for planning	√	√	√	√	12,000			SW/CD	Chiefs/AMs
Enhance the well-being of the aged	Mainstream ageing issues into national development frameworks and poverty reduction	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the identification and registration of the aged into the existing	Improved wellbeing of the aged	√	√	√	√	4,000			SWCD	Chiefs/AMs/CSOs

	strategies			social protection interventions										
Enhance the well-being of the aged	Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Promote family and community care value with the use of family and community base tools	Enhanced Community base safety net	√	√	√	√	5,000			SW/CD	Chiefs/AMs/CSOs
GENDER EQUALITY														
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization workshop for key stakeholders (political parties, Chiefs, HODs, etc on the relevance of equal gender representation in decision	Enhanced equal gender participation in local decision making	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	GES,SW/CD,Chiefs CSOs

				making											
	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Capacity building for key stakeholders (HODs, CSOs etc) on gender mainstreaming/ Gender representation in decision making	Dander activities properly mainstreamed in department plans and budgets	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	GES,SW/CD,Chiefs CSOs	
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and support women enterprises	%change in women employed in enterprises	√	√	√	√	60,000			DA	GES,SW/CD,Chiefs CSOs	
Promote economic empowerment	Ensure at least 50 percent of MASLOC	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and	Facilitate the allocation 50% of	%Change of women beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	2,000			DA	GES,SW/CD,Chiefs CSOs	

of women.	funds allocation to female applicants		Community Development	MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants	in MASLOC									
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization of chiefs, landlords etc on the need to allocate productive lands to women in agric	% increase in women productivity	√	√	√	√	8,000			DA	GES,SW/CD,Chiefs CSOs
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify female role models and carry out mentorship programme for girls	Change in the pool of potential female leaders	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	GES,SW/CD,Chiefs CSOs
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the formation of women artisans and trade association to ensure access to information and support schemes	Number of women trade associations benefiting from support packages	√	√	√	√	5,000		5,000	DA	GES,SW/CD,Chiefs CSOs

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Build capacities of HODs to mainstream social protection interventions into departmental plans and budgets	social protection interventions mainstreamed into departmental plans/budgets	√	√	√	√	6,000			SW/CD	HODs
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Expand coverage, facilitate payment and monitor the implementation of the LEAP intervention	Change in the number of LEAP beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	12,000			SW/CD	Ass. members
		Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate identification and registration of indigenes, aged with the NHIS	Secured health	√	√	√	√	6,000			SW/CD	Ass. members
	Institute effective and accurate means of identifying	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct sensitization on the use of the the	of disabled graduated from poverty due to the	√	√	√	√	10,000			SW/CD	Ass. members

	and enrolling beneficiaries		Development	disabled fund.	awareness created.									
	Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups,	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Lobby for the establishment of Circuit court and DOVVSU in the district	% change in the number of child rights issues	√	√	√	√	150,000		60,000	SW/CD	DA/CSOs
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct awareness creation against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Reduction in stigma, abuse, discrimination of the vulnerable	√	√	√	√	10,000			SW/CD	DA/CSOs
DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT														
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Update PWDs album	Updated disability album	√	√	√	√	12,000			SW/CD	DA/CSOs
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise District PWDs election	District disable election organised.		√			6,000			SW/CD	DA/CSOs

			nt			√	√	√	√	40,000			SW/CD	DA/CSOs
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide 52 disable people with Assistive devices.										
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train 75 disable people on income generation activities.		√	√	√	√	20,000			SW/CD	DA/CSOs
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Assist 50 disable people with equipment and tools for income generation.		√	√	√	√	80,000			SW/CD	DA/CSOs
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development		Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support 25 disable people in vocational/technical training throughout the plan period.		√	√	√	√	16,000			SW/CD	DA/CSOs

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT																
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the implementation of the YEA to offer opportunities for youth		√	√	√	√	20,000						
SPORTS AND RECREATION																
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support the organization of inter-school sports festivals	Number of talents developed	√	√	√	√	20,000			GES	DA/NSC		
Social services programme budget														26,993,800		

4.1.2 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
PROTECTED AREAS														
Protect existing forest reserves	Support the protection of the remaining network of	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize communities on the need to protect	Sustained forest reserves	√	√	√	√	5,000			DDA	EPA

	natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country	ent	nt	existing reserves										
	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Select and train anti-bush fire volunteers	Reduced incidents of bush fires	√	√	√	√	4,000			NAD MO	DDA/EPA
Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Institute and enforce community level by-laws on charcoal burning	Reduced incidents of bush fires	√	√	√	√	6,000			NAD MO	DDA/EPA
DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION														
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize and support communities on the establishment of woodlot plantations on degraded lands	Enhanced forest cover	√	√	√	√	40,000		20,000	DDA	NADM O/EPA
CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE														

Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize and support farmers with climate resilient crop varieties	Improved crop yield	√	√	√	√	10,000		40000	DDA	EU/GIZ
Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Engage farmers for identification and development of climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge and practices	Reduced impact of climate change on agriculture	√	√	√	√	5,000		10,000	DDA	CD
Enhance climate change resilience	Manage climate-induced health risks	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize communities on the prevention and management of CSM, and flood related diseases	Reduced impact of CSM and other climate related diseases	√	√	√	√	8,000			GHS	DDA
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate responsive infrastructure	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Organize train programme for local	Enhanced resilience of physical infrastructure	√	√	√	√	15,000		20,000	DA	DWD

		ent	nt	contractors and other actors on the provision of climate smart infrastructure	re									
DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT														
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize community members to plant trees to serve as windbreaks	Reduction in climate stress	√	√	√	√	4,000			NAD MO	DDA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Education on the effects of flood in our communities	Reduced incidence of flood	√	√	√	√	3,000			NAD MO	CD
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Creation of awareness on food security to farmers	Reduced incidence of food insecurity	√	√	√	√	4,000			NAD MO	GFS

Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Organize capacity building workshop for staff	Enhanced capacity of NDMO staff	√	√	√	√	6,000			NADMO	GFS
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL														
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Reshaping of selected roads	Improved access	√	√	√	√	300,000				
	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Opening up of selected roads	Improved access	√	√	√	√	180,000			DA	DWD
	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of Nabaala-Dahile road and others	Improved access	√	√	√	√			-	DA	EU/GIZ

	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Facilitate for the construction and provision of bitumen surface for road networks in Lambussie township	Improved access and drainage system in the township	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	MR&T
Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Provide adequate training for motorists	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Sensitize public on motor traffic regulations	Reduced incidents of motor accidents and provision of	√	√	√	√	15,000			GPS	DA
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)														
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Collaborate with telecom service provided to expand coverage of network	Enhanced communication network	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	Telecom service providers
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Extension of electricity to all schools to facilitate teaching of ICT	Enhanced ICT education	√	√	√	√	150,000			DA	GES

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION														
Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Support the use of GIS in project monitoring and reporting	Enhanced project management	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	CERGIS
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM														
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Sensitize the general public on the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation	Enhanced forest cover	√	√	√	√	4,000			DA	GFS
INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE														
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	implementation of operation maintenance plan	Increased lifespan of infrastructure	√	√	√	√	1,220,000			DWD	HODs
LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT														
Develop efficient land	Promote creation of	Land administr	Lad acquisition	Facilitate acquisition	Enhanced local	√	√	√	√	300,000			PPD/DA	Chiefs

administration and management system	land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide	ation and management		of lands for industrial park	industrial activities									
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide	Land administration and management	Lad acquisition	Complete documentation of assembly's lands	Reduced incidence of land litigations	√	√	√	√	70,000			PPD/DA	Chiefs
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING														
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure delivery and management	physical and spatial planning	Allocation for activities of Land use and Spatial planning committee	Enhanced permitting system	√	√	√	√	24,000			PPD	DA
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure delivery and management	physical and spatial planning	Continue the implementation of the street naming and property addressing system	Enhanced local revenues	√	√	√	√	100,000			PPD	DA

settlements	Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Infrastructure delivery and management	physical and spatial planning	Develop layout for Lambussie and Hamile		√	√	√	√	110,000			PPD	DA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT														
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Supply of 500 LVP to connect electricity to under-served communities	Enhanced local economy	√	√	√	√	500,000			DA	VRA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Drilling of boreholes		√	√	√	√	50,000			DA	CWSA/ PARTNERS
ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT														

Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Infrastructure delivery and management	Capacity building and business support	Capacity building training and support for local businesses in zongos	Enhanced living standards in zongo communities	√	√	√	√	400,000			DA	
Environment, infrastructure and human settlements programme budget										5,638,000				

4.1.3 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-program mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lea d	Collabo rating
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE														
Deepen democratic governance	Strengthen capacity of Parliament to exercise oversight on government finances and implementation of policies and programmes	Managem ent and administr ation	Capacity building	Organize capacity building programme for assembly members on core government policies, local governance, project planning and implementation	Enhanced capacity of assembly members	√	√	√	√	15,000			DA	Assembl y. member s
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION														
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Managem ent and administr ation	Decentrali zation	Advocate for the establishme nt of PPD and other	Enhanced administrati ve decentraliza tion	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	LGSS

				departments and agencies in the district										
	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and administration	Decentralization	Furnish/Equip the 4 area councils to execute their mandate	Enhance local governance	√	√	√	√	50,000			DA	AC
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and administration	Decentralization	Construction and furnishing of 200 seater conference hall for DA	Enhance local governance		√			350,000			DA	DWD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization		Management and administration	Decentralization	Construction of fence wall at DCD bungalow	Enhanced security		√			70,000			DA	DWD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and administration	Decentralization	Organize capacity building programme for unit committee members and area	Enhanced grass root participation in local governance	√	√	√	√	60,000			DA	

				councilors on their core functions										
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	Decentralised planning	Facilitate preparation of DMTDP	Coordinated local planning				√	100,000			DA	HODs, CSOs
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	Decentralised planning	Build capacity of HODs on sectoral planning and budgeting	Enhanced capacity in planning					10,000			DA	HODs
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	Decentralised planning	Preparation and review of annual action plans	Enhanced local participation in planning					80,000			DA	HODs, Assm. members
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and administration	Budgeting	Preparation /review of composite budget and fee fixing	Enhanced local participation in budgeting					120,000			DA	HODs, Assm. members

Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	Management and administration	Spatial planning	Equip PPD to facilitate physical planning	Improved spatial development	√	√	√	√	90,000			DA	PPD
Improve decentralised planning	Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level	Management and administration	Local Economic Development	Facilitate preparation and implementation of District LED strategy	% change in local businesses	√	√	√	√	100,000			Planning Unit	BAC
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and administration	Internal Revenue mobilisation	Training of revenue collectors, accounts clerks, unit committee	Reduction in revenue leakages	√	√	√	√	24,000			Budget Unit/Accounts	
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and administration	Internal Revenue mobilisation	Update /compile a comprehensive revenue data base	Comprehensive data base on ratable items	√	√	√	√	20,000			Budget Unit/Accounts	A/C

Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and administration	Internal Revenue mobilisation	Sensitize land lords on property rate	% change in revenue accruing from property rate	√	√	√	√	6,000			Budget Unit/Accounts	A/C
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and administration	Internal Revenue mobilisation	Conduct property valuation	% change in revenue accruing from property rate	√	√	√	√	100,000			Budget Unit/Accounts	A/C
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and administration	Internal Revenue mobilisation	Conduct cattle census	% change in revenue accruing from cattle rate	√	√	√	√	8,000			Budget Unit/Accounts	A/C
	Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	Management and administration	Internal Revenue mobilisation	Review contract on the collection of telecom mast revenue	% change in revenue accruing from telecom mast	√	√	√	√	1,500			Budget Unit/Accounts	A/C
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local	Management and administration	Popular participation	Organize performance reviews	Enhanced performance tracking	√	√	√	√	50,000			DA	HODs

	democracy and accountability													
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and administration	Popular participation	Organize general Assembly and sub-committee meetings	Improved participatory decision making	√	√	√	√	108,000			DA	HODs.CSOs
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and administration	Popular participation	Resource PRCC to perform its mandate	Improved service delivery	√	√	√	√	24,000			DA	
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and administration	Popular participation	Exhibition of development projects	Improved accountability	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	HODs
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and administration	Popular participation	Organize town hall meetings	Improved accountability	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA	CSOs

	participate in government													
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and administration	Popular participation	Creation and updates of website for the DA						60,000			DA	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL REFORM														
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Improve leadership capability and delivery in the public service	Management and administration	Capacity building	Build capacity of HODs and unit heads on the service delivery standards	Enhanced service delivery	√	√	√	√	12,000			DA	HODs
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Improve accountability in the public service	Management and administration	Transparency and accountability	Ensure utilization of notice boards and other channels of information dissemination	Improved trust on duty bearers	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	HODs
Build an effective and efficient Government	Support National Commission for Civic	Management and administration	Transparency and accountability	Support NCCE to educate public on	Enhanced social cohesion	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	HODs

machinery	Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitize citizens on their rights and responsibilities			their civic rights and										
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT														
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	Management and administration	Monitoring	Conduct monitoring of development programmes and projects	Number of monitoring exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	80,000		50,000	DA	CSOs
		Management and administration	Evaluation	Conduct evaluation of development plans, programmes and projects	Number of evaluation exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	60,000		60,000	DA	CSOs
	Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and	Management and administration	Monitoring	Conduct SEA on development programmes	Increase sustainability	√	√	√	√	30,000			DA	CSOs

	implementation of projects.													
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY														
Enhance public safety and security	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Management and administration	Human security and public safety	Construction of Fire station and hydrant at Lambussie	Enhanced capacity for quality service delivery	√				350,000			GFS	DA
Enhance public safety and security	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure,	Management and administration	Human security and public safety	Facilitate the establishment of police post/barriers at demarcated crime zones	Increased police visibility	√	√	√	√	10,000			GPS	DA
Enhance public safety and security	including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Management and administration	Human security and public safety	Fuel support for police patrols	Increased police visibility	√	√	√	√	30,000			GPS	DA
Enhance public safety and security	Promote security awareness of	Management and	Human security	Public sensitization on the use	% change in the number of	√	√	√	√	10,000			GFS	NADMO

	the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	administration	and public safety	of LPG gas and domestic fire prevention and management	domestic fires									
Enhance public safety and security	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	Management and administration	Human security and public safety	Organize public education on road safety regulations and how to identify and report suspicious characters to the police	Enhanced public awareness on security matters	√	√	√	√	15000			GPS	DA
Enhance public safety and security	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	Management and administration	Human security and public safety	Provision for DISEC meetings	Enhanced citizen safety	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA	Security agencies
CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES														
Promote the fight against corruption and	Ensure the implementation of value for	Management and administration	Corruption and	Support value for money	Efficient use of public	√	√	√	√	10,000			Planning Unit	IAU

economic crimes	money audit	ation	economic crimes	project appraisal	resources									
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Strengthen Auditor-General's office to set up a Procurement Audit Unit to conduct value for money audits	Corruption and economic crimes	Corruption and economic crimes	Build capacity of the internal Audit Unit to perform its mandate	Enhanced internal control systems	√	√	√	√	20,000			IAU	DA
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.	Management and administration	Corruption and economic crimes	Support NCCE to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.	Reduction in corrupt practices	√	√	√	√	8,000		5,000	NCC E	DA
LAW AND ORDER														
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	Management and administration	Justice delivery	Construction and furnishing of District Circuit Court	Enhanced justice delivery system		√	√		360,000			DA	MJAG

Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	Management and administration	Justice delivery	construction and furnishing of 3-bedroom bungalow for District judge	Enhanced justice delivery system			√	√	280,000			DA	MJAG
CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT														
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the CSOs	Management and administration	Civil society	Organize quarterly DPCU/CSOs Engagements meetings	Enhanced participation of non-state actors in development	√	√	√	√	24,000			DA	CSOs
		Management and administration	traditional authorities	Support and payment of allowances to traditional rulers	Enhanced local decision making	√	√	√	√	100,000			DA	Chiefs/ Queen mothers
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION														
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Create an enabling environment for development communication	Management and administration	Information	Support the ISD to disseminate annual budget and key government policies	Increased public awareness on governance activities	√	√	√	√	20,000			ISD	DA

	Provide sustainable financing for development communication	Management and administration		Allocation for the implementation of district communication strategy	Increased public awareness on governance activities	√	√	√	√	60,000			DA	ISD
CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
Promote culture in the development process	Enhance capacity for development of culture	Management and administration	Festivals	Support the organization of Mafele festival	Increased investment in the district	√	√	√	√	50,000			DA	ISD
Promote culture in the development process	Enhance capacity for development of culture	Management and administration	culture and development	Construction of a pavilion at the Lambussie Palace	Enhanced relationship between DA and the traditional authorities		√	√	√	30,000			DA	Chiefs/Queen mothers
Promote culture in the development process	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation	Management and administration	culture and development	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation	Increased investment in the district	√	√	√	√	20,000			ISD/N CCE	DA

4.2.5: GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affair

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS														
Enhance Ghana's international image and influence	Make Ghana a preferred destination for business, education and tourism	Management and administration	International relations	Construction of car park and other ancillary facilities at Hamile boarder	Enhanced security	√	√	√	√	80,000			DA	GIS/Customs/GPS
	Strengthen collaboration with neighbouring countries on development and management of trans-boundary resources	Management and administration	International relations	Support for surveillance across the border	Reduced smuggling activities	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	GIS/Customs/GPS
Administration and management programme budget										3,250,500				

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	28,569,000	3,384,325	-	794,775	-	4,179,100	24,389,900	1. Embark vigorously on property rate collection 2. Improve collection efficiencies 3. Block collection leakages 4. Complete car park at Hamile border 5. capacity building for revenue collectors 6. introduction of landing fee at Hamile	1. Strengthen PPP arrangement in revenue collection 2. Increase investment in LED initiatives to stimulate the local economy 3. Encourage private sector participation in the development agenda 4. Ensure completion of layout to enhance permit revenue	
SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	21,715,800	17,711,250	-	590,375	-	18,301,625	2,214,175			
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	3,438,000	2,259,512	-	168,103	-	2,427,615	1,010,385			
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	2,098,000	646,930	-	60,000	-	706,930	1,391,070			
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	5,218,871	4,242,584	885,577	-	-	5,131,161	87,710			
GRAND TOTAL	61,039,671	28,244,601	885,577	1,769,446	1,184,820	32,087,444	29,005,530			

NOTE: The above programme budget excludes detailed cost of the groundnut processing industry under the 1D1F policy and the EU/MOAP infrastructure programme (roads and dams) all captured in the plan. However provision has been made in the plan for land acquisition and community mobilization.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of groundnut processing factory	Lambussie District	-	1No groundnut processing factory established	√	√	√	√			5,000 000	Dept . of Agric	DCACT
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic Community Based Training in Guinea fowl rearing	Kpare Karni	-	50 cereal farmers trained on guinea fowl rearing	√	√	√	√	5,400.00			BAC	Depart. Of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Business counseling	District-wide	-	160 Starters and surviving businesses counseled	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			BAC	Depart. of Comm. Development. Depart. Of Agric
Private sector and Local	Basic CBT in soap	District wide	-	75 Unemploy	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			BAC	

Economic Development	making, Baking & Confection			ed men/women will acquire skills in producing soap									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Strengthening of Association	District wide	-	3 women Groups acquired skills in group sustenance	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			BAC	CD/SW
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT training in small ruminants rearing	District wide	-	25 small ruminants keepers trained	√	√	√	√	2500.00			BAC	Department of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Technology improvement in hair dressing, weaving, cosmetics and body care	Hamile Moateng and Lambussie	-	75 survival hair dressers, cosmetics and body care trained on improved technology	√	√	√	√	5,800.00			BAC	DA
Private sector and Local	Matching Grant fund	Selected MSEs	-	50 MSEs supported	√	√	√	√	15,000.00			BAC	Dept. of Agric and Banks

Economic Development		across the district		with basic Tools/Equipment									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Technology improvement in Shea butter processing	Karni Samoa Sentu	-	75 beneficiaries will sell within and outside home	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			BAC	CD/ Dept. of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in vegetable growing	Karni Lambussie	-	50 men/women will acquire improve skills in vegetables farming	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			BAC	Dept. of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in tyre& die, fashion and designing	Karni	-	100 Tailors/Dressmakers acquired skills in fashion and designing	√	√	√	√	9,500.00			BAC	DA
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT Training in Shea butter and Dawadawa and soya processing	District wide	-	75 shea collector/sellers acquired skills in shea butter	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			BAC	DA

				processing									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Development and marketing of District Local Economic Development Strategy	District wide	-	A comprehensive District Local Economic Development Strategy	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DPC U	HODs, CSOs
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Marketing of District Investment profile		-	Increased no. of investors	√	√	√	√	30,000			DPC U	SADA, CSOs
Economic development Agriculture Productivity	Organize National Farmers Day Celebration	Lambussie	-	2018 National Farmers Day Celebration organized	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Dept. of Agric	CSOs, Farmers
Economic development Agriculture Productivity	Support the private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers	District wide	-	Number of mechanisation services centres	√	√	√	√	5000			DCA CT	SADA
Agriculture	Construction	Selected	5	10 No.	√	√	√	√	-			Dept	GIDA,SADA

Productivity	of 10 No. dugouts	communities		dugouts								of agric	DCACT
Economic development-Agriculture Productivity	Counterpart funds for Lambussie Dam	Lambussie	-	Funds released	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DA	ICED, Dept. of Agric
Economic development-Agriculture Productivity	Facilitate the implementation of the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	764 farmers	1,500 farmers	√	√	√	√	130,000,000			Dept of agric	Farmer associations, DCACT
Economic development Agriculture Productivity	Facilitate the distribution of subsidized fertilizer	District wide	1,500 bags	2000 bags	√	√	√	√	-			Dept of agric	Assembly members/FBO
Economic development Agriculture Productivity	Train farmers on GAP for selected staples, and climate resilient agriculture	District wide	-	No. of farmers trained on GAP and climate resilient agric	√	√	√	√	7,200.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Economic development Agriculture	Support farmers with climate resilient	District wide	-	No. of farmers trained on GAP and	√	√	√	√	10,000			Dept of agric	MOAP

Productivity	crop varieties			climate resilient agric									
Economic development Economic development Agriculture Productivity	Train 400 dry season gardeners on improved vegetable production	District wide	-	400 dry season farmers trained	√	√	√	√	2,450.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Economic development Agriculture Productivity	Train 150 small ruminant farmer group leaders on basic animal husbandry practices	District wide	-	150 small ruminant farmers trained	√	√	√	√	2,450.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Economic development Agriculture Productivity	Vaccinate livestock and poultry against diseases	District wide	-	No of animals vaccinated	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			Dept . of Agric	Assembly members
Economic development Agriculture Productivity	Carry out public education on the need for tree planting	District wide	-	public education carried out on tree planting	√	√	√	√	4,450.00			Dept of agric	CD
Economic development Agriculture	Train and strengthen FBOs to support	District wide	-	6 FBOs trained on basic extension	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			Dept of agric	CSOs/FBOs

Productivity	extension service delivery			services									
Economic development	Train farmers on post-harvest management	District wide	-	No of farmers trained on post-harvest management	√	√	√	√	1,500			Dep. Of Agric	PRUDA, CARE Int.
Post-harvest management													
Economic development	Facilitate the construction of storage facilities in the district	District wide	-	4 storage facilities constructed	√	√	√	√			800,000	Dep. Of Agric	SADA
Post-harvest management													
Economic development	Support farmer groups in the production of groundnuts for jobs and export	District wide		600 farmers supported	√	√	√	√	5,000			Dep. Of Agric	GES,GHS,DA
Crops development for food and nutrition security, exports and industrial development													
	Provide incentives to farmers for the cultivation of cashew	District wide	-	50 acres of cashew plantations established	√	√	√	√			200,000	Dep of Agric	SADA,

4.1.5 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social development-education	1No.Construction of Hotel	Lambussie SHS	0	1No. Hostel block constructed	√	√	√	√	260,000				
Social development Education	Construction of 1No. WC toilet	Lambussie SHS	0	1No. wc toilet constructed	√	√	√	√	240,000				
Social development Education	Construction and furnishing of 2No. KG blocks with ancillary facilities	Buu and Nyubuli	-	2No. KG blocks constructed	√	√	√	√	280,000			DA	GES
Social development Education	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom (girls model JHS)	Lambussie	-	1No. 3 Unit JHS blks constructed	√	√	√	√	180,000			DA	GES
Social	Support for	Koro	-	1No.	√	√	√	√	3000			DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
development Education	completion of 1No. Teachers' quarters			Teachers' quarters constructed									
Social development Education	Conduct District Mock Examination and extra classes for JHS candidates	District Wide	-	Mock examinations conducted	√	√	√	√	5,000			GES	DA
Social development Education	Official celebrations (Independence, my first day, Senior Citizens Day etc)	District Wide	-	Independence, my first day, Senior Citizens Day successfully organised	√	√	√	√	10,000			GES	DA
Social development Education	Support sports and culture in schools	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√					
Social development	Support GES M&E activities	District Wide	-	4 number quarterly DEOC	√	√	√	√	5,000			GES	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education	and DEOC meetings and Preparation of ADEOPs			meetings and monitoring carried out									
Social development Education	Support Best Teacher's Award	Lambussie	-	Event successfully organized	√	√	√	√	6000			GES	DA
Social development Education	Renovation of 2no. Teachers quarters	Karni	-		√	√	√	√	80,000				
	Construction of 2No KG block	Zabreting and kanggual		2no. KG blocks constructed	√	√	√	√	390,000				
Social development Education	Construction of 1no. 3 unit JHS blocks with Ancillary facilities	Gyrigan	-	1no. 3 unit JHS block constructed	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			BAC	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social development Education	Organise Workshop on the Integrated Approach to teaching Maths, Science and Literacy	District level	-	105 teachers trained	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		6,000 UNICEF	DPCU	HODs, CSOs
Social development Health services	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS compounds	Kohuo	19	1 No CHPS compounds constructed	√	√	√	√	340,000			DA	GHS
Social development Health services	Rehabilitation of 1No. staff quarters	Hamile Health Centre	-	1 No. staff quarters renovated	√	√	√	√	80,000			DA	GHS
Social development Health services	Renovation of 1No. CHPs compound	Koro	19	1No. CHPs renovated	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA	GHS
Social development	Doctors motivation	District Wide	-	Motivation package delivered	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	GHS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health services													
Social development				Support delivered	√	√	√	√				DA	GHS
Health services	Support for NIDs	District Wide	-										
Social development				Support delivered	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	GHS
Health services	Support Mental Health	District Wide	-										
Social development				Support delivered	√	√	√	√	8,000			DA	GHS
Health services	Support Midwifery Students	District Wide	-										
Social development				Access roads constructed in 3 CHPS compounds	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	GHS
Health services	Construction of access roads to 3 CHPS Compounds	Dahile, Hineteng & Chognuor											
Social development													
Health services													
Social	Educate all	District		Number	√	√	√	√	3,000			GHS	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
development Food and nutrition security	pregnant women on maternal nutrition	wide		of women educated									
Social development Food and nutrition security	Organise community BCC/IE&C on healthy nutritional practices in pregnancy	District wide		Number of people trained	√	√	√	√	3,000			GHS	DA
Social development Food and nutrition security	Train health staff on infant and young child feeding	District wide		health staff counseling capacity is enhanced	√	√	√	√			20,000	GHS	DA
Social development Food and nutrition security	Carry out community and media nutrition education and sensitization	District wide		feeding pattern of individuals are improved	√	√	√	√		2,000		GHS	CD
Food and nutrition security	organize food demonstrati	District wide		food handling, processing	√	√	√	√	2,000			GHS	DDA/CD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	ons			, is enhanced									
Food and nutrition security	Organize annual nutritional survey	District wide		Yearly nutritional survey organized	√	√	√	√	2,000			GHS	
Water and sanitation Portable water supply	Rehabilitation of 2No. small town water systems	Lambussie and Hamile/Happa	2 operational town systems	% change in No. of HH with access to potable water	√	√	√	√			500000	CWSA	DA
Water and sanitation Portable water supply	Drilling of 8 No. boreholes	Zumara, Taayaguri, Bognuor/ Chetu CHPS		8No. boreholes drilled	√	√	√	√	120,000			DA	CWSA
Water and sanitation Portable water supply	Support to Suke Water System	Suke	-	Water System functional	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	
Water management	Facilitate Safe guide activities	District wide	-	No. of water management committees									

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				functional									
Sanitation	Implementation of CLTS activities	District wide	19 ODF communities	Change in the No. of ODF communities	√	√	√	√			30,00	EHU	CD,GHS,GES
Sanitation	ODF celebration	District wide	-	All ODF communities celebrated	√	√	√	√	5,600			EHU	DA
Sanitation	Construction of 6No. wc institutional toilets	Selected locations		6No. wc institutional toilets constructed	√	√	√	√	900,000			DA	EHU
Hygiene promotion	Sensitization of butchers and food seller	District wide	-	INo. Sensitization carried out for butchers and food sellers	√	√	√	√	144.00			EHU	GHS
Hygiene promotion	Medical screening of food sellers/handlers	District wide	-	All food sellers/handlers screened	√	√	√	√	800.00			EHU	GHS
Hygiene promotion	Premises inspection	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	1,000.00			EHU	GHS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Hygiene promotion	Provision of sanitary tools and detergent	Lambussie	-	sanitary tools and detergent procured	√	√	√	√	1,000				
Hygienic promotion	Celebrate Global Hand Washing Day and World Toilet Day	District wide	-	2018 Global Hand Washing day successfully organized	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DEHU	CWSA, CDA, UNICEF
Hygienic promotion	Review of DESSAP (2013-2016)	District wide	-	DESSAP updated	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			DEHU	All departments
Sanitation marketing	Sensitization of material dealers and artisans	District wide		50 material dealers and artisans sensitized	√	√	√	√			1280.00	BAC and EHU	CDA
Sanitation marketing	Introduce existing savings and loans groups to sanitation financing	District wide	-	30 existing savings and loans groups introduced to	√	√	√	√			1,140.00	BAC, CD/SW and EHU	CDA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				sanitation financing									
Waste management	Management of liquid waste	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	25,000.00			DEHU	All departments
Child and family welfare	Support dissemination of CFW policy documents	District wide	-	Cfw policy documents disseminated in all communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DCD/SW	All district departments and agencies
Child and family welfare	support implementation of child protection activities	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DCD/SW	All district departments and agencies
Child and family welfare	Map out and create an interface with CSOs in Child Protection and family welfare programmes	Lambussie	-	Number of quarterly engagement meetings held	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			DCD/SW	CSOs in child protection and family welfare
PWDs/Aged	Updating	District	-	Updated	√	√	√	√	1,000.			DCD/S	Assembly

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	the database on PWD	wide		database with photographs of PWD					00			W	members
PWDs/Aged	Support PWD in economic activities	District wide	-	Support 40 PWDs in livelihood activities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DCD/SW	Assembly members/DFD
PWDs/Aged	Train PWDs in employable skills	District wide	-	30 PWDs trained in employable skills	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DCD/SW	Dept. of Agric, BAC
PWDs/Aged	Facilitate the registration of aged and indigenes to the NHIS	District wide	-	All aged registered with the NHIS	√	√	√	√	1500.00			CD/SW	NHIS
Gender equality	Sensitization of key stakeholders on the relevance of equal gender representation in decision	District wide	-	No. of stakeholders sensitized			√	√	5,000			GDO	GES,SW/CD,Chiefs CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	making												
Gender equality	Capacity building for key HODs, CSOs etc) on gender mainstreaming/	District wide	-	No. of HODs benefited from the capacity building			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs
Gender equality Women empowerment	Identify and facilitate support for women enterprises	District wide	-	No. of women enterprises identified and supported			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs
Gender equality Women empowerment	Sensitization of chiefs, landlords etc on the need to allocate productive lands to women in agric	District wide	-	No. of chiefs, landlords sensitized			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs

4.1.6 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Climate variability and change	Sensitize farmers and support them with climate resilient crop varieties	District wide	-	No. of farmers benefited from climate resilient crop varieties			√	√	3,000			DDA	HODs
Climate variability and change	Support women and PWDs in poultry and small ruminant production	District wide		No. of women and PWDs benefiting from			√	√	3,000			DDA	
Climate variability and change	Sensitize public on the prevention of CSM/other respiratory T. infections	District wide		No. of sensitization programmes organized			√	√	3,000			GHS	HODs
	Organize	District		No. of			√	√			8,000	DDA	HODs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	capacity building programme for HODs on climate responsive planning and budgeting	wide		HODs trained on climate responsive planning and budgeting									
Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize community members to plant trees to serve as windbreaks	District wide	Few households engage in tree planting	Adoption rate of tree planting	√	√	√	√	2,300			NAD MO	DDA
Disaster prevention and management	Education on the effects of flood in our communities	District wide	Sensitization was carried out few communities in 2017	No. of communities educated on the effects of flood	√	√			2,000			NAD MO	CD
Disaster prevention and management	Organize capacity building workshop for staff	District wide	0	No. of staff trained			√	√	1,200			NAD MO	GFS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Transport infrastructure : road	Reshaping of selected roads	District wide		82km of roads reshaped	√			√	-			Feeder roads	DA
Transport infrastructure : road	Opening up of selected roads	selected roads	32km of new roads opened in 2017	20km of new roads opened				√	20,000			DA	DWD
Transport infrastructure : road	Construction of Nabaala-Dahile road and others	Nabaala-Dahile	-	Nabaala-Dahile road constructed		√	√	√			-	E/U MOAP	GIZ/DA
Transport infrastructure : road	construction and provision of bitumen on roads	Lambussie township	0km	bitumen on Lambussie town roads provided			√	√				MR&T	DA
Information communication technology (ICT)	Collaborate with telecom service provided to expand coverage of network	District wide		Availability of at least one network in every community	√	√	√	√	1,500			DA	telecom service provided
Information	Extension of	Selected	45% of	%	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	DWD/VRA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
communication technology (ICT)	electricity to all schools to facilitate teaching of ICT	schools	schools have electricity	increase in schools with electricity									
Infrastructure maintenance	implementation of operation maintenance plan	District wide	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance carried out	√	√	√	√	20,000			DWD	HODs
Land administration and management	Facilitate acquisition of lands for industrial park	Lambussie	-	lands for industrial park acquired	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	PPD
Land administration and management	Complete documentation of assembly's lands	District wide	-	documentation of assembly's lands completed	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	PPD
Human settlements and housing	Allocation for activities of Land use and Spatial planning committee	Lambussie	0	4 quarterly committee meetings held	√	√	√	√	6,000				
Human settlements	Continue the implementation	Lambussie	23 streets	All streets and	√	√	√	√	25,000			PPD	Traditional Authorities

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
and housing	ion of the street naming and property addressing system		named	properties in Lambussie named and numbered									
Human settlements and housing	Develop layout for Lambussie	Lambussie	Nil	layout developed for Lambussie	√	√	√	√	60,000			PPD	DA
Rural development	Supply of 100 LVP to connect electricity to under-served communities	Enhanced local economy	60% of communities connected to national grid	100 LVP supplied	√	√	√	√	80,000			DA	VRA
Zongos and inner cities development	provision of sanitary services /infrastructure zongo areas	Hamile	Limited supply of water	Number of sanitary services provided		√	√	√	200,000			DA	
Zongos and inner cities development	provision of skills training and support for	Hamile	-	Number of youth trained of skills		√	√	√	100,000			DA	BAC

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	youth in			development									

4.1.7 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Democratic governance	Organize capacity building programme for Assembly members on core government policies, local governance, project management	Lambussie	-	Number of Assembly member training		√	√	√	15,000			DA	Assembly members
Local government and decentralization	Advocate for the establishment of PPD and other departments and agencies	Lambussie	-	PPD, CHRAJ, Forestry, etc established in the district		√	√	√	15,000			DA	LGSS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	in the district												
Local government and decentralization	Furnish/Equip 2 area councils	Hamile and Samoa	0	2 area councils furnished		√	√	√		12,000		Area Councils	DA
Local government and decentralization	Organize capacity building programme for unit committee members and area councilors on their core functions	Lambusie	0	Number of unit committee members trained		√	√	√	60,000			DA	Unit committee members
Local government and decentralization	Complete the preparation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP	Lambusie	-	2018-2021 DMTDP completed and approved		√	√	√	20,000			DA	HODs
Local government and decentralization	Build capacity of HODs on sectoral planning and budgeting	Lambusie	-	Number of HODs trained		√	√	√	5,000			DA	HODs
Local government	Preparation and review of	Lambusie		2018 AA reviewed			√	√	7,000			Planning unit	HODs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
and decentralization	annual action plans			and 2019 AAP prepared									
Local government and decentralization	Preparation /review of composite budget and fee fixing	Lambusi e		2018 Composite budget reviewed and 2019 budget prepared			√	√	10,000			Budget unit	HODs
Local government and decentralization	Equip PPD to facilitate physical planning	Lambusi e							30,000			DA	PPD
Local government and decentralization	Facilitate preparation and implementation of District LED strategy	Lambusi e	0	Comprehensive LED strategy in place for implementation		√	√	√	20,000		80,000	Planning Unit	BAC
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Training of revenue collectors, accounts clerks, unit committee	District wide	-	Number of revenue collectors trained		√	√	√	6,000			Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Update /compile a comprehensive revenue data base	District wide	-	revenue data base updated		√	√	√	2,000	2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
mobilization	Sensitize land lords on property rate	District wide	-	Amount of revenue accruing from property rate		√	√	√		2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Conduct property valuation	District wide	0	Number of property valuated		√	√	√	20,000			Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Conduct cattle census	District wide	Routine exercise	Number of communities covered		√	√	√		2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Management and administration IGF	Review contract on the collection of telecom mast	District wide	0	contract on telecom mast		√	√	√		1,500		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
mobilization	revenue			revenue reviewed									
Popular participation	Organise performance reviews	Lambussie	2	2No performance reviews organized			√	√	16,000			DA	HODs
Popular participation	Organize general Assembly and sub-committee meetings	Lambussie	3	3No. meetings each organised	√	√	√	√	108,000			DA	HODs.CSOs
Popular participation	Resource PRCC to perform its mandate	Lambussie	-	Number of meetings organized	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	
Popular participation	Exhibition of development projects	Lambussie	-	Exhibition of projects carried out		√	√	√	5,000			DA	HODs
Popular participation	Organize town hall meetings	Lambussie	1	1 No town hall meeting held			√		7,000			DA	CSOs
Popular participation	Creation and updates of website for the DA	Lambussie	0	Active website in place		√	√	√	30,000			DA	
Public policy	Conduct	District	Routine	No. of	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
management: Monitoring & Evaluation	monitoring of development programmes and projects	wide	exercise	monitoring exercises carried out									
Public policy management: Monitoring & Evaluation	Procurement of generator for DA	District wide	2	1 No. generator procured			√	√	12,000			DA	CSOs
Public policy management: Monitoring & Evaluation	Conduct SEA on development programmes	Lambussie	-	SEA report prepared	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	CSOs
Management /administration	Stationery and supplies	Lambussie	Routine	Supplies delivered	√	√	√	√	15,000			DA	PU
Management /administration	Provision for Fuel and lubricants	Lambussie	Routine	Fuel and lubricants supplied	√	√	√	√	20,000			DU	TU
Management /administration	Funerals and other donations	District wide	Routine	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	15,000			DA	
Management /administration	Transfers grants	Lambussie	-	All transfer grants paid	√	√	√	√	30,000			DA	
Management /administration	Staff support for further studies/capacit	Lambussie	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	y building												
Human security and public safety	Facilitate the establishment of police post/barriers at demarcated crime zones	District wide		No. of police barriers established	√	√	√	√	3,000			GPS	DA
Human security and public safety	Fuel support for police patrols	Lambussie	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	4,000			GPS	DA
Human security and public safety	Public sensitization on the use of LPG gas and domestic fire prevention and management	District wide	-	Number of communities sensitized	√	√	√	√	4,000			GFS	NADMO
Human security and public safety	Conduct public education on road safety regulations and how to identify and report suspicious characters to the police	District wide	-	Number communities covered	√	√	√	√	4,000			GPS	DA
Human security and	Provision for DISEC	Lambussie	-	No. of meeting	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	Security agencies

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
public safety	meetings			held									
Corruption and economic crimes	Provision for audit committee meetings	Lambussie	3	No. of audit committee meeting held	√	√	√	√	4,200			Internal Audit Unit	HODs
Civil society, and civic engagement	Organize quarterly DPCU/CSOs Engagement meetings	Lambussie	Routine exercise	Number of meetings held	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	CSOs
Civil society, and civic engagement	Support and payment of allowances to traditional rulers	District wide	-	All allowance paid	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	Chiefs/ Queen mothers
Development communication	Allocation for the implementation of district communication strategy	Lambussie	-	Increased public awareness on governance activities		√	√	√	10,000			DA	ISD
Culture for national development	Support the organization of Mafele festival	Lambussie	-	Support delivered				√	10,000			DA	ISD
Culture for national	Construction of a pavilion at	Lambussie	0	Pavilion constructe		√	√	√	30,000			DA	Chiefs/ Queen

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
development	the Lambussie Palace			d									mothers

4.1.8 GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
International relations	Completion of car park and other ancillary facilities at Hamile boarder	Hamile		Enhanced security	√	√	√	√	80,000			DA	GIS/Customs/GPS
International relations	Support for surveillance across the border	Hamile and its environs		Reduced smuggling activities	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	GIS/Customs/GPS

2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Industrial Development	Facilitate the implementation of the groundnut processing factory	Lambussie District	-	1No groundnut processing factory established	√	√	√	√			5,000 000	Dept . of Agric	DCACT
Industrial Development	Provision of sheabutter processing equipment to women groups	Selected communities	-	No. of women groups supported	√	√	√	√	100,000		-	Dept . of Agric	DCACT
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic Community Based Training in Guinea fowl rearing	Billaw and samoa	-	50 cereal farmers trained on guinea fowl rearing	√	√	√	√	5,400.00			BAC	Depart. Of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Business counseling	District-wide	-	150 Starters and surviving businesses	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			BAC	Depart. of Comm. Development. Depart. Of Agric

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				counseled									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in soap making, Baking & Confection	District wide	75	75 Unemployed men/women will acquire skills in producing soap	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			BAC	
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Strengthening of Association	District wide	3	3 women Groups acquired skills in group sustenance	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			BAC	CD/SW
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT training in small ruminants rearing	District wide	25	25 small ruminants keepers trained	√	√	√	√	2500.00			BAC	Department of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Technology improvement in hair dressing, weaving, cosmetics and body	Hamile Moateng and Lambussie	75	75 survival hair dressers, cosmetics and body care	√	√	√	√	5,800.00			BAC	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	care			trained on improved technology									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Matching Grant fund	Selected MSEs across the district	50	50 MSEs supported with basic Tools/Equipment	√	√	√	√	15,000.00			BAC	Dept. of Agric and Banks
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Technology improvement in Shea butter processing	Karni Suke Sentu	75	75 beneficiaries will sell within and outside home	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			BAC	CD/ Dept. of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in vegetable growing	Karni Lambussie	50	50 men/women will acquire improve skills in vegetables farming	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			BAC	Dept. of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in tyre& die, fashion and designing	Lambussie	100	100 Tailors/Dressmakers acquired skills in fashion	√	√	√	√	9,500.00			BAC	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				and designing									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT Training in Shea butter and Dawadawa and soya processing	District wide	75	75 shea collector/sellers acquired skills in shea butter processing	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			BAC	DA
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Marketing and implementation of District Local Economic Development Strategy	District wide	LED strategy in place	A comprehensive District Local Economic Development Strategy	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DPC U	HODs, CSOs
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Marketing of District Investment profile	Nation wide	-	Increased no. of investors	√	√	√	√	20,000			DPC U	NDA, CSOs
Agriculture Productivity	Organize National Farmers Day Celebration	Lambussie	-	2019 National Farmers Day Celebration	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Dept. of Agriculture	CSOs, Farmers

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				organized									
Agriculture Productivity	Support the private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers	District wide	3	Number of mechanisation services centres	√	√	√	√	5,000			DCA CT	SADA
Agriculture Productivity	Construction of 3 number dams	Piina Bulli, Samoa,	0	3 No. dugouts	√	√	√	√	15,000,00 0.00			Dept of agric	GIDA,SADA DCACT
Agriculture Productivity	Counterpart funds for Lambussie Dam	Lambussie	-	Funds released	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DA	ICED, Dept. of Agric
Agriculture Productivity	Facilitate the implementation of the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	764 farmers	1,500 farmers	√	√	√	√	2,000,000			Dept of agric	Farmer associations, DCACT
Agriculture Productivity	Facilitate the distribution	District wide	1,500 bags	2000 bags	√	√	√	√	-			Dept of agric	Assembly members/FBO

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	of subsidized fertilizer												
Agriculture Productivity	Train farmers on GAP for selected staples, and climate resilient agriculture	District wide	-	No. of farmers trained on GAP and climate resilient agric	√	√	√	√	7,200.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Agriculture Productivity	Train 400 dry season gardeners on improved vegetable production	District wide	-	400 dry season farmers trained	√	√	√	√	2,450.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Agriculture Productivity	Train 150 small ruminant farmer group leaders on basic animal husbandry practices	District wide	-	150 small ruminant farmers trained	√	√	√	√	2,450.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Agriculture Productivity	Vaccinate livestock and poultry	District wide	-	No of animals vaccinated	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			Dept . of Agri	Assembly members

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	against diseases											c	
Agriculture Productivity	Carry out public education on the need for tree planting	District wide	-	public education carried out on tree planting	√	√	√	√	4,450.00			Dept of agric	CD
Agriculture Productivity	Train and strengthen FBOs to support extension service delivery	District wide	6	6 FBOs trained on basic extension services	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			Dept of agric	CSOs/FBOs
Post-harvest management	Train farmers on post-harvest management	District wide	-	No of farmers trained on post-harvest management	√	√	√	√	1,500			Dep. Of Agric	PRUDA, CARE Int.
Post-harvest management	Facilitate the construction of storage facilities in the district	District wide	4	4 storage facilities constructed	√	√	√	√			800,000	Dep. Of Agric	SADA
Crops development	Support farmer	District wide	600	600 farmers	√	√	√	√	5,000			Dep. Of	GES,GHS,DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
for food and nutrition security, exports and industrial development	groups in the production of groundnuts for jobs and export			supported								Agri c	
	Provide incentives to farmers for the cultivation of cashew	District wide	50	50 acres of cashew plantations established	√	√	√	√			200,000	Dep of Agri c	SADA,

4.1.9 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social service delivery Secondary education	Construction of 1No. 6unit classroom block	Piina SHS	4	1No. Hostel block constructed	√	√	√	√	380,000			GES	DA/GETFUND
Social service delivery -Secondary education	Construction of 1No. Semi-detached bungalow	Holy family SHS	0	1No Semi-detached bungalow constructed	√	√	√	√	260,000				
Social service delivery -Basic education	Construction and furnishing of 2No. KG blocks with ancillary facilities	Nichile and Suke	0	2No. KG blocks constructed	√	√	√	√	280,000			DA	GES
Basic education	Construction of 2No. 3 Unit classroom	Koro and Tapumu	-	1No. 3 Unit classroom constructed	√	√	√	√	180,000			DA	GES
Social service delivery	Official celebrations (Independen	District Wide	-	Independence, my first day,	√	√	√	√	10,000			GES	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
-education	ce, my first day, Senior Citizens Day etc)			Senior Citizens Day successfully organised									
Social service delivery -Basic education	Support sports and culture in schools	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√					
Social service delivery -Basic education	Support GES M&E activities and DEOC meetings and Preparation of ADEOPs	District Wide	-	4 number quarterly DEOC meetings and monitoring carried out	√	√	√	√	5,000			GES	DA
Social service delivery -Basic education	Support Best Teacher's Award	Lambussie	-	Event successfully organized	√	√	√	√				GES	DA
Basic education	Rehabilitation of 1no. Teachers quarters	Naawie	-		√	√	√	√	80,000			DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Basic education	Organize Workshop on the Integrated Approach to teaching Maths, Science and Literacy	District level	-	105 teachers trained	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		6,000 UNICEF	DPCU	HODs, CSOs
Health and health services	Construction and furnishing of 2No. CHPS compounds	Muoteng and Konsi	19	2 No CHPS compounds constructed	√	√	√	√	340,000			DA	GHS
Health and health services	Doctors motivation	District Wide	-	Motivation package delivered	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	GHS
Health and health services	Support for NIDs	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√				DA	GHS
Health and health services	Support Mental Health	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	GHS
Health and health services	Support Midwifery Students	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	8,000			DA	GHS
Food and	Educate all	District		Number	√	√	√	√	3,000			GHS	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
nutrition security	pregnant women on maternal nutrition	wide		of women educated									
Social service delivery -Food and nutrition security	Organise community BCC/IE&C on healthy nutritional practices in pregnancy	District wide		Number of people trained	√	√	√	√	3,000			GHS	DA
Social service delivery -Food and nutrition security	Train health staff on infant and young child feeding	District wide		health staff counseling capacity is enhanced	√	√	√	√			20,000	GHS	DA
Social service delivery -Food and nutrition security	Carry out community and media nutrition education and sensitization	District wide		feeding pattern of individuals are improved	√	√	√	√		2,000		GHS	CD
Food and nutrition security	organize food demonstrations	District wide		food handling, processing, is	√	√	√	√	2,000			GHS	DDA/CD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				enhanced									
Food and nutrition security	Organize annual nutritional survey	District wide		Yearly nutritional survey organized	√	√	√	√	2,000			GHS	
Social service delivery -Water and sanitation Portable water supply	Drilling of 8 No. boreholes	Taayaguri Labiiziiri , Kpachaga, Kokow or Dampuo, Kalgriele etc		8No. boreholes drilled	√	√	√	√	120,000			DA	CWSA
Social service delivery -Water management	Facilitate Safe guide activities	District wide	-	No. of water management committees functional	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			DWST	
Social service delivery -Sanitation	Implementation of CLTS activities	District wide	35 ODF communities	Change in the No. of ODF communities	√	√	√	√			30,00	EHU	CD,GHS,GE S
Sanitation	ODF	District	-	All ODF	√	√	√	√	5,600			EHU	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	celebration	wide		communities celebrated									
Social service delivery -Sanitation	Construction of 3No. wc institutional toilets	Selected locations		3No. wc institutional toilets constructed	√	√	√	√	400,000			DA	EHU
Social service delivery -Hygiene promotion	Sensitization of butchers and food seller	District wide	-	1No. Sensitization carried out for butchers and food sellers	√	√	√	√	144.00			EHU	GHS
Social service delivery -Hygiene promotion	Medical screening of food sellers/handlers	District wide	-	All food sellers/handlers screened	√	√	√	√	800.00			EHU	GHS
Hygiene promotion	Premises inspection	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	1,000.00			EHU	GHS
Hygiene promotion	Provision of sanitary tools and detergent	Lambussie	-	sanitary tools and detergent procured	√	√	√	√	1,000				
Social service	Celebrate Global	District wide	-	2018 Global	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DEHU	CWSA,CDA, UNICEF

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
delivery -Hygienic promotion	Hand Washing Day and World Toilet Day			Hand Washing day successfully organized									
Hygienic promotion	Review of DESSAP	District wide	-	DESSAP updated	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			DEHU	All departments
Social service delivery -Sanitation marketing	Sensitization of material dealers and artisans	District wide		50 material dealers and artisans sensitized	√	√	√	√			1280.00	BAC and EHU	CDA
Social service delivery -Sanitation marketing	Monitoring of existing village savings and loans groups on sanitation financing	District wide	-	30 existing savings and loans groups introduced to sanitation financing	√	√	√	√			1,140.00	BAC, CD/SW and EHU	CDA
Waste management	Management of liquid waste	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	25,000.00			DEHU	All departments
Social	Support	District	-	CFW	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DCD/SW	All district

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
service delivery -Child and family welfare	dissemination of CFW policy documents	wide		policy documents disseminated in all communities									departments and agencies
Child and family welfare	support implementation of child protection activities	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DCD/SW	All district departments and agencies
Social service delivery -Child and family welfare	Map out and create an interface with CSOs in Child Protection and family welfare programmes	Lambussie	-	Number of quarterly engagement meetings held	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			DCD/SW	CSOs in child protection and family welfare
Social service delivery -PWDs/Aged	Updating the database on PWD	District wide	-	Updated database with photographs of PWD	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DCD/SW	Assembly members
PWDs/Aged	Support	District	-	Support	√	√	√	√	20,000.0			DCD/SW	Assembly

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	PWD in economic activities	wide		40 PWDs in livelihood activities					0				members/DFD
Social service delivery -PWDs/Aged	Train PWDs in employable skills	District wide	-	30 PWDs trained in employable skills	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DCD/SW	Dept. of Agric, BAC
Social service delivery- PWDs/Aged	Facilitate the registration of aged and indigenes to the NHIS	District wide	0	All aged registered with the NHIS	√	√	√	√	1500.00			CD/SW	NHIS
Social service delivery (Gender equality)	Capacity building for women to participate in local governance	District wide	0	No. of women participate in the capacity building			√	√	5,000			GDO	GES,SW/CD, Chiefs CSOs
Social service delivery (Gender equality)	Continuous capacity building for HODs, CSOs etc) on gender mainstreaming/	District wide	0	No. of HODs benefited from the capacity building			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Gender equality- Women empowerment	Identify and facilitate support for women enterprises	District wide	0	No. of women enterprises identified and supported			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs
Social service delivery Gender equality- Women empowerment	Sensitization of chiefs, landlords etc on the need to allocate productive lands to women in agric	District wide	0	No. of chiefs, landlords sensitized			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs

4.1.10 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Climate variability and change	Sensitize farmers and support them with climate resilient crop varieties	District wide	150	No. of farmers benefited from climate resilient crop varieties			√	√	3,000			DDA	HODs
Climate variability and change	Support women and PWDs in poultry and small ruminant production	District wide	0	No. of women and PWDs benefiting from			√	√	3,000			DDA	
Climate variability and change	Sensitize public on the prevention of CSM/other respiratory T. infections	District wide	1	No. of sensitization programmes organized			√	√	3,000			GHS	HODs
	Organize capacity building programme for HODs on climate responsive planning and budgeting	District wide	0	No. of HODs trained on climate responsive planning and budgeting			√	√			8,000	DDA	HODs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize community members to plant trees to serve as windbreaks	District wide	Few households engage in tree planting	Increase in doption rate of tree planting	√	√	√	√	2,300			NADMO	DDA
Disaster prevention and management	Education on the effects of flood in our communities	District wide	Sensitization was carried out few communities in 2017	No. of communities educated on the effects of flood	√	√			2,000			NADMO	CD
Disaster prevention and management	Organize capacity building workshop for staff	District wide	0	No. of staff trained			√	√	1,200			NADMO	GFS
Transport infrastructure : road	Reshaping of selected roads	District wide		82km of roads reshaped	√			√	-			Feeder roads	DA
Transport infrastructure : road	Construction of Sentu-Kocha road	Sentu-Kocha	0	14km of roads rehabilitated	√	√	√	√				Feeder roads	DA
Transport infrastructure : road	Opening up of selected roads	Kukuwor - Ketu to Bussiegya	32km of new roads opened in 2017	20km of new roads opened				√	20,000			DA	DWD
Transport	Construction	Nabaala-	-	Nabaala-		√	√	√			130000	E/U	GIZ/DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
infrastructure : road	of Nabaala-Dahile road and others	Dahile		Dahile road constructed							0	MOAP	
Transport infrastructure : road	construction and provision of bitumen on roads	Lambussie township	0km	bitumen on Lambussie town roads provided			√	√	-			MR&T	DA
Information communication technology (ICT)	Collaborate with telecom service provided to expand coverage of network	District wide		Availability of at least one network in every community	√	√	√	√	1,500			DA	telecom service provided
Information communication technology (ICT)	Extension of electricity to all schools to facilitate teaching of ICT	Selected schools	45% of schools have electricity	% increase in schools with electricity	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	DWD/VRA
Infrastructure maintenance	implementation of operation maintenance plan	District wide	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance carried out	√	√	√	√	20,000			DWD	HODs
Land administration and	Facilitate acquisition of lands for	Lambussie	-	lands for industrial park	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	PPD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
management	industrial park			acquired									
Land administration and management	Complete documentation of assembly's lands	District wide	-	documentation of assembly's lands completed	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	PPD
Human settlements and housing	Allocation for activities of Land use and Spatial planning committee	Lambussie	0	4 quarterly committee meetings held	√	√	√	√	6,000				
Human settlements and housing	Continue the implementation of the street naming and property addressing system	Lambussie	23 streets named	All streets and properties in Lambussie named and numbered	√	√	√	√	25,000			PPD	Traditional Authorities
Human settlements and housing	Develop layout for Lambussie	Lambussie	Nil	layout developed for Lambussie	√	√	√	√	60,000			PPD	DA
Rural development	Supply of 100 LVP to connect electricity to	Enhanced local economy	60% of communities connected	100 LVP supplied	√	√	√	√	120,000			DA	VRA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	under-served communities		to national grid										
Zongos and inner cities development	Construction of 12 seater institutional laterine (wc)	Hamile zongo	Limited supply of water	Number of sanitary services provided		√	√	√	200,000			DA	
Zongos and inner cities development	provision of skills training and support for youth in	Hamile	-	Number of youth trained of skills development		√	√	√	100,000			DA	BAC

4.1.11 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Democratic governance	Organize capacity building programme for Assembly members on core government	Lambussie	-	Number of Assembly member training		√	√	√	15,000			DA	Assembly. members

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	policies, local governance, project management												
Local government and decentralization	Advocate for the establishment of PPD and other departments and agencies in the district	Lambussie	-	PPD, CHRAJ, Forestry, etc established in the district		√	√	√	15,000			DA	LGSS
Local government and decentralization	Furnish/Equip 2 area councils	Karni and Lambussie	0	2 area councils furnished		√	√	√		12,000		Area Councils	DA
Local government and decentralization	Construction of 200 seater conference hall for DA	Lambussie	0	200 seater conference hall constructed		√	√	√	315,000			DA	DWD
Local government and	Fencing of DCD bungalow	Lambussie	0	Fencing of DCD bungalow		√	√	√	70,000			DA	DWD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
decentralization				completed									
Local government and decentralization	Organize refresher training for unit committee members/ area councilors	Lambusi e	0	Number of unit committee members trained		√	√	√	60,000			DA	Unit committee members
Local government and decentralization	Build capacity of HODs on sectoral planning and budgeting	Lambusi e	-	Number of HODs trained		√	√	√	5,000			DA	HODs
Local government and decentralization	Preparation and review of annual action plans	Lambusi e		2019 AA reviewed and 2020 AAP prepared			√	√	7,000			Planning unit	HODs
Local government and decentralization	Preparation /review of composite budget and fee fixing	Lambusi e	-	2019 Composite budget reviewed and 2020 budget			√	√	10,000			Budget unit	HODs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				prepared									
Local government and decentralization	Equip PPD to facilitate physical planning	Lambusie	0	PPD equipped		√	√	√	30,000			DA	PPD
Local government and decentralization	Facilitate preparation and implementation of District LED strategy	Lambusie	0	Comprehensive LED strategy in place for implementation		√	√	√	20,000		80,000	Planning Unit	BAC
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Training of revenue collectors, accounts clerks, unit committee	District wide	-	Number of revenue collectors trained		√	√	√	6,000			Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Update /compile a comprehensive revenue data base	District wide	-	revenue data base updated		√	√	√	2,000	2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
IGF mobilization	Sensitize land lords	District wide	-	Amount of revenue		√	√	√		2,000		Budget Unit/	Area councils

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	on property rate			accruing from property rate								Accounts	
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Conduct property valuation	District wide	0	Number of property valuated		√	√	√	20,000			Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Conduct cattle census	District wide	Routine exercise	Number of communities covered		√	√	√		2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
	Construction 2No. 10 units market stores	Karni	0	2No. 10 units market stores		√	√	√	45,000			AD	DWD
Popular participation	Organize med-year/annual performance reviews	Lambussie	2	2No performance reviews organized			√	√	18,000			DA	HODs
Popular participation	Organize general	Lambussie	3	3No. meetings	√	√	√	√	108,000			DA	HODs.CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Assembly and sub-committee meetings			each organised									
Popular participation	Resource PRCC to perform its mandate	Lambussie	-	Number of meetings organized	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	
Popular participation	Exhibition of development projects	Lambussie	-	Exhibition of projects carried out		√	√	√	5,000			DA	HODs
Popular participation	Organize town hall meetings	Lambussie	1	1 No town hall meeting held			√		7,000			DA	CSOs
Popular participation	Creation and updates of website for the DA	Lambussie	0	Active website in place		√	√	√	30,000			DA	
Public policy management: Monitoring & Evaluation	Conduct monitoring of development programmes and projects	District wide	Routine exercise	Number of monitoring exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	CSOs
Public policy	Conduct	Lambussie	-	SEAcond	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
management: Monitoring & Evaluation	SEA on development programmes	ie		ucted on development programmes									
Management /administration	Stationery and supplies	Lambussie	Routine	Stationery supplied	√	√	√	√	15,000			DA	PU
Management /administration	Fuel and lubricants	Lambussie	Routine	Fuel and lubricants supplied for official activities	√	√	√	√	20,000			DU	TU
Management /administration	Funerals and other donations	District wide	Routine	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	15,000			DA	
Management /administration	Transfers grants	Lambussie	-	All transfer grants paid	√	√	√	√	30,000			DA	
Management /administration	Staff support for further studies/capacity building	Lambussie	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA	
Human	Constructio	Lambuss	0	Fire	√	√	√	√	280,000			GFS	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
security and public safety	n of Fire station and hydrant at Lambussie	ie		station/ Hydrant constructed									
Human security and public safety	Facilitate the establishment of police post/barriers at demarcated crime zones	District wide	0		√	√	√	√	3,000			GPS	DA
Human security and public safety	Fuel support for police patrols	Lambussie		Support delivered	√	√	√	√	4,000			GPS	DA
Human security and public safety	Public sensitization on the use of LPG gas and domestic fire prevention and management	District wide	0	Number of communities sensitized	√	√	√	√	4,000			GFS	NADMO
Human security and	Conduct public	District wide	1	Number communit	√	√	√	√	4,000			GPS	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
public safety	education on road safety regulations			ies covered									
Human security and public safety	Provision for DISEC meetings	Lambussie	4	Number of meeting held	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	Security agencies
Corruption and economic crimes	Provision for audit committee meetings	Lambussie	3	Number of audit committee meeting held	√	√	√	√	4,200			Internal Audit Unit	HODs
Law and order	Construction and furnishing of District Circuit Court	Lambussie	0	1No. court constructed	√	√	√	√	260,000			DA	MJAG
Civil society, and civic engagement	Organize quarterly DPCU/CSOs Engagements meetings	Lambussie	1	Number of meetings held	√	√	√	√	16,000			DA	CSOs
Civil society, and civic engagement	Support and payment of allowances	District wide		All allowance paid	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	Chiefs/ Queen mothers

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	to traditional rulers												
Development communication	Allocation for the implementation of district communication strategy	Lambussie	-	Increased public awareness on governance activities		√	√	√	10,000			DA	ISD
Culture for national development	Support the organization of Mafele festival	Lambussie	1	Support delivered				√	10,000			DA	ISD
Culture for national development	Completion of community center	Bilaw	0	community center completed		√	√	√	100,000			DA	Chiefs/Queen mothers
Culture for national development	Create awareness of the importance of culture	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	10,000			ISD/N CCE	DA

4.1.12 GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
International relations	Support for surveillance across the border	Hamile and its environs		Reduced smuggling activities	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	GIS/Customs/GPS

2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Industrial Development	Continue the implementation of the groundnut processing factory	Lambussie District	-	1 No groundnut processing factory established	√	√	√	√			20,000	Dept. of Agric	DCACT
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic Community Based Training in Guinea fowl rearing	Selected communities	-	50 cereal farmers trained on guinea fowl rearing	√	√	√	√	5,400.00			BAC	Depart. Of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Business counseling	District-wide	-	150 Starters and surviving businesses counseled	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			BAC	Depart. of Comm. Development. Depart. Of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic	Basic CBT in soap making, Baking & Confection	District wide	75	75 Unemployed men/women will acquire skills in producing soap	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			BAC	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Development													
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Strengthening of Association	District wide	3	3 women Groups acquired skills in group sustenance	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			BAC	CD/SW
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT training in small ruminants rearing	District wide	25	25 small ruminants keepers trained	√	√	√	√	2500.00			BAC	Department of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Technology improvement in hair dressing, weaving, cosmetics and body care	Selected communities	75	75 survival hair dressers, cosmetics and body care trained on improved technology	√	√	√	√	5,800.00			BAC	DA
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Matching Grant fund	Selected MSEs across the district	50	50 MSEs supported with basic Tools/Equipment	√	√	√	√	15,000.00			BAC	Dept. of Agric and Banks
Private	Technology	Selected	75	75 beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			BAC	CD/ Dept.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
sector and Local Economic Development	improvement in Shea butter processing	communities		will sell within and outside home										of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in vegetable growing	Selected communities	50	50 men/women will acquire improve skills in vegetables farming	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			BAC		Dept. of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in tyre& die, fashion and designing	Selected communities	100	100 Tailors/Dressmakers acquired skills in fashion and designing	√	√	√	√	9,500.00			BAC		DA
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT Training in Shea butter and Dawadawa and soya processing	Selected communities	75	75 shea collector/sellers acquired skills in shea butter processing	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			BAC		DA
Private sector and Local Economic	Marketing and implementation of District Local	Selected communities	LED strategy in place	A comprehensive District Local Economic Development	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DPCU		HODs, CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Development	Economic Development Strategy			Strategy									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Marketing of District Investment profile	Nation wide	-	Increased no. of investors	√	√	√	√	20,000			DPCU	SADA, CSOs
Agriculture Productivity	Organize National Farmers Day Celebration	Selected community	-	2019 National Farmers Day Celebration organized	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Dept. of Agric	CSOs, Farmers
Agriculture Productivity	Support the private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers	Selected communities	3	Number of mechanisation services centres	√	√	√	√	5,000			DCACT	SADA
Agriculture Productivity	Construction of 5 number dams	Selected communities	5	10 No. dugouts	√	√	√	√	20,000,000.00			Dept of agric	GIDA,SADA DCACT
Agriculture	Counterpart	Selected	-	Funds released	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DA	ICED, Dept.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Productivity	funds for Lambussie Dam	communities											of Agric
Agriculture Productivity	Facilitate the implementation of the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	764 farmers	1,500 farmers	√	√	√	√	-			Dept of agric	Farmer associations, DCACT
Agriculture Productivity	Facilitate the distribution of subsidized fertilizer	District wide	1,500 bags	2000 bags	√	√	√	√	-			Dept of agric	Assembly members/FBO
Agriculture Productivity	Train farmers on GAP for selected staples, and climate resilient agriculture	Selected communities	-	No. of farmers trained on GAP and climate resilient agric	√	√	√	√	7,200.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Agriculture Productivity	Train 400 dry season gardeners on improved vegetable production	Selected communities	-	400 dry season farmers trained	√	√	√	√	2,450.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Agriculture	Train 150	Selected	-	150 small	√	√	√	√	2.450.00			Dept	NGOS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Productivity	small ruminant farmer group leaders on basic animal husbandry practices	communities		ruminant farmers trained								of agric	
Agriculture Productivity	Vaccinate livestock and poultry against diseases	Selected communities	-	No of animals vaccinated	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			Dept. of Agric	Assembly members
Agriculture Productivity	Carry out public education on the need for tree planting	Selected communities	-	public education carried out on tree planting	√	√	√	√	4,450.00			Dept of agric	CD
Agriculture Productivity	Train and strengthen FBOs to support extension service delivery	Selected communities	6	6 FBOs trained on basic extension services	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			Dept of agric	CSOs/FBOs
Post-harvest management	Train farmers on post-harvest management	District wide	-	No of farmers trained on post-harvest management	√	√	√	√	1,500			Dep. Of Agric	PRUDA, CARE Int.
Post-	Facilitate the	District	2	4 storage	√	√	√	√			400,00	Dep.	SADA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
harvest management	construction of storage facilities in the district	wide		facilities constructed							0	Of Agric	
Crops development for food and nutrition security, exports and industrial development	Support farmer groups in the production of groundnuts for jobs and export	District wide	600	600 farmers supported	√	√	√	√	5,000			Dep. Of Agric	GES,GHS, DA
	Provide incentives to farmers for the cultivation of cashew	District wide	50	50 acres of cashew plantations established	√	√	√	√			200,000	Dep of Agric	SADA,

4.2.1 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Basic education	Construction and furnishing of 2No. KG blocks with ancillary	Samoa and Chum	-	2No. KG blocks constructed	√	√	√	√	280,000			DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	facilities												
Basic education	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom		-	1No. 3 Unit classroom constructed	√	√	√	√	180,000			DA	GES
Basic education	Construction of 1No. Teachers' quarters	Zumara	-	1No. Teachers' quarters constructed	√	√	√	√	150,000			DA	GES
Basic education	Official celebrations (Independence, my first day, Senior Citizens Day etc)	District Wide	-	Events successfully organised	√	√	√	√	20,000			GES	DA
Basic education	Support sports and culture in schools	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√					
Basic education	Support GES M&E activities and DEOC meetings and	District Wide	-	4 number quarterly DEOC meetings and monitoring	√	√	√	√	5,000			GES	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Preparation of ADEOPs			g carried out									
Basic education	Support Best Teacher's Award	Lambussie	-	Event successfully organized	√	√	√	√				GES	DA
Basic education	Organize Workshop on the Integrated Approach to teaching Maths, Science and Literacy	District level	-	105 teachers trained	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		6,000 UNICEF	DPCU	HODs, CSOs
Health and health services	Construction and furnishing of 2No. CHPS compounds	Chum , Gberikor	19	2 No CHPS compounds constructed	√	√	√	√	340,000			DA	GHS
Health and health services	Construction and furnishing of 2no. maternity wards	Sentu and Chabogo	4	1 No maternity block constructed	√	√	√	√	150,000			DA	GHS
Health and	Doctors	District	-	Motivatio	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	GHS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
health services	motivation	Wide		n package delivered									
Health and health services	Support for NIDs	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√				DA	GHS
Health and health services	Support Mental Health	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	GHS
Health and health services	Support Midwifery Students	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	8,000			DA	GHS
Food and nutrition security	Educate all pregnant women on maternal nutrition	District wide		Number of women educated	√	√	√	√	3,000			GHS	DA
Food and nutrition security	Organise community BCC/IE&C on healthy nutritional practices in pregnancy	District wide		Number of people trained	√	√	√	√	3,000			GHS	DA
Food and nutrition security	Train health staff on infant and young child feeding	District wide		health staff counseling capacity is	√	√	√	√			20,000	GHS	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				enhanced									
Food and nutrition security	Carry out community and media nutrition education and sensitization	District wide		feeding pattern of individuals are improved	√	√	√	√		2,000		GHS	CD
Food and nutrition security	organize food demonstrations	District wide		food handling, processing, is enhanced	√	√	√	√	2,000			GHS	DDA/CD
Food and nutrition security	Organize annual nutritional survey	District wide		Yearly nutritional survey organized	√	√	√	√	2,000			GHS	
Water and sanitation	Drilling of 8 No. boreholes	Gbingbala Chetu Chum Kpachaga, Kokow or Dampuo, Kalgriele		8No. boreholes drilled	√	√	√	√	120,000			DA	CWSA
Water	Facilitate	District	-	No. of	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			DWST	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
management	Safe guide activities	wide		water management committees functional									
Sanitation	Implementation of CLTS activities	District wide	35 ODF communities	Change in the No. of ODF communities	√	√	√	√			30,00	EHU	CD,GHS,GES
Sanitation	ODF celebration	District wide	-	All ODF communities celebrated	√	√	√	√	5,600			EHU	DA
Sanitation	Construction of 3No. wc institutional toilets	Selected locations		3No. wc institutional toilets constructed	√	√	√	√	400,000			DA	EHU
Hygiene promotion	Sensitization of butchers and food seller	District wide	-	INo. Sensitization carried out for butchers and food sellers	√	√	√	√	144.00			EHU	GHS
Hygiene	Medical	District	-	All food	√	√	√	√	800.00			EHU	GHS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
promotion	screening of food sellers/handlers	wide		sellers/handlers screened									
Hygiene promotion	Premises inspection	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	1,000.00			EHU	GHS
Hygiene promotion	Provision of sanitary tools and detergent	Lambussie	-	sanitary tools and detergent procured	√	√	√	√	1,000				
Hygienic promotion	Celebrate Global Hand Washing Day and World Toilet Day	District wide	-	2018 Global Hand Washing day successfully organized	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DEHU	CWSA,CDA, UNICEF
Hygienic promotion	Review of DESSAP	District wide	-	DESSAP updated	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			DEHU	All departments
Sanitation marketing	Sensitization of material dealers and artisans	District wide		50 material dealers and artisans sensitized	√	√	√	√			1280.00	BAC and EHU	CDA
Sanitation marketing	Monitoring of existing	District wide	-	30 existing savings	√	√	√	√			1,140.00	BAC, CD/SW and EHU	CDA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	village savings and loans groups on sanitation financing			and loans groups introduced to sanitation financing									
Waste management	Management of liquid waste	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	25,000.00			DEHU	All departments
Child and family welfare	Support dissemination of CFW policy documents	District wide	-	CFW policy documents disseminated in all communities	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DCD/SW	All district departments and agencies
Child and family welfare	support implementation of child protection activities	District wide	-	Enhanced child welfare system	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DCD/SW	All district departments and agencies
Child and family welfare	Map out and create an interface with CSOs in Child Protection	Lambussie	-	Number of quarterly engagement meetings	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			DCD/SW	CSOs in child protection and family welfare

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	and family welfare programmes			held									
PWDs/Aged	Updating the database on PWD	District wide	-	Updated database with photographs of PWD	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DCD/SW	Assembly members
PWDs/Aged	Support PWD in economic activities	District wide	-	Support 40 PWDs in livelihood activities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DCD/SW	Assembly members/DFD
PWDs/Aged	Train PWDs in employable skills	District wide	-	30 PWDs trained in employable skills	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DCD/SW	Dept. of Agric, BAC
PWDs/Aged	Facilitate the registration of aged and indigenes to the NHIS	District wide	-	All aged registered with the NHIS	√	√	√	√	1500.00			CD/SW	NHIS
Gender equality	Capacity building for women to participate	District wide	-	No. of women participate in the			√	√	5,000			GDO	GES,SW/CD, Chiefs CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	in local governance			capacity building									
Gender equality	Continuous capacity building for HODs, CSOs etc) on gender mainstreaming/	District wide	-	No. of HODs benefited from the capacity building			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs
Gender equality Women empowerment	Identify and facilitate support for women enterprises	District wide	-	No. of women enterprises identified and supported			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs
Gender equality Women empowerment	Sensitization of chiefs, landlords etc on the need to allocate productive lands to women in agric	District wide	-	No. of chiefs, landlords sensitized			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs

4.2.2 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Climate variability and change	Sensitize farmers and support them with climate resilient crop varieties	District wide		No. of farmers benefited from climate resilient crop varieties			√	√	3,000			DDA	HODs
Climate variability and change	Support women and PWDs in poultry and small ruminant production	District wide		No. of women and PWDs benefiting from			√	√	3,000			DDA	
Climate variability and change	Sensitize public on the prevention of CSM/other respiratory T. infections	District wide		No. of sensitization programmes organized			√	√	3,000			GHS	HODs
	Organize	District		No. of			√	√			8,000	DDA	HODs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	capacity building programme for HODs on climate responsive planning and budgeting	wide		HODs trained on climate responsive planning and budgeting									
Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize community members to plant trees to serve as windbreaks	District wide	Few households engage in tree planting	Adoption rate of tree planting	√	√	√	√	2,300			NAD MO	DDA
Disaster prevention and management	Education on the effects of flood in our communities	District wide	Sensitization was carried out few communities in 2017	No. of communities educated on the effects of flood	√	√			2,000			NAD MO	CD
Disaster prevention and management	Organize capacity building workshop for staff	District wide	0	No. of staff trained			√	√	1,200			NAD MO	GFS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Transport infrastructure : road	Reshaping of selected roads	District wide		82km of roads reshaped	√			√	-			Feeder roads	DA
Transport infrastructure : road	Opening up of selected roads	Kogo-Sina road	32km of new roads opened in 2017	20km of new roads opened				√	20,000			DA	DWD
Transport infrastructure : road	Construction Gbingbaala-Kanguol, Gbingbaala-Kokoligu and Gbingbaala-Kocha road	Gbingbaala	-	Gbingbaala-Kanguol, etc roads constructed		√	√	√			-	E/U MOAP	GIZ/DA
Transport infrastructure : road	construction and provision of bitumen on roads	Lambussie township	0km	bitumen on Lambussie town roads provided			√	√				MR&T	DA
Information communication technology (ICT)	Collaborate with telecom service provided to expand	District wide		Availability of at least one network in every community	√	√	√	√	1,500			DA	telecom service provided

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	coverage of network			y									
Information communication technology (ICT)	Extension of electricity to all schools to facilitate teaching of ICT	Selected schools	45% of schools have electricity	% increase in schools with electricity	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	DWD/VRA
Rural electrification	Extension of electricity to underserved communities	Selected communities	65% of communities have electricity	% increase in schools with electricity	√	√	√	√	100,000			DA	DWD/VRA
Infrastructure maintenance	implementation of operation maintenance plan	District wide	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance carried out	√	√	√	√	20,000			DWD	HODs
Land administration and management	Facilitate acquisition of lands for industrial park	Lambussie	-	lands for industrial park acquired	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	PPD
Land administration and management	Complete documentation of assembly's	District wide	-	documentation of assembly's lands	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	PPD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	lands			completed									
Human settlements and housing	Allocation for activities of Land use and Spatial planning committee	Lambussie	0	4 quarterly committee meetings held	√	√	√	√	6,000				
Human settlements and housing	Continue the implementation of the street naming and property addressing system	Lambussie	23 streets named	All streets and properties in Lambussie named and numbered	√	√	√	√	25,000			PPD	Traditional Authorities
Human settlements and housing	Develop layout for Hamile	Hamile	Nil	layout developed for Lambussie	√	√	√	√	60,000			PPD	DA
Rural development	Supply of 100 LVP to connect electricity to underserved communities	Enhanced local economy	60% of communities connected to national grid	100 LVP supplied	√	√	√	√	80,000			DA	VRA
Zongos and	provision of	Hamile	Limited	Number		√	√	√	200,000			DA	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
inner cities development	sanitary services /infrastructure zongo areas		supply of water	of sanitary services provided									
Zongos and inner cities development	provision of skills training and support for youth in	Hamile	-	Number of youth trained of skills development		√	√	√	100,000			DA	BAC

4.2.3 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Local government and decentralization	Furnish/Equip 2 area councils	Karni and Lambussie	0	2 area councils furnished		√	√	√		12.000		Area Councils	DA
Local government and	Organize refresher training for	Lambusie	0	Number of unit committee		√	√	√	60,000			DA	Unit committee members

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
decentralization	unit committee members/ area councilors			members trained									
Local government and decentralization	Build capacity of HODs on sectoral planning and budgeting	Lambusi e	-	Number of HODs trained		√	√	√	5,000			DA	HODs
Local government and decentralization	Preparation and review of annual action plans	Lambusi e		2019 AA reviewed and 2020 AAP prepared			√	√	7,000			Planning unit	HODs
Local government and decentralization	Preparation /review of composite budget and fee fixing	Lambusi e	-	2019 Composite budget reviewed and 2020 budget prepared			√	√	10,000			Budget unit	HODs
Local government and decentralization	Equip PPD to facilitate physical planning	Lambusi e	0	PPD equipped		√	√	√	30,000			DA	PPD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
on													
Local government and decentralization	Facilitate preparation and implementation of District LED strategy	Lambusi e	0	Comprehensive LED strategy in place for implementation		√	√	√	20,000		80,000	Planning Unit	BAC
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Training of revenue collectors, accounts clerks, unit committee	District wide	-	Number of revenue collectors trained		√	√	√	6,000			Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Update /compile a comprehensive revenue data base	District wide	-	revenue data base updated		√	√	√	2,000	2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
IGF mobilization	Sensitize land lords on property rate	District wide	-	Amount of revenue accruing from property rate		√	√	√		2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Local	Conduct	District	0	Number		√	√	√	20,000			Budget	Area

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	property valuation	wide		of property valuated								Unit/ Accounts	councils
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Conduct cattle census	District wide	Routine exercise	Number of communities covered		√	√	√		2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Popular participation	Organise performance reviews	Lambussie	2	2No performance reviews organized			√	√	16,000			DA	HODs
Popular participation	Organize general Assembly and sub-committee meetings	Lambussie	3	3No. meetings each organised	√	√	√	√	108,000			DA	HODs.CSOs
Popular participation	Resource PRCC to perform its mandate	Lambussie	-	Number of meetings organized	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	
Popular participation	Exhibition of developmen	Lambussie	-	Exhibition of projects carried		√	√	√	5,000			DA	HODs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	t projects			out									
Popular participation	Organize town hall meetings	Lambussie	1	1 No town hall meeting held			√		7,000			DA	CSOs
Popular participation	management of DA website	Lambussie	0	Active website in place		√	√	√	20,000			DA	
Public policy management: Monitoring & Evaluation	Conduct monitoring of development programmes and projects	District wide	Routine exercise	Number of monitoring exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	CSOs
Public policy management: Monitoring & Evaluation	Conduct Mid-term evaluation of the DMTDP	District wide	2	Number of evaluation exercises carried out			√	√	20,000			DA	CSOs
Public policy management: Monitoring & Evaluation	Conduct SEA on development programmes	Lambussie	-	SEA conducted on development programmes	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management /administration	Stationery and supplies	Lambussie	Routine	Stationery supplied	√	√	√	√	15,000			DA	PU
Management /administration	Fuel and lubricants	Lambussie	Routine	Fuel and lubricants supplied for official activities	√	√	√	√	20,000			DU	TU
Management /administration	Funerals and other donations	District wide	Routine	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	15,000			DA	
Management /administration	Transfers grants	Lambussie	-	All transfer grants paid	√	√	√	√	30,000			DA	
Management /administration	Staff support for further studies/capacity building	Lambussie	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA	
Human security and public safety	Fuel support for police patrols	Lambussie	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	4,000			GPS	DA
Human security and public safety	Public sensitization on the use	District wide	-	Number of communit	√	√	√	√	4,000			GFS	NADMO

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	of LPG gas and domestic fire prevention and management			ies sensitized									
Human security and public safety	Conduct public education on road safety regulations and how to identify and report suspicious characters to the police	District wide	-	Number communities covered	√	√	√	√	4,000			GPS	DA
Human security and public safety	Provision for DISEC meetings	Lambussie	-	Number of meeting held	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	Security agencies
Corruption and economic	Provision for audit committee	Lambussie	3	Number of audit committee	√	√	√	√	4,200			Internal Audit Unit	HODs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
crimes	meetings			meeting held									
Law and order	construction and furnishing of 3-bedroom bungalow for District judge	Lambussie	0	1 No. 3-Bedroom constructed	√	√	√	√	240,000			DA	MJAG
Civil society, and civic engagement	Organize quarterly DPCU/CSOs Engagement meetings	Lambussie	Routine exercise	Number of meetings held	√	√	√	√	4,000			DA	CSOs
Civil society, and civic engagement	Support and payment of allowances to traditional rulers	District wide	-	All allowance paid	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	Chiefs/ Queen mothers
Development communication	Allocation for the implementation of district communication	Lambussie	-	Increased public awareness on governance		√	√	√	10,000			DA	ISD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	tion strategy			activities									
Culture for national development	Support the organization of Mafele festival	Lambussie	-	Support delivered				√	10,000			DA	ISD

4.2.4 GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
International relations	Support for surveillance across the border	Hamile and its environs		Reduced smuggling activities	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	GIS/Customs/GPS

2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Industrial Development	Continue the implementation of the groundnut processing factory	Lambussie District	-	1No groundnut processing factory established	√	√	√	√			20,000	Dept. of Agriculture	DCACT
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic Community Based Training in Guinea fowl rearing	Selected communities	-	50 cereal farmers trained on guinea fowl rearing	√	√	√	√	5,400.00			BAC	Depart. Of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Business counseling	District-wide	-	150 Starters and surviving businesses counseled	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			BAC	Depart. Of Comm. Development. Depart. Of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in soap making, Baking & Confection	District wide	75	75 Unemployed men/women will acquire	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			BAC	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				skills in producing soap									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Strengthening of Association	District wide	3	3 women Groups acquired skills in group sustenance	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			BAC	CD/SW
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT training in small ruminants rearing	District wide	25	25 small ruminants keepers trained	√	√	√	√	2500.00			BAC	Department of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Technology improvement in hair dressing, weaving, cosmetics and body care	Selected communities	75	75 survival hair dressers, cosmetics and body care trained on improved technology	√	√	√	√	5,800.00			BAC	DA
Private sector and Local Economic	Matching Grant fund	Selected MSEs across	50	50 MSEs supported with basic	√	√	√	√	15,000.00			BAC	Dept. of Agric and Banks

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Development		the district		Tools/Equipment									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Technology improvement in Shea butter processing	Selected communities	75	75 beneficiaries will sell within and outside home	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			BAC	CD/ Dept. of Agric
Economic Development	Support women with shea butter extraction equipment	Selected communities	75	75 beneficiaries supported with equipment	√	√	√	√	50,500.00			BAC	CD/ Dept. of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in vegetable growing	Selected communities	50	50 men/women will acquire improve skills in vegetables farming	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			BAC	Dept. of Agric
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT in tyre & die, fashion and designing	Selected communities	100	100 Tailors/Dressmakers acquired skills in fashion and	√	√	√	√	9,500.00			BAC	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				designing									
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Basic CBT Training in Shea butter and Dawadawaa and soya processing	Selected communities	75	75 shea collector/sellers acquired skills in sheabutter processing	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			BAC	DA
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Marketing and implementation of District Local Economic Development Strategy	Selected communities	LED strategy in place	A comprehensive District Local Economic Development Strategy	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DPC U	HODs, CSOs
Private sector and Local Economic Development	Marketing of District Investment profile	Nation wide	-	Increased no. of investors	√	√	√	√	20,000			DPC U	SADA, CSOs
Agriculture Productivity	Organize National Farmers Day Celebration	Selected community	-	2019 National Farmers Day Celebration organized	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Dept. of Agriculture	CSOs, Farmers
Agriculture	Support the	Selected	3	Number	√	√	√	√	5,000			DCA	SADA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Productivity	private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers	communities		of mechanisation services centres								CT	
Agriculture Productivity	Construction of 5 number dams	Selected communities	5	10 No. dugouts	√	√	√	√	20,000,00 0.00			Dept of agric	GIDA,SADA DCACT
Agriculture Productivity	Counterpart funds for Lambussie Dam	Selected communities	-	Funds released	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DA	ICED, Dept. of Agric
Agriculture Productivity	Facilitate the implementation of the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	764 farmers	1,500 farmers	√	√	√	√	-			Dept of agric	Farmer associations, DCACT
Agriculture Productivity	Facilitate the distribution of	District wide	1,500 bags	2000 bags	√	√	√	√	-			Dept of agric	Assembly members/FBO

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	subsidized fertilizer												
Agriculture Productivity	Train farmers on GAP for selected staples, and climate resilient agriculture	Selected communities	-	No. of farmers trained on GAP and climate resilient agric	√	√	√	√	7,200.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Agriculture Productivity	Train 400 dry season gardeners on improved vegetable production	Selected communities	-	400 dry season farmers trained	√	√	√	√	2,450.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Agriculture Productivity	Train 150 small ruminant farmer group leaders on basic animal husbandry practices	Selected communities	-	150 small ruminant farmers trained	√	√	√	√	2,450.00			Dept of agric	NGOS
Agriculture Productivity	Vaccinate livestock and poultry against	Selected communities	-	No of animals vaccinated	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			Dept . of Agri c	Assembly members

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	diseases												
Agriculture Productivity	Carry out public education on the need for tree planting	Selected communities	-	public education carried out on tree planting	√	√	√	√	4,450.00			Dept of agric	CD
Agriculture Productivity	Train and strengthen FBOs to support extension service delivery	Selected communities	6	6 FBOs trained on basic extension services	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			Dept of agric	CSOs/FBOs
Post-harvest management	Train farmers on post-harvest management	District wide	-	No of farmers trained on post-harvest management	√	√	√	√	1,500			Dep. Of Agric	PRUDA, CARE Int.
Post-harvest management	Facilitate the construction of storage facilities in the district	District wide	2	4 storage facilities constructed	√	√	√	√			400,000	Dep. Of Agric	SADA
Crops development for food and	Support farmer groups in	District wide	600	600 farmers supported	√	√	√	√	5,000			Dep. Of Agric	GES,GHS,DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
nutrition security, exports and industrial development	the production of groundnuts for jobs and export											c	
	Provide incentives to farmers for the cultivation of cashew	District wide	50	50 acres of cashew plantations established	√	√	√	√			200,000	Dep of Agriculture	SADA,

4.2.5 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Basic education	Construction and furnishing of 2No. KG blocks with ancillary facilities	Zabreteng and Gberikuo	-	2No. KG blocks constructed	√	√	√	√	360,000			DA	GES
Basic education	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit classroom	Chabogo	-	1No. 3 Unit classroom constructed	√	√	√	√	210,000			DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				d									
Basic education	Official celebrations (Independence, my first day, Senior Citizens Day etc)	District Wide	-	Independence, my first day, Senior Citizens Day successfully organised	√	√	√	√	10,000			GES	DA
Basic education	Support sports and culture in schools	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	6,000				
Basic education	Support GES M&E activities and DEOC meetings and Preparation of ADEOPs	District Wide	-	4 number quarterly DEOC meetings and monitoring carried out	√	√	√	√	6,000			GES	DA
Basic education	Support Best Teacher's Award	Lambussie	-	Event successfully organized	√	√	√	√	10,000			GES	DA
Basic education	Organize Workshop	District level	-	105 teachers	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		6,000 UNIC	DPCU	HODs, CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	on the Integrated Approach to teaching Maths, Science and Literacy			trained							EF		
Health and health services	Construction and furnishing of 2No. CHPS compounds	Nyambul	19	2 No CHPS compounds constructed	√	√	√	√	360,000			DA	GHS
Health and health services	Construction and furnishing of 1no. maternity wards	Hinateng	4	1 No maternity block constructed	√	√	√	√	100,000			DA	GHS
Health and health services	Doctors motivation	District Wide	-	Motivation package delivered	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	GHS
Health and health services	Support for NIDs	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√				DA	GHS
Health and health services	Support Mental Health	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	GHS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health and health services	Support Midwifery Students	District Wide	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	8,000			DA	GHS
Food and nutrition security	Educate all pregnant women on maternal nutrition	District wide		Number of women educated	√	√	√	√	3,000			GHS	DA
Food and nutrition security	Organise community BCC/IE&C on healthy nutritional practices in pregnancy	District wide		Number of people trained	√	√	√	√	3,000			GHS	DA
Food and nutrition security	Train health staff on infant and young child feeding	District wide		health staff counselling capacity is enhanced	√	√	√	√			20,000	GHS	DA
Food and nutrition security	Carry out community and media nutrition education and sensitization	District wide		feeding pattern of individuals are improved	√	√	√	√		2,000		GHS	CD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Food and nutrition security	organize food demonstrations	District wide		food handling, processing, is enhanced	√	√	√	√	2,000			GHS	DDA/CD
Food and nutrition security	Organize annual nutritional survey	District wide		Yearly nutritional survey organized	√	√	√	√	2,000			GHS	
Water and sanitation Portable water supply	Drilling of 8 No. boreholes	Selected communities		8No. boreholes drilled	√	√	√	√	160,000			DA	CWSA
Water management	Facilitate Safe guide activities	District wide	-	No. of water management committees functional	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			DWST	
Sanitation	Implementation of CLTS activities	District wide	35 ODF communities	Change in the No. of ODF communities	√	√	√	√			30,00	EHU	CD,GHS,GE S
Sanitation	ODF celebration	District wide	-	All ODF communit	√	√	√	√	5,600			EHU	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
				ies celebrated									
Sanitation	Construction of 3No. wc institutional toilets	Selected locations		3No. wc institutional toilets constructed	√	√	√	√	400,000			DA	EHU
Hygiene promotion	Sensitization of butchers and food seller	District wide	-	INo. Sensitization carried out for butchers and food sellers	√	√	√	√	144.00			EHU	GHS
Hygiene promotion	Medical screening of food sellers/handlers	District wide	-	All food sellers/handlers screened	√	√	√	√	800.00			EHU	GHS
Hygiene promotion	Premises inspection	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	1,000.00			EHU	GHS
Hygiene promotion	Provision of sanitary tools and detergent	Lambussie	-	sanitary tools and detergent procured	√	√	√	√	1,000				
Hygienic promotion	Celebrate Global Hand Washing	District wide	-	2018 Global Hand Washing	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DEHU	CWSA,CDA, UNICEF

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Day and World Toilet Day			day successfully organized									
Hygienic promotion	Review of DESSAP	District wide	-	DESSAP updated	√	√	√	√	1,500.00			DEHU	All departments
Sanitation marketing	Sensitization of material dealers and artisans	District wide		50 material dealers and artisans sensitized	√	√	√	√			1280.00	BAC and EHU	CDA
Sanitation marketing	Monitoring of existing village savings and loans groups on sanitation financing	District wide	-	30 existing savings and loans groups introduced to sanitation financing	√	√	√	√			1,140.00	BAC, CD/SW and EHU	CDA
Waste management	Management of liquid waste	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	25,000.00			DEHU	All departments
Child and family welfare	Support dissemination of CFW	District wide	-	CFW policy document	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DCD/SW	All district departments and agencies

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	policy documents			s disseminated in all communities									
Child and family welfare	support implementation of child protection activities	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DCD/SW	All district departments and agencies
Child and family welfare	Map out and create an interface with CSOs in Child Protection and family welfare programmes	Lambussie	-	Number of quarterly engagement meetings held	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			DCD/SW	CSOs in child protection and family welfare
PWDs/Aged	Updating the database on PWD	District wide	-	Updated database with photographs of PWD	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			DCD/SW	Assembly members
PWDs/Aged	Support PWD in economic	District wide	-	Support 40 PWDs in	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			DCD/SW	Assembly members/DFD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	activities			livelihood activities									
PWDs/Aged	Train PWDs in employable skills	District wide	-	30 PWDs trained in employable skills	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			DCD/SW	Dept. of Agric, BAC
PWDs/Aged	Facilitate the registration of aged and indigenes to the NHIS	District wide	-	All aged registered with the NHIS	√	√	√	√	1500.00			CD/SW	NHIS
Gender equality	Capacity building for women to participate in local governance	District wide	-	No. of women participate in the capacity building			√	√	5,000			GDO	GES,SW/CD, Chiefs CSOs
Gender equality	Continuous capacity building for HODs, CSOs etc) on gender mainstreaming/	District wide	-	No. of HODs benefited from the capacity building			√	√	3,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs
Gender equality	Identify and facilitate	District wide	-	No. of women			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Women empowerment	support for women enterprises			enterprises identified and supported									
Gender equality Women empowerment	Sensitization of chiefs, landlords etc on the need to allocate productive lands to women in agric	District wide	-	No. of chiefs, landlords sensitized			√	√	2,000			GDO	HODs, CSOs

4.2.6 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Climate variability and change	Sensitize farmers and support them with climate resilient crop varieties	District wide		No. of farmers benefited from climate resilient crop varieties			√	√	3,000			DDA	HODs
Climate variability and change	Support women and PWDs in poultry and small ruminant production	District wide		No. of women and PWDs benefiting from			√	√	3,000			DDA	
Climate variability and change	Sensitize public on the prevention of CSM/other respiratory T. infections	District wide		No. of sensitization programmes organized			√	√	3,000			GHS	HODs
	Organize capacity building programme	District wide		No. of HODs trained on climate			√	√			8,000	DDA	HODs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	for HODs on climate responsive planning and budgeting			responsive planning and budgeting									
Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize community members to plant trees to serve as windbreaks	District wide	Few households engage in tree planting	Adoption rate of tree planting	√	√	√	√	2,300			NAD MO	DDA
Disaster prevention and management	Education on the effects of flood in our communities	District wide	Sensitization was carried out few communities in 2017	No. of communities educated on the effects of flood	√	√			2,000			NAD MO	CD
Disaster prevention and management	Organize capacity building workshop for staff	District wide	0	No. of staff trained			√	√	1,200			NAD MO	GFS
Transport infrastructure : road	Reshaping of selected roads	District wide		82km of roads reshaped	√			√	-			Feeder roads	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Transport infrastructure : road	Opening up of selected roads	Kogo-Sina road	32km of new roads opened in 2017	20km of new roads opened				√	20,000			DA	DWD
Transport infrastructure : road	Construction of Chebogo-Billaw, Kelegan-Billaw road	Chebogo-Billaw, Kelegan-Billaw road	-	Chebogo-Billaw, Kelegan-Billaw roads constructed		√	√	√			550,000	E/U MOAP	GIZ/DA
Transport infrastructure : road	construction and provision of bitumen on roads	Lambussie township	0km	bitumen on Lambussie town roads provided			√	√				MR&T	DA
Information communication technology (ICT)	Collaborate with telecom service provided to expand coverage of network	District wide		Availability of at least one network in every community	√	√	√	√	1,500			DA	telecom service provided
Information communication	Extension of electricity to	Selected schools	45% of schools	% increase	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	DWD/VRA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
on technology (ICT)	all schools to facilitate teaching of ICT		have electricity	in schools with electricity									
Infrastructure maintenance	implementation of operation maintenance plan	District wide	Routine maintenance	Routine maintenance carried out	√	√	√	√	20,000			DWD	HODs
Land administration and management	Complete documentation of assembly's lands	District wide	-	documentation of assembly's lands completed	√	√	√	√	20,000			DA	PPD
Human settlements and housing	Allocation for activities of Land use and Spatial planning committee	Lambussie	0	4 quarterly committee meetings held	√	√	√	√	6,000				
Human settlements and housing	Continue the implementation of the street naming and property addressing system	Lambussie	23 streets named	All streets and properties in Lambussie named and numbered	√	√	√	√	25,000			PPD	Traditional Authorities

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Human settlements and housing	Develop layout for Hamile	Hamile	Nil	layout developed for Lambussie	√	√	√	√	60,000			PPD	DA
Rural development	Supply of 100 LVP to connect electricity to under-served communities	Selected communities	60% of communities connected to national grid	100 LVP supplied	√	√	√	√	80,000			DA	VRA
Zongos and inner cities development	provision of sanitary services /infrastructure zongo areas	Hamile	Limited supply of water	Number of sanitary services provided		√	√	√	200,000			DA	
Zongos and inner cities development	provision of skills training and support for youth	Hamile	-	Number of youth trained of skills development		√	√	√	100,000			DA	BAC

4.2.7 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Local government and decentralization	Furnish/Equip 2 area councils	Karni and Lambussie	0	2 area councils furnished		√	√	√		12.000		Area Councils	DA
Local government and decentralization	Organize refresher training for unit committee members/ area councilors	Lambussie	0	Number of unit committee members trained		√	√	√	60,000			DA	Unit committee members
Local government and decentralization	Organize refresher training for HODs on sectoral planning and budgeting	Lambussie	-	Number of HODs trained		√	√	√	5,000			DA	HODs
Local government and decentralization	Preparation and review of annual action plans	Lambussie		2019 AA reviewed and 2020 AAP			√	√	7,000			Planning unit	HODs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
on				prepared									
Local government and decentralization	Preparation /review of composite budget and fee fixing	Lambusi e	-	2019 Composite budget reviewed and 2020 budget prepared			√	√	10,000			Budget unit	HODs
Local government and decentralization	Equip PPD to facilitate physical planning	Lambusi e	0	PPD equipped		√	√	√	30,000			DA	PPD
Local government and decentralization	Facilitate preparation and implementation of District LED strategy	Lambusi e	0	Comprehensive LED strategy in place for implementation		√	√	√	20,000		80,000	Planning Unit	BAC
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Training of revenue collectors, accounts clerks, unit committee	District wide	-	Number of revenue collectors trained		√	√	√	6,000			Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Local	Update	District	-	revenue		√	√	√	2,000	2,000		Budget	Area

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	/compile a comprehensive revenue data base	wide		data base updated								Unit/ Accounts	councils
IGF mobilization	Sensitize land lords on property rate	District wide	-	Amount of revenue accruing from property rate		√	√	√		2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Conduct property valuation	District wide	0	Number of property valuated		√	√	√	20,000			Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Local government/ decentralization IGF mobilization	Conduct cattle census	District wide	Routine exercise	Number of communities covered		√	√	√		2,000		Budget Unit/ Accounts	Area councils
Popular participation	Organise performance reviews	Lambussie	2	2No performance reviews organized			√	√	16,000			DA	HODs
Popular	Organize	Lambussie	3	3No.	√	√	√	√	108,000			DA	HODs.CSO

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
participation	general Assembly and sub-committee meetings	ie		meetings each organised									s
Popular participation	Resource PRCC to perform its mandate	Lambussie	-	Number of meetings organized	√	√	√	√	6,000			DA	
Popular participation	Exhibition of development projects	Lambussie	-	Exhibition of projects carried out		√	√	√	5,000			DA	HODs
Popular participation	Organize town hall meetings	Lambussie	1	1 No town hall meeting held			√		7,000			DA	CSOs
Popular participation	management of DA website	Lambussie	0	Active website in place		√	√	√	20,000			DA	
Public policy management: Monitoring & Evaluation	Conduct monitoring of development programmes and projects	District wide	Routine exercise	Number of monitoring exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	CSOs
Public policy	Conduct	District	2	Number			√	√	15,000			DA	CSOs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
management: Monitoring & Evaluation	evaluation of development plans, programmes and projects	wide		of evaluation exercises carried out									
Public policy management: Monitoring & Evaluation	Conduct SEA on development programmes	Lambussie	-	SEA conducted on development programmes	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	CSOs
Management /administration	Stationery and supplies	Lambussie	Routine	Stationery supplied	√	√	√	√	15,000			DA	PU
Management /administration	Fuel and lubricants	Lambussie	Routine	Fuel and lubricants supplied for official activities	√	√	√	√	20,000			DU	TU
Management /administration	Funerals and other donations	District wide	Routine	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	15,000			DA	
Management /administration	Transfers grants	Lambussie	-	All transfer grants paid	√	√	√	√	30,000			DA	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management /administration	Staff support for further studies/capacity building	Lambussie	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA	
Human security and public safety	Facilitate the establishment of police post/barriers at demarcated crime zones	District wide			√	√	√	√	3,000			GPS	DA
Human security and public safety	Fuel support for police patrols	Lambussie	-	Support delivered	√	√	√	√	4,000			GPS	DA
Human security and public safety	Public sensitization on the use of LPG gas and domestic fire prevention and management	District wide	-	Number of communities sensitized	√	√	√	√	4,000			GFS	NADMO

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Human security and public safety	Conduct public education on road safety regulations and identification of suspicious characters	District wide	-	Number communities covered	√	√	√	√	4,000			GPS	DA
Human security and public safety	Provision for DISEC meetings	Lambussie	-	Number of meeting held	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	Security agencies
Corruption and economic crimes	Provision for audit committee meetings	Lambussie	3	Number of audit committee meeting held	√	√	√	√	4,200			Internal Audit Unit	HODs
Law and order	construction and furnishing of 3-bedroom bungalow for District judge	Lambussie	0	1No. 3-Bedroom constructed	√	√	√	√	240,000			DA	MJAG

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Civil society, and civic engagement	Organize quarterly DPCU/CSOs Engagement meetings	Lambussie	Routine exercise	Number of meetings held	√	√	√	√	4,000			DA	CSOs
Civil society, and civic engagement	Support and payment of allowances to traditional rulers	District wide	-	All allowance paid	√	√	√	√	10,000			DA	Chiefs/ Queen mothers
Development communication	Allocation for the implementation of district communication strategy	Lambussie	-	Increased public awareness on governance activities		√	√	√	10,000			DA	ISD
Culture for national development	Support the organization of Mafele festival	Lambussie	-	Support delivered				√	10,000			DA	ISD
Culture for national development	Create awareness of the importance	District wide	-		√	√	√	√	10,000			ISD/N CCE	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	of culture for development and enhance private sector participation												

4.2.8 GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
International relations	Support for surveillance across the border	Hamile and its environs		Reduced smuggling activities	√	√	√	√	5,000			DA	GIS/Customs/GPS

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the monitoring and evaluation arrangement in the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It outlines the goal and objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan, the purpose and the process of developing the M&E Plan. It also presents an M&E frame work (matrix) with clearly defined indicators and targets for performance tracking, Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format, Dissemination and Communications Strategy, Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix. and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

The M&E Plan is provides a roadmap on how M&E will be conducted. The plan will assist the District Assembly to measure progress towards achievement of the DMTDP goals and objectives in a structured way. It provides a clear direction on how specific activities and expected results of the DMTDP will be utilized. The plan incorporates components that will make it possible to understand the DMTDP, reflect and learn lessons from the implementation.

6.1: Justification for Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring involves a continues process or activities undertaken to assess whether planned programmes and projects have been implemented taken into consideration the location, time quality of work and delivery of resources. It involves performance tracking in the utilization of resources in project/programme implementation. Evaluation on the other hand is a systematic and objective examination or assessment of project or programme in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact in the light of specified objectives. Monitoring and evaluation aims at improving performance and achieving results.

The government of the Ghana is committed to effective public service delivery, strengthening government accountabilities to its citizens, ensuring that policy formulation and decision making are based on evidence and that results are achieved in relation to its growth and development targets. In view of this, the government of Ghana has over the years committed significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions designed to improve the welfare of all people living in Ghana. The need to know the extent of progress being made towards the achievement of the objectives of interventions through monitoring and evaluation is critical. M&E is the main instrument for assessing the extent to which government has done what it pledged to do within the context of its development policy framework and plans at the national, regional and districts levels respectively.

At the district level, Section 46, sub-section 3 of the local government act, 1993, (act462) established the district planning coordinating unit (DPCU) to assist the District Assembly (DA) to execute designated planning functions. The national development planning (systems) act, 1994, (act 480) defines the DPCU's planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and co-

ordination functions. To fulfill its M&E functions of the district, the DPCU shall perform the following roles and responsibilities

- 1) Develop and implement a comprehensive district M&E plan
- 2) Define development indicators for measuring change especially on gender equality or equity and other cross-cutting themes in the NDPF such as environmental, vulnerability, exclusion and social protection
- 3) Collect and collate feedback from the sub-district levels for preparation of the District APR
- 4) Facilitate dissemination and public awareness on NDPF, the Annual Progress Report and other documents from NDPF at district and sub-district levels
- 5) Provide support to GSS to undertake district level CWIQ and other national surveys and census
- 6) Produce District Annual Progress Reports and make recommendation for policy review
- 7) Conduct mid-term terminal evaluation of the DMTDP

6.2 Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and Evaluation is increasingly becoming a tool for accountability in projects/programmes management as it helps to assess impacts and results of programmes, identify gaps and institute new measures if there is the need. Monitoring enable the institution to gather information on specified indicators to track the use of resources and progress towards the achievement of stated goals, objectives and outputs for timely, effective and efficient management decisions.

Evaluation systematically and objectively assesses the design, implementation and results of on-going or completed project, programme or policy. Evaluation assesses the extent to which a project is achieving or has achieved its stated outcome/goals. It involves information gathering to inform judgment about project/programme or policy achievements and value. Effective M&E system therefore provides valuable feedback and lessons for continuous improvement of development policies and programmes.

Recognizing the fact that resource of the District Assembly continues to dwindle but with ever-rising expectations from citizens for better services, an option for the Assembly is to develop more cost-effective way of operating so that more can be done with the limited resources. It is also to complement government efforts to ensuring transparency and accountability in public sector financial management. As result, the district M&E Plan for the 2018-2021 DMTDP intends to shift emphasis from implementation-based to result-based M&E. This is to ensure that the district does not only facilitate the implementation of activities but assess if real changes have occurred following execution of development projects/programmes.

6.3: Process of developing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) adapted a participatory approach in the preparation of the M&E Plan for the 2018-2021 DMTDP. The process started with a stakeholder briefing meeting involving members of the DPCU, Heads of Decentralized Departments/Agencies and other interest groups. The session afforded the secretariat an opportunity to brief members on the M&E guidelines and stakeholder analysis for the preparation and implementation of the M&E plan. This meeting was followed with series of stakeholder discussion sessions leading to the development of a draft District M&E Plan for the

four year period (2018-2021). The draft Plan was further subjected to internal reviews where DPCU and other district stakeholder met discussed and revised the first draft of the M&E Plan. All amendments resulting from the discussions were made to the draft plan. The final M&E Plan was the produced for approval and onward implementation.

6.4: Stakeholders Analysis

A stakeholder in this context is referred to as a person, group or institution that has interest or can be affected either positively or negatively by our development policies or interventions (programmes/projects). Thus, assessing how an intervention has contributed to the achievement of results in improving lives of people will involve creating the right conditions to assess targeting questions, allocating sufficient resources, \finding appropriate facilitatorsand defining relevant methodologies. The identification and analysis of stakeholders will lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for M&E results.This will also ensure that, the M&E system considers the concerns of all stakeholders especially the voiceless and disadvantaged in the local communities.

Specifically, the identification and analysis of the district stakeholders sought to:

- Identify vulnerable/marginalized groups that are normally left out in the planning processes
- Increase effective interaction among key stakeholders
- Enhance the participation of all interested parties in the implementation of M&E Plan
- Ensure that potential risks, conflicts and constrains that could affect smooth implementation of the M&E Plan are avoided
- Increase demand and utilization of M&E results

The district stakeholders therefore, include all persons, groups, institutions that have interest or can be affected (positive or negative) by our development policies or interventions (projects/programmes) in the district.

The District M&E Stakeholders and their responsibilities are indicated in Table 6.1

Table 6. 1: Stakeholders’ Analysis

Stakeholders	Classification	Information Needs/Responsibilities	Involvement in M&E Activities
NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building	M&E plan preparation and M&E results dissemination
Local Government Service Secretariat	Primary	Technical Assistance Job analysis, management of service	M&E seminars/meetings, supervision, projects inspection and evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets	M&E seminars/meetings, supervision, projects inspection and evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
DACF Secretariat	Primary	Financial resources and advisory services	M&E seminars/meetings, supervision, projects inspection and evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
Regional	Primary	Technical assistance,	M&E plan preparation,

Coordinating Council		advisory services, capacity building, performance targets, planning and development coordination	evaluation, PM&E, data collection, M&E seminars/meetings, supervision, projects inspection and evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
District Assembly /Members	Primary	Decision making, by-laws, deliberation and adoption of plans, programmes/projects	M&E plan preparation, M&E seminars/meetings, supervision, projects inspection and evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
Parliament / Members of Parliament	Primary	Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects	M&E seminars/meetings, supervision, projects inspection and evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
Traditional Authorities (Chiefs/Queen Mothers)	Primary	Provision of lands for development interventions,	PM&E, M&E seminars/meetings, supervision, projects inspection and evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
Local communities	Primary	To demand accountability, Joint the DPCU to monitor projects and support data collection	PM&E data collection
Other Ministries Departments and Agencies	Primary	Guidelines, performance targets and advisory services	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination
Development Partners	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, financial and material resources, technical assistance	M&E seminars/meetings, supervision, projects inspection and evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
Researchers / Institutions	Secondary	Technical assistance	M&E Data collection and analysis
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability	Project inspection, dissemination and communication of M&E results
CSO's	Secondary	Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability	M&E seminars/meetings, supervision, projects inspection and evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
Local Financial Institutions	Secondary	Financial and material resources and technical assistance	Data collection, project inspections, reporting and dissemination of M&E results

6.5: M & E conditions and capacities

The District has an approved District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021 DMTDP) it intends to implement strictly. This simply means that only emergency cases would be given

attention. Also, there exist a functional DPCU with experienced and hardworking members. The District Assembly has assured the DPCU secretariat with a 1No. double cabin pickup to facilitate the performance of its functions effectively and efficiently. The membership of the DPCU is indicated in Table 6.2

Table 6. 2: The DPCU members

1	District Coordinating Director (Chairman)
2	District Planning Officer (Secretary)
3	District Budget Officer
4	District Director of Finance Department
5	District Director of Health Department
6	District Director of Department of Education, youth and sports
7	District Director of Agriculture
8	District director of social welfare and community development
9	District Director of the Department of Trade and Industry
10	District Director of Physical Planning Department
11	District Director of Works or District Engineer
12	District Director of Disaster Prevention and Management Department
13	District Director of natural resources conservation, forestry, game and wildlife department (EPA Officer)
14	Convener of the development planning subcommittee of the executive committee
15	Civil society representative (PRUDA)
16	A representative from Traditional Authority
17	District Information Officer (co-opted)
18	District Environmental Health Officer (Co-opted)
19	District Director, Youth Employment Agency (Co-opted)
20	District Manager, National Health Insurance scheme

The presence of Traditional Authorities, the Youth and Civil Society Organizations also play an important role as their participation in the monitoring of the 2018-2021 DMTDP will add value to the monitoring process and its policy outcomes. The Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations have contacts with the grassroots and are therefore well positioned to express their views and experiences of people whose needs the 2018-2021 DMTDP aims to address.

Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations are the source of independent and useful information and perspectives on how the DA and other key government officials are performing. On the whole, Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations can contribute to hold DAs more accountable and responsible for the delivery of goods and services. Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations are therefore involved in the various steps of preparing the M&E Plan and throughout its implementation.

Development Partners such as Action Aid Ghana, World Vision Ghana among others play a significant role in shaping and enhancing M&E at the district level. Their activities sometimes help in strengthening district-level institutional framework for evidence based planning, monitoring and evaluation. They also provide support to enhance capacity building in M&E for the preparation and implementation of the district M&E Plan.

6.6: Monitoring indicators and targets

Indicators are quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provide a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention or to help assess the performance of a development actor. The four main types of indicators; input, output, outcome and impact indicators would be used as a means of measuring the performance of the district in the implementation of the DMTDP. A Monitoring matrix of indicators, their baselines and targets is presented in table 6.3.

Table 6. 3: Monitoring/Results matrix

Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 1 : Policy Objective :Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development										
Create 40 new SMEs by 2021	Number of new SMEs created	outcome	80	90	100	110	120	Business type	Annual	NBSSI/REP
108 SMEs registered/formalize the operations	Number of SMEs registered or formalized	Outcome	92	120	150	180	200	Business type and locality	Annual	Budget unit/NBSSI
Objective 2: Expand opportunities for job creation										
Create 160 jobs from rural SMEs	Number of new jobs created by rural SMEs	output	40	80	120	150	200	Sex	Annual	NBSSI/REP
Create 280 jobs for vulnerable people by 2021	Number of vulnerable people employed under the Labour Intensive Public Works	output	920	920	1200	1200	1200	Vulnerability type	Annual	DA

	(GSOP)									
Objective 3: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
mefele festival for 2018,2019,2020 and 2021 organised	mefele festival for 2018,2019 ,2020 and 2021 organised	output	1	1	1	1	1	-	Annual	DA
Policy Objective 4: Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development										
200 farmers registrated and trained each year	No. of farmers registered and trained	Output	50	200	200	200	200	sex age	Annually	DoA, and DPCU
1200 farmers trained in pest & disease management and control yearly	No. of farmers trained in pest and disease managemene nt & control	Output	600	1200	1200	1200	1200	sex age	Annually	DoA, and DPCU
4 quarterly quality inspections in carried out year	No. of quarterly inspection conducted	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DoA, PPRS & EPA
Policy objective 5:Improve production efficiency and yield										
10 certified seed growers trained & support them in selected crops varieties	No. of seed growers trained	Output	0	1	3	3	3	sex	Annually	DoA, GIZ/EU, PPRS & SGA
80 FBOs in	No, of	Output	65	80	80	80	80	By commodities	Annually	DoA, &

market driven commodity production trained yearly	FBOs trained									GIZ/EU
58 communities Sensitize on planting for food and jobs, and for export and rural development yearly	No. of durbars organized No. of media programmes organized	Output	6 0	6 28	20 21	20 21	6 21	-	quarterly	DoA
2000 farmers registered for PF&J and PERD	No. of farmers registered for planting for food and jobs, and export and rural development	Outcome	789	2000	2000	2000	2000	sex age	Annually	DoA
monthly staff meetings organized	No. of staff meetings organized	Output	10	12	12	12	12		Monthly	DoA
quarterly stakeholders meeting organized	No. of meetings organized	Output	3	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DoA
120km feeder roads constructed	No. of km of feeder	Output	0	0	40	40	40	By communities	Annually	DA & Feeder Roads

	roads constructed									
quarterly DCACT meetings organized yearly	No. of DCACT meetings organized	Output	3	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DoA
875 groundnut farmers registered yearly	No. of groundnut farmers registered	Output	0	875	875	875	875	Sex age	Annually	DoA& DA
Increase in yield of selected crops	Change in yield of maize	outcome	(MT) 7,512	(MT) 7,888	(MT) 8,282	(MT) 8,696	(MT) 9,131	Sex	Annually	DoA
	Change in yield of rice	outcome	607	619	631	644	657	Sex	Annually	DoA
	Change in yield of sorghum	outcome	6,021	6,141	6,264	6,389	6,516	Sex	Annually	DoA
	Change in yield of millet	outcome	3,147	3,178	3,210	3,242	3,274	Male female	Annually	DoA
	Change in yield of yam	outcome	12,197	12,502	12,815	13,135	13,463	Male female	Annually	DoA
	Change in yield of G.nuts	outcome	16,023	16,824	17,665	18,548	19,475	Male female	Annually	DoA
	Change in yield of cowpea	outcome	6,999	7,174	7,353	7,537	7,725	Male female	Annually	DoA
Increase in yield	Change in	outcome	11,490	11,777	12,071	12,373	12,682	Male	Annually	DoA

of livestock	yield of cattle							female		
	Change in yield of sheep	outcome	11,173	11,592	12,027	12,478	12,946	Male female	Annually	DoA
	Change in yield of goats	outcome	27,568	28,946	30,393	31,913	33,509	Male female	Annually	DoA
	Change in yield of pigs	outcome	14,012	14,713	15,449	16,221	17,032	Male female	Annually	DoA
	Change in yield of Poultry	outcome	25,710	26,996	28,346	29,763	31,251	Male female	Annually	DoA
10Number extension officers recruited and posted	Extension officer farmer ratio	outcome	1:28,500	1:300	1:300	1:300	1:300	Male female	Annually	DoA
20No. dams/dugouts constructed by 2021	30No. dams/dugouts constructed	output	0	0	10	10	10	Dugouts Dams		

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
1No. Hostel facility constructed at LCDSHS within the plan implementation period	Number of Hostel facility constructed at LCDSHS	Output indicator	0	0	1	0	0		Quarterly	GES/DA
2000 units of Furniture provided to all SHS within the plan implementation period	Number of Furniture provided to all SHS	Output indicator	0	500	500	500	500		Quarterly	GES/DA
4 sensitization workshops for parents of children with SEN organized within the plan implementation period	Sensitization workshops for parents of children with SEN organized	Input indicator	1	1	1	1	1	Sex	Quarterly	GES/SW CD/NCC E/DA
My first at school organized in 30 schools yearly	Number of my first day at school organized.	Input indicator	1	1	1	1	1	By level	Annually	GES/DA

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinics organized yearly.	Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinics organized	Input indicator	0	1	1	1	1	Sex	Annually	GES/DA
Change in pupils performance in Science and Mathematics within the plan implementation period	Percentage change in people's performance in science and Mathematics.	outcome	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	Sex	Annually	GES/DA
Reading festival organized yearly.	Reading festival organized	Input indicator	1	1	1	1	1	Sex	Annually	GES/DA
10 KG infrastructure with ancillary facilities constructed and furnished within the plan implementation period	Number of KG infrastructure with ancillary facilities constructed and furnished	Output indicator	0	3	2	2	2		Annually	GES/DA
10No. 3-Units Classroom blocks	Number of 3-Units Classroom blocks	Output indicator	1	3	2	2	2		Annually	GES/DA

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
with ancillary facilities constructed and furnished within the plan implementation period	with ancillary facilities constructed and furnished									
4No. 6-Units Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities constructed and furnished within the plan implementation period	Number of 6-Units Classroom with ancillary facilities constructed and furnished	Output indicator	1	1	2	3	4		Annually	GES/DA
4 No. Teachers quarters rehabilitated within the plan implementation period	Number of Teachers quarters rehabilitated	Output indicator	3	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	GES/DA
3No. Teachers quarters constructed within the plan	Number of Teachers quarters constructed	Output indicator	0	0	1	1	1		Quarterly	GES/DA

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
implementation period										
4,000 dual desk supplied to basic schools within the plan implementation period	Number of dual desk supplied to basic schools	Output indicator	0	550	550	450	450		Quarterly	GES/DA
6 capacity building for SMC, organized yearly.	Number of SMC trained on roles in basic school management Organized	Input indicator	1	1	1	1	1	Gender	Quarterly	GES/DA
16 Quarterly DEOC meetings/ monitoring Organized within the plan implementation period	Number of DEOC meetings organized.	Input indicator	4	4	4	4	4	Sex	Quarterly	GES/DA
Mock Examination organized for BECE candidates yearly	A number of Mock Examination organized for BECE candidates	Input indicator	1	1	1	1	1	Sex	Annually	GES/DA
INSET organized for teachers yearly.	Number of INSET organized for teachers	Input indicator	1	1	1	1	1	Gender	Annually	GES/DA

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
CBE programme organized in 25 communities yearly.	Number of CBE programme organized.	Input indicator	18	18	25	25	25	Gender	Annually	GES/DA
At least 90% of CBA pupils transit to mainstream schools	Percentage change of pupils transited to mainstream schools	Outcome indicator	89.1	90%	90%	90%	90%	Sex	Yearly	GES/DA
12 Termly Monitoring exercises conducted within the plan implementation period	Number of monitoring visit	Input indicator	3	3	3	3	3	Gender	Quarterly	GES/DA
Gross Enrolment Rate - Primary - JSS - SSS	Change in total enrolment	Output	97.40% 70.40% 41.2%	97.4% 70.4% 41.2%	98% 75% 45%	100% 80% 47%	100% 85% 50%	Male Female Age	Annually	GES/DA
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools		Output	99.8%	99.8%	100%	100%	100%	Male Female Age	Annually	GES/DA
Gender Parity Index Primary JHS	The ratio of girls to boys	Outcome	1.04 1.15	1.1 1.1	1.1 1.1	1.1 1.1	1.1 1.1	Male Female Age	Annually	GES/DA

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
BECE pass rate	% change in performance of BECE	Outcome	35.6	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	Male Female Age	Annually	GES/DA
Policy Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Construct and furnish 6No. CHPS compounds	No. of CHPS Compounds constructed and furnished	Output	0	1	2	2	1		Annually	DHA, & DA
	No. of women receiving ANC services in their communities	Outcome	0	0	30	60	90	Ages	Half-yearly	DHA
3No. CHPS compounds provided with maternity units	No. of maternity units constructed	Output	0	1	-	1	1		Annually	DHA & DA
	No. of Pregnant women receiving skilled delivery at the communities	Outcome	0	30	60	70	120	Age	Annually	DHA
3 outreach points created in selected communities yearly	No. of outreach points created	Output	0	4	4	2	2	By Communities	Annually	DHA

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
8No. CHPS compounds connected to national GRID	No. of CHPS compounds connected to the national grid	Output	0	3	2	1	1		Annually	DA and DHA
Construct and furnish 1No. medical laboratory	1No. medical laboratory constructed and furnished	Output	0	0	1	0	0		Annually	DA/GHS
6No. Health facilities renovated	6No. health facilities and 6No. staff accommodation renovated	Output	0	1	4	4	3	Type of facilities	Annually	DA
6No. staff quarters renovated	No. of health staff accommodated near health facilities to respond to emergency services	Outcome	150	6	24	24	18		Annually	DA
20 midwives Sponsored and bonded	No. of midwives sponsored and bonded to work in the district	Output	0	0	10	5	5		Annually	DA
Skill delivery	% change in skill delivery	Outcome							Quarterly	GHS

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
8 physician assistants Sponsored and bonded	No. physician assistants sponsored and bonded to work in the district	Output	0	0	2	3	3		Annually	DA
Carry out campaign on malaria prevention	No. of durbars, stakeholders' meetings, and radio discussions held	Outcome	25	25	25	25	25	Sex and age	Annually	GHS
			7	7	7	7	7			
			3	4	4	4	4			
4No. motorcycles purchased for GHS	No. of Motorcycles provided to GHS	Output	0	1	1	2	0		Annually	GHS
Policy Objective 3: Strengthen healthcare management system										
quarterly monitoring and supervisory visits to health facilities carried out	No. of quarterly monitoring and supervisory visits conducted	Outcome	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	GHS
computers and accessories procured for data and information management	8No. of computers procured	Output	0	0	8	0	0		Annually	GHS
2No. health sector performance reviews organized yearly	No. of reviews organized	Output	2	2	2	2	2		Quarterly and Annually	GHS

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
health sector monthly/quarterly staff meetings organised	No. of monthly/quarterly staff meetings organised	Output	10	12	12	12	12		Monthly	GHS
			4	4	4	4	4			
monthly CWC support to health facilities and sub-districts	Monthly CWC support visits conducted	Output	12	6	8	8	8		Monthly	GHS
Policy Objective 4: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality										
1 No. 30 bed capacity ward Construct and furnish	1No. 30 bed capacity ward constructed and furnished	Output	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Annually	DA and DHA
children U2yrs vaccinated against preventable diseases	No. of children vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	Vaccine type	Annually	DHA
Maternal Mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Outcome	1	0	0	0	0	Home Health facility	Annually	DHA
Under-five mortality rate	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Sex	Annually	DHA

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	five per 1000 live births									
Policy Objective 5: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
Furnish Hamile port health facility	Hamile port health facility fully furnished	Output	0	0	0	1	0		Annually	DA and GHS
	No. of travellers receiving improved port health services at Hamile border	Outcome	8925	9044	9000	12000	15000	Sex	Annually	GHS
Sensitization organized for people on TB, CSM, cholera and other possible epidemics	No. of sensitization programmes held	Outcomes	30	30	30	30	30	Sex Age	Annually	GHS
special programs and HIV/AIDS celebrations organized	World AIDS day celebrated	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Sex Age	Annually	DA and GHS
	No. of people reached with HIV/AIDS message	Outcome	500	600	700	800	1000	Sex Age	Annually	GHS
Organise quarterly know your status to	No. of quarterly "Know your status"	Outcome	1	4	4	4	4	Sex Age	Annually	GHS

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
screen the general public and sensitize public on HIV/AIDS	organized yearly									
Organized quarterly durbars to educate communities on HIV and eliminate stigma associated with HIV/AIDS	No. of quarterly durbars organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Sex Age	Annually	GHS
Train 20 counsellors on HIV/AIDS	No. of trained counsellors on HIV/AIDS	Outcome	0	0	10	10	0	Sex Age	Annually	DA/GHS
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	Change in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	outcome	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0	Sex Age	Annually	GHS
newly posted staff and refresh old staff on TB control	No. of newly recruited staff trained	Outcome	50	70	70	70	70		Annually	GHS
World TB Day activities carried out	World TB day organized	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1		Annually	DA/GHS
quarterly active TB case searches carried out	No. of TB cases identified and put on treatment	Outcome	5	7	10	7	2	Sex age	Annually	GHS
refresher training organized for	Refresher training	Outcome	0	1	1	1	1		Annually	GHS

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Community-Based Surveillance Volunteers	for CBSV conducted yearly									
refresher training organized yearly for Clinicians to improve the index of suspicion	Refresher training for clinicians on index suspicion conducted yearly	Output	1	1	1	1	1		Annually	GHS
quarterly Epidemic management Committee meetings organized	Quarterly epidemic management committee meetings	Output	3	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	GHS
Policy objective 6: Ensure food and nutrition security										
breastfeeding weeks celebration organized	Breastfeeding week celebrated	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Sex age	Annually	GHS
	No. of caregivers reached with breastfeeding message	Outcome	500	600	700	800	1000	Sex age	Annually	GHS
health staff trained on infant and young child feeding	No. health staff trained on IYCF	Output	0	0	42	36	36		Annually	GHS
food demonstrations organized	No. of food demonstrations conducted	Output	6	10	12	15	20		Annually	GHS

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
health staff trained on community based management of acute malnutrition	No. health staff trained on CMAM	Output	0	0	42	36	36		Annually	GHS
quarterly active SAM case search conducted	No. of SAM cases identified and put on treatment	Outcome	163	171	120	100	80	Sex age	Annually	GHS
quarterly households and markets salty surveys carried out	Conducted quarterly households and market surveys	Output	0	1	4	4	4	Household Markets	Quarterly	GHS
Markets sensitization on handling of iodated salt.	No. of sensitization sessions organized	Outcome	0	1	4	4	4	Communities	Annually	GHS
Stunting	Prevalence of stunting among children 6-59 months									
Anaemia in pregnancy	Women 15-49 years with anaemia	Impact	54.8	50	45	40	35	Ages Trimester	Quarterly	DHA
Underweight	Prevalence of moderate and severe acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months	Impact	7.55	5.8	5.3	4.7	4	Age Sex	Quarterly	DHA
Exclusive breastfeeding	Infants 0-5 months exclusively breastfed	Impact	98.56	100	100	100	100	Age	Quarterly	DHA

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Vitamin A supplementation	Proportion of children 6-59 months with Vitamin A supplementation	Impact	85	85	85	100	100	Age	Quarterly	DHA
Low birth weight	Prevalence of infants weighing less than 2.5	Impact	7.3	7	6.5	6	5.1	Age Sex	Quarterly	DHA
Stunting	Proportion of children 6-24 months with low Hight for age	Impact	10.5	10	9	6	5	Age Sex	Quarterly	DHA
Policy Objective 7: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions										
Poverty mapping drawn in 58 communities within the plan implementation period	Number of poverty mapping drawn	output indicator	0	0	58	0	0	Sex	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/D A
50 groups formed in poorest communities within the plan implementation period	Number of groups formed	output indicator	5	0	10	20	20	Sex	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/B AC
50 groups trained on income generation	Number of groups	outcome	5	0	10	20	20	Sex	Quarterly	Dpt.

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
activities within the plan implementation period	trained on income generation activities									SWCD/BAC
50 groups trained on Financial management / business administration within the plan implementation period	Number of groups trained on Financial management/ business administration	Output				25	25	Sex	Quarterly	Dpt. SWCD/BAC
PolicyObjective 8: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
4 Stakeholder consultation meeting on the CFW/Juvenile Justice Policy annually.	Number of stakeholder consultation meetings organized	Input indicator	0	2	4	4	4	Sex	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/D A
58 communities sensitized on CFW/juvenile justice policy within the plan implementation period	Number of communities sensitized on CFW/juvenile justice policy	Output indicator	7	12	15	15	9	Sex Age	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/N CCE
34 schools and communities sensitized on child rights	Number of schools sensitized on child rights	Output indicator	3	6	10	10	6	Sex	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/N

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
rights and responsibilities within the plan implementation period	responsibilities									CCE
5 Child panel formed in the district within the plan implementation period	Number of child panel formed	output	0	1	1	1	2	Sex community	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/N CCE
Strengthen community base child protection system in 58 Communities within the plan implementation period	Number of Community base child protection system strengthen	outcome	5	10	11	12	10	Location	Quarterly	
PolicyObjective 9: Enhance the well-being of the aged										
Compiled and updated 1 Number database on the aged within the plan implementation period	Number of database on the aged compiled and updated.	Output indicator	0	1	1	1	1	Age Sex	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/D A
LEAP beneficiaries	Number of LEAP	Output	5	1	1	1	1	Age	Annually	Dpt.

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
in 58 communities sensitized on the effects of alcoholism within the plan implementation period	beneficiary communities sensitized on the effects of alcoholism	indicator						sex communities		SWCD/g GHS
58 communities sensitized on family and community care values within the plan implementation period	Number of communities sensitized on family and community care values	Output indicator	0	15	15	15	13	Age sex communities	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/D A
Policy objective 10: Promote economic empowerment of women										
Annual Sensitization workshop for key stakeholders (political parties, Chiefs, HODs, etc. on the relevance of equal gender representation in decision making organized.	Number of sensitization workshops organized	Output indicator	0	1	1	1	1	Sex organizations.	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/N CCE
4 capacity building Workshop on gender mainstreaming for	Number capacity building programmes	output indicator	0	1	1	1	1	Departments/organisations	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/D

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Gender stakeholders on representation in decision making organized annually.	organized for key stakeholders									A
55 women groups trained on income generation activities within the plan implementation period.	Number women groups trained on income generation activates	Output indicator	0	10	15	15	15	sex location	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/B AC
5 milling and fortification groups revamped within the plan implementation period	Number of milling and fortification groups revamped	Output indicator	0	0	2	3	0	sex	Annually	Dpt. SWCD/W FP
Objective 11: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes										
4 stakeholders review Meeting on gender roles organized within the plan period.	Number of stakeholder Meetings held.	output	2	1	1	1	1	Sex Units	quarterly	Dpt.SWC D/GES/N CCE
Girls in 3 SHS and 34 JHS mentored on leadership by female role models within the plan implementation	Number of Girls in 3 SHS and 34 JHS mentored on leadership by female role models	outcome indicator	0	5	10	10	12	Sex	Annually	Dpt.SWC D/GES

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
period										
39 schools and communities sensitized on gender roles within the plan implementation period	Number of schools and communities sensitized on gender roles	Outcome indicator	6	6	12	15	0	Community/Sex	Quarterly	Dpt. SWCD/GES/NCCE
Objective 12: strengthen social protection especially for children woman, persons with disability and the elderly										
Conduct 4 Monitoring on LEAP beneficiaries in a year	Number of LEAP beneficiary monitoring conducted.	Output indicator	1	1	1	1	1	Sex/communities	Quarterly	Dpt. SWCD/D A
LEAP beneficiaries data base in 58 communities updated annually.	Number of LEAP beneficiary update done annually	Outcome indicator	1	1	1	1	1	Sex/communities	Quarterly	Dpt. SWCD/D A
LEAP in 53 communities sensitized on nutrition within the plan implementation period	LEAP in 58 communities sensitized on nutrition	Outcome indicator	5	10	15	15	13	Sex	Quarterly	Dpt. SWCD/D A/GHS
58 communities sensitized against stigmatization of the vulnerable(Epilepsy,	Number of communities sensitized against stigmatization	Outcome indicator	5	10	15	15	13	Sex	Quarterly	Dpt. SWCD/D A/GHS

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
HIV AIDS etc. within the plan implementation period	vulnerable									
Objective 13: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country										
disability album updated within plan period	Number of disability albums updated	output	1	1	1	1	1	Community, disability type/	Annual	SW/CD/D A
District disable election organised within the plan implementation period.	Number of disable election organised.	output	0	0	1	0	0	Position	Annual	SW/CD/D A
52 disable people provided with Assistive devices.	Number of disable people provided with Assistive devices.	Output	0	5	15	20	10	Sex disability/ equipment	Annual	SW/CD/D A
75 disable people trained on income generation activities.	Number of disable people trained on income generation activities	output	0	50	75	75	75	Sex Activity	Annual	SW/CD/D A
50 disable people with equipment and tools for income generation.	Number of disable people assisted with equipment and tools for income	inputs	5	10	15	20	5	Sex/activity/ Tool	quarterly	SW/CD/D A

Development Dimension: Social Development										
Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	generation									
25 disable people supported in vocational/skills training throughout the plan period.	Number of disable people supported in vocational/skills training.	Output	4	5	10	10	0	Sex/training	Annual	SW/CD/D A
1No. rehabilitation centre constructed	Number of rehabilitation centre constructed.	Outcome indicator	0	0	0	1	0	-	Annual	SWCD/G HS.
3 number resource Centres constructed within the plan implementation period	Number of resource centres constructed	output	0	0	1	1	1	-	Annual	SW/CD/D A

Development Dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements										
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy objective 1: Protect existing forest reserves										
bye-laws on charcoal burning enforced	Number of communities that have enforced bye-laws on	Output	0	2	5	30	58	Communities	Quarterly	EPA/DPC U

Development Dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements										
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	charcoal									
100 anti-bush five volunteers trained each year	200 anti-bush five volunteers trained	Output	0	100	100	100	100	Communities	Annually	GFS/DoA
Policy Objective 2: Enhance climate change resilience										
58 communities sensitized on woodlot plantations on degraded lands	Number of communities sensitised	Output	0	13	15	15	15	Communities	Quarterly	GFS/DoA
Farmers sensitised and supported with climate resilient crop varieties	Proportion of farmers using climate resilient crop varieties	Outcome	30%	40%	60%	80%	90%	Sex	Annually	DoA
100 Farmers engaged on climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge and practices each year	Adoption rate of farmers on climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge and practices	Outcome	-	50%	70%	80%	90%	Sex	Annually	DoA
20 local contractors trained	Number of	Output	0	0	10	10	0	N/A	Annually	DWD/

Development Dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements										
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
on the provision of climate smart infrastructure	contractors trained on the provision of climate smart infrastructure									DPCU
Policy Objective 3: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services										
Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated	- Urban Roads (in km) - Feeder Roads (in km)	Output	0 58km	20km 120km	20km 120km	20km 120km	20km 120km	Communities	Quarterly	DWE
40km of new roads opened	Kms of roads opened	Output	0	10km	10km	10km	10km	Communities	Quarterly	DWE
7km of Lambussie town roads provided with bitumen surface	Kms of roads provided with bitumen surface	Output	0	0	7	0	0	Communities	Quarterly	DWE
Policy Objective 4: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Layout developed for Lambussie /Hamile	Number of sector schemes developed	Output	0	6	6	0	0	Communities	Quarterly	DWE

Development Dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements										
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
								Schemes		

Development dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 1 : Policy Objective : Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Capacity building programme organized for 38 assembly members annually on core government policies local governance	Number of assembly members trained annually	output	0	1	1	1	1	Government policy Local government issue	Annually	DCE/DCD
Capacity building programme organized for unit committee members and area councilors on their core functions	Number of unit committee members trained annually	output	0	1	1	1	1	Male female	Annually	DCE/DCD
4 area councils furnish/Equip the to execute their mandate	Number of area councils furnished/equi	output	0		2	2		Area councils	Quarterly	DPCU

Development dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	ped									
1no.200 seater conference hall for DA constructed	%of works completed	output	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
Fence wall constructed at DCD bungalow	%of works completed	output	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
PolicyObjective 2: Improve decentralized planning										
Draft DMTDP for 2022-2025 prepared	% of works completed							N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
Annual Action Plans prepared by November each year	Annual Action Plans prepared by November each year	output	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	Annually	DPO/DPCU
Fee fixing and composite budget prepared each year	Fee fixing and composite budget prepared each year	output	2	2	2	2	2		Annually	DBA/DP CU members
PolicyObjective 3: Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
Revenue collectors, accounts clerks, unit committee members trained on revenue mobilization	Number of Revenue collectors, accounts clerks, unit committee members	output	0	1	1	1	1	Area councils	Annually	DBA,DF O

Development dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	trained									
Revenue database updated	Revenue database updated	output	1	1	1	1	1	Revenue items	Annually	DBA/DF O
Landlords and rate payers sensitized on property rate annually	Change in % of revenue crewing from property rate	outcome	0	5	5	5	5	Area councils	Quarterly	DBA/DF O
cattle census conducted yearly	% change in revenue accruing from cattle rate	output	1	1	1	1	1	Area councils	Quarterly	DBA/DF O
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Proportion of NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Input	16,207.00	9,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	Development Partners	Quarterly	DBA/DF O
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	output	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N/A	Quarterly	DBA/DF O
10% growth in IGF yearly	% increase in IGF	outcome	8	10	10	10	10	N/A	Quarterly	DBA/DF O

Development dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
PolicyObjective 4: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels										
2No. performance reviews organized of AAPs annually	Number of reviews organized	output	1	2	2	2	2	Mid-year End of year	Annually	DPCU
3No. Sub-committees and General Assembly meetings organized each year	Number of General Assembly meetings organized	output	3	3	3	3	3	N/A	Quarterly	DCE/DCD
PRCC functional in the district	Number of complaints filed and actions taken each year	outcome	2	3	3	3	3	N/A	Quarterly	DCE/DCD
2No. town hall meetings organized each year	No. of town hall meetings organized	output	1	2	2	2	2	-	Annually	DCE/DCD
PolicyObjective 5: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination										
Routine quarterly monitoring carried each year	Number of quarterly monitoring with reports	output	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
2No. evaluations carried on the DMTDP	No. of evaluations carried	output	0	0	1	0	1	Mid-term End of program	Bi-annual	DPCU

Development dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
PolicyObjective 6: Enhance public safety and security										
1No. 4-unit offices constructed for fire station	% of completion	output	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
Public sensitization on the use of LPG gas and domestic fires prevention and management organized each year	number of communities sensitized	Outcome	2	10	10	10	5	Communities	Quarterly	DPCU
4No. DISEC meetings organized each year	No. of DISEC meeting held	output	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	Quarterly	DCE/DCD
Increased number of police personnel in the district	Police citizen ratio	outcome	1:4750	1:500	1:500	1:500	1:500	N/A	Quarterly	GPS DCE/DCD
PolicyObjective 7: Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes										
Enhanced internal control systems	Change in the number of adverse audit findings	Output	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	Internal Audit DCE/DCD
PolicyObjective 8: Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice										
1No. District Circuit Court constructed and furnished	% of completing	Output	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	DA
1No. 3-bedroom bungalow constructed for Circuit Court judge	% of completing	Output	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	Quarterly	DA

Development dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Indicator	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2017)	Targets 2018-2021				Data disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 9: Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development										
Quarterly DPCU/CSOs Engagement meetings organized	Number of DPCU/CSOs Engagement meetings held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	Quarterly	DA
Objective 10: Promote culture in the development process										
Mafele festival organized yearly	Mafele festival organized yearly	Output	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	Annually	DA
1No. pavilion constructed at the Lambussie Palace	% of completion	Output	0	1	0	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	DA
awareness creation organized on the importance of culture for development	No. of sensitization programmes organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Communities	Annually	DA

6.7 Arrangements for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results

6.7.1: Data collection

Data will be collected from two major sources; primary and secondary sources. The primary data collection will include but not limited to field surveys, interviews, site inspections observation etc. Reports of NGOs, CWSA, GSS, GHS, MOFAGHS etc would be the secondary data sources for data collection. Both quantitative and qualitative information would be gathered from demographic, socio-economic, revenue, expenditure and others aspects that may be requested by the DA, RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. The data would be categorised into:

1. Input data e.g. government transfers (DACF, DDF, GSOP, IGF etc.) and other transfers from development partners, MDAs, NGOs, etc.
2. Process data e.g. operations of the DPCU and sub-district structures, tendering and contract awards, compliance with audit recommendations, etc.
3. Output data (goods and services provided) e.g. projects constructed, crops and livestock produced, etc.
4. Outcome/impact data (changes in livelihood as a result of certain interventions) e.g. literacy rate, BECE results, infant mortality, etc.

Table 6.4 is the data collection matrix which would be used for data gathering.

Table 6. 4: data collection matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Create 40 new SMEs by 2021	December each year	Survey covering all the 40 SMEs	By product type and location	10% increase in SMEs
Registered/formalize the operations of 108 SMEs	December each year	Survey covering	By product type and location	50% of SMEs formalized
Create 160 jobs from rural SMEs	December each year	Survey covering	Agro processing Other SMEs	15% reduction in rural unemployment
Create 280 jobs for vulnerable people by 2021	December each year	Survey covering	Male female	30% increase in job for vulnerable people
Support the organization of mefe	December each year	Sample survey	N/A	20% increase in participation over 2017
Registration and training of 2000 farmers each year on GAP	December each year	Survey covering	Male female	10% increase in adoption rate
Training of 1200 farmers in pest & disease management and control yearly	December each year	Survey covering all the 1200 farmers	By product type and location	20% reduction in losses associated with pest & disease
10 certified seed	December	Survey covering	Maize	20% increase in

Indicator	Data collection period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
growers trained & supported them in selected crops varieties	each year	all the 10 certified seed growers	Cowpea	maize seed production 10% increase in cowpea seed production
80 FBOs trained in market driven commodity production yearly	December each year	Survey covering all 80 FBOs	production Agro processing	10% increase in market driven commodity production
58 communities Sensitized on planting for food and jobs, and for export and rural development yearly	December each year	Survey covering	Communities	20% increase in beneficiary farmers
30 No dams /dugouts constructed	December each year	Site inspection	Dams dugouts	50% coverage of communities dams
Facilitate the construction of 120km feeder roads	December each year	Site inspection	Communities	5% increase in km of feeder roads
Organize quarterly DCACT meeting	December each year	Survey covering	N/A	1 factory operational
Registration of 875 groundnut farmers yearly	December each year	Survey covering all 875 groundnut farmers	Male female	30% of beneficiary farmers are females
Increase in yield of selected crops	January each year	Sample survey	Maize Millet Rice sorghum Groundnuts Cowpea	2 tonnes per hectare 5% increase in yield from 2017 5% increase for males, and 3% for females
Increase in yield of livestock	January each year	Sample survey	Cattle Sheep Goats Pigs	5% increase in yield of livestock
4000 furniture supplied	January 2019 - 2021	Site inspection Logistics records	Mono desk Dual desk	90% schools with adequate furniture
My first day in school organized in 30 schools yearly	October 2018 – 2021	- Interviews - Observation	KG 1 Primary 1	5% increase in enrolment from 2017

Indicator	Data collection period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
		-		
18 CBE classes organized yearly.	March, June, September and December each year	- Observation - Survey covering all 18 classes - interviews	Boys and Girls	20% decrease in out of school children from 2017
At least 90% of CBA pupils mainstream into regular schools	October, 2019 - 2021	-survey in all the schools	Boys and Girls	90% transition rate
10 KG infrastructure with ancillary facilities constructed and furnished within the plan implementation period	March, June, September December each year	Site inspection /observation	Communities Schools	70% of KGs with infrastructure from the current 40%
10No. 3-Units Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities constructed and furnished	March, June, September and December each year	Site inspection, /observation	Communities	Increase access by 5% from 2017
10No. 6-Units Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities constructed and furnished within the plan implementation period	March, June, September December each year	Site inspection /observation	Communities Schools	Increase access by 5% from 2017
4 No. Teachers quarters rehabilitated within the plan implementation period	March, June, September December each year	Site inspection /observation	Communities Schools	10% reduction in teacher absenteeism
3No. Teachers quarters constructed within the plan implementation	March, June, September December	survey of all schools	Communities Schools	10% reduction in teacher absenteeism

Indicator	Data collection period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
period	each year			
4,000 pieces of furniture supplied to basic schools within the plan implementation period	March, June, September December each year	survey of all schools	Communities Schools	
16 Quarterly DEOC meetings/ monitoring Organized within the plan implementation period	March, June, September December each year	survey of all schools	N/A	
Mock Examination organized for BECE candidates yearly	July each year	survey of all schools	Schools	10% increase in BECE performance from 35% in 2017
INSET organized for teachers yearly.	December each year	survey of all schools	Male female	
Gross Enrolment Rate - Primary - JSS - SSS	September each year	survey of all schools	Male Female Age	100% GR
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	September each year	survey of all schools	Male Female	90% NAR
Gender Parity Index Primary JHS	September each year	survey of all schools	Male Female	1:1
BECE pass rate	August each year	Secondary data from WAEC	Male Female	15% improvement over 2017 performance
Capacity building programme organized for 38 assembly members annually on core government policies local governance	March, June, September and December each year	Survey covering all assembly members	Elected Appointees Electoral areas	
Capacity building programme organized	March, June,	Survey covering all unit	Electoral areas	

Indicator	Data collection period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
for unit committee members and area councilors on their core functions	September and December each year	committee members		
4 area councils furnish/Equip to execute their mandate	March, June, September and December each year	Survey covering all the 4 area councils	Area councils	100% of works completed
1No.200 seater conference hall for DA constructed	March, June, September and December each year	Site inspection	N/A	100% of works completed
Poverty mapping in 58 communities within the plan implementation period	January – December in 2019	Surveys & Interviews	Male Female	Community Poverty ranking
50 groups formed in poorest communities within the plan implementation period	December, 2020 & December, 2021	Study groups/ Focus group discussions	Sex/community	50 Groups formed in poorest communities for targeting
50 groups trained on income generation activities within the plan implementation period	January 2019, January 2020 & January, 2021	Participatory observation & interviews	Sex/Community	Build capacity of target group
Trained 50 groups on Financial management/business administration within the plan implementation period	October 2018, October 2019, October 2020 & October 2021	Interviews Observation	Sex/Community	50 Number of groups trained on financial management.
4 Stakeholder consultation meeting on the CFW/Juvenile Justice Policy organized annually	January 2019, January 2020 & January, 2021	Interviews	Sex/ Departments/ organizations	4 Number of stakeholder meetings on CFW & Juvenile justice policy held annually

Indicator	Data collection period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
58 communities sensitized on CFW/juvenile justice policy within the plan implementation period	January 2019, January 2020 & January, 2021	Interviews & Focus group discussion	Sex/communities	58 Number of communities sensitized on CFW & Juvenile justice policy throughout the plan period.
34 schools and communities sensitized on child rights and responsibilities within the plan implementation period	January 2019, January 2020 & January, 2021	survey & Observation	Sex/Schools communities	34 communities and schools sensitized on child rights and responsibilities
5 Child panel formed in the district within the plan implementation period	January 2019, January 2020 & January, 2021	Interviews & Observation	Sex/Communities	5 number of child panels formed district wide within the plan period.
Strengthen community base child protection system within the non-formal institutions of 58 Communities within the plan implementation period	January 2019, January 2020 & January, 2021	Observation, Interviews & Focus group discussion	Sex/communities	Community base child protection system in 58 communities strengthen
Compiled 1 Number database on the aged within the plan implementation period	January 2019, January 2020 & January, 2021	Interviews & Observation	Sex/communities	Aged data base created
LEAP beneficiaries in 58 communities sensitized on the effects of alcoholism within the plan implementation period	July, 2019, July, 2020 & July, 2021	Interviews & Observation	Sex/communities	LEAP beneficiaries In 58 communities sensitized on effects of Alcoholism.
58 communities sensitized on family and community care	December, 2019 December,	Observation, Interviews & Focus group	Sex/communities	58 communities sensitized on family and

Indicator	Data collection period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
values within the plan implementation period	2020 December, 2021	discussion		community care values.
Annual sensitization workshop for stakeholders on the relevance of equal gender representation in decision making organized within the plan implementation period	April 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews	Sex / Communities	4 number of stakeholder meeting held throughout the plan period.
4 Capacity building Workshop for key stakeholders on gender mainstreaming and Gender representation in decision making organized annually	May, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews	Sex/ organizations	4 number capacity building workshop organized for key stakeholders annually
55 women groups trained on income generation activities within the plan implementation period	December, 2019, 2020 2021	Interviews & Focus group discussion	Sex/communities	55 women group trained on income generation activities throughout the plan period.
5 milling and fortification groups revamped within the plan implementation period	December, 2019 & 2020	Observation, Focus group discussion & interviews	Sex/communities	5 number milling and fortification group revamped.
4 stakeholder Meeting on gender roles organized within the plan implementation period	February, 2019, 2020 & 2021	interviews	Sex/organization	4 stakeholder meetings organized within the plan period.
Girls in 3 SHS and 34 JHS mentored on leadership by female role models within the plan implementation period	December, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Focus group discussion & interviews	Sex, level	Number of girls in 3 SHS and 34 JHS mentored on leadership.
39 schools and communities sensitized on gender roles within the plan	July, 2018, 2019, 2021 & 2021	Interviews	Sex, communities, Schools.	39 Number of schools and communities sensitized on

Indicator	Data collection period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
period				gender roles
Conduct 4 Monitoring exercises on LEAP beneficiaries annually	December, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews	Sex, communities	4 number monitoring on LEAP beneficiary community each year.
LEAP beneficiaries data base of 58 communities updated annually	December, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews & observation	Sex, communities	58 LEAP community data base updated.
58 LEAP beneficiary communities sensitized on nutrition annually	December, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews & observation	Sex, communities	58 Number of LEAP communities sensitized on nutrition
58 communities sensitized against stigmatization of the vulnerable(Epilepsy, HIV AIDS etc.	December, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews & observation	Sex, communities	58 communities sensitized
Disability album of 58 communities updated annually	July, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews & observation	Sex, communities	Disability album updated
District disable election organised within the plan implementation period	March, 2020	Interviews	Sex, communities	District disable election organised
Provide 52 disable people with Assistive devices within the plan implementation period	December, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews	Sex, communities & disability	52 disable people with Assistive devices
75 PWDs trained on income generation livelihoods within the plan implementation period	November, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews, focus group discussion & observation	Sex, communities & disability	75 PWDs trained on income generation livelihoods
50 PWDs assisted with equipment and tools for business start ups within the plan implementation period	December, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews, focus group discussion & observation	Sex, communities & disability	50 PWDs assisted with equipment and tools for business start ups

Indicator	Data collection period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
25 PWDs supported to acquire vocational/technical skills within the plan implementation period	December, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Interviews	Sex, communities & disability & skill	25 PWDs supported to acquire vocational/technical skills
3 resource Centre constructed within the plan implementation period	December, 2021	Site inspection/visits	Location	3 resource Centre constructed
Construct a one number rehabilitation centre within the plan implementation period	December, 2021	Site inspection/visits	Location	one number rehabilitation constructed

6.7.2: Data collation

This will involve bringing together of the data collected from the various sources to be presented in a manageable form in order to enable easy interpretation and analysis. The collation process will involve summarizing and tabulating the information. The DPCU would therefore collate all the M&E data in the district including those gathered by the decentralised departments/agencies and CSOs.

6.7.3: Data validation

Data validation is a process that ensures the delivery of clean and clear data to the programs, applications and services using it. It checks for the integrity and validity of data that is being inputted to different software and its components. Data validation ensures that the data complies with the requirements and quality benchmarks. As such, all the data collected would be reviewed with stakeholders before and after collation. A data validation forum would be organised to ensure that the data is devoid of errors and inconsistencies.

6.7.4: Data analysis and use of the results

Data collected in its raw form is meaningless until it has been transformed through analysis to information, which is meaningful and useful to audience. Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions and supporting decision making. There are a number of tools and statistical software that can be used for data analysis. For the purpose of this plan, the Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) and excel would be used for the analysis of data. The analyzed data would be presented in a form of tables, graphs, charts for easy appreciation.

The data would be analysed to show the results being produced by each project. Data analysis will further show how the district is performing with regards to all the indicators (core and district specific) and the critical areas of concern for the general public. Each indicator would be examined and the appropriate action taken to address the findings. Once an indicator has been highlighted for concern, further exploration would be taken on that issue. The analysis

would report on the progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives and targets of the DMTDP and the SDGs so that lessons learned can be fed into the district action plans and the next DMTDP.

6.8: Reporting arrangements

After each monitoring exercise, project actors, communities and sector departments involved would be made aware of the key observations and findings. DPCU would also brief the DCE. Presiding Member and other DA actors on progress of work, observations and gaps identified to allow all stakeholders to take the necessary actions that would be required before the next monitoring exercise.

Two types of M&E reports would be prepared for dissemination to stakeholders. These include Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. Whilst quarterly reports will report on all the M&E activities carried out within the quarter, the Annual Progress Reports would sum up all the M&E activities in the year.

The quarterly progress reports would be submitted to the National Development Planning Commission through the Regional Coordinating Council not later than 30th of the ensuing month of each quarter whilst the annual progress report is submitted not later than 30th of February each year. The M&E reports would also be shared with community members, CSOs, traditional council and other relevant stakeholders. The proposed format for the quarterly and annual progress reports is shown below:

6.8.1: Proposed Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

Name of the District Assembly:.....

Time period for the M&E report:.....

Introduction

Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP

Purpose of the M&E for the stated period

Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

Programme/Project status for the quarter or year

Update on funding sources and disbursements

Update on indicators and targets

Update on critical development and poverty issues

Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations

Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

6.9: Dissemination and Communication strategy

The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan was a collaborative effort of stakeholders within and outside the District. Therefore to ensure successful implementation of the plan the same level of co-operation and collaboration from all stakeholders is required. In view of this, the DMTDP will need to be disseminated and communicated to all stakeholders so as to ensure effective implementation of the programmes and projects in the plan.

This part of the plan therefore presents information on the communication and dissemination strategies the district intend to use to facilitate the dissemination of the DMTDP, Creation of awareness on the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities and promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District.

Dissemination here involves the process of ensuring that the M&E reports are shared with relevant stakeholders in the development process. To this end, copies of the Annual Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports would be forwarded to the RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. Also, there is the need to communicate the plan and its implementation process to the beneficiaries of the plan and the general public. Therefore, the content of these reports would be communicated with the DA and other stakeholders at the sub-district and community levels to increase the accountability and transparency of the DA as well as displaying commitment to development and poverty reduction.

Some of the dissemination and communication techniques that would be used include:

1. Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local news media e.g. local FM stations, local newspapers, etc.
2. Meeting with traditional authorities, representatives of area councils and other opinion leaders and tasking them to take the messages back to their communities
3. Holding workshops and community meetings at central locations throughout the District.

There would be reports to inform the DA about the dissemination and communication, so that lessons learned can be applied to planning and decision making by the DCE, DA and other district authorities. Table 6.5 presents communication matrix for the plan.

Table 6. 5: Communication matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Organise 2 Public hearing on the DMTDP	Input gathering	Community members, traditional authorities, CSOs etc	Stakeholders meeting	Annually	DCE DPCU
Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, traditional authorities etc	Community durbars, community stakeholders meeting	Quarterly	DCD/DPO
Organise 4 Mid-Year Performance reviews on MTDP	Performance tracking on MTDP	Departmental Heads, Area council Reps, Traditional authorities, CSOs and RCC.	Stakeholders meeting	Half yearly	DCD/DPCU
Organise 4 annual reviews on the MTDP	Performance tracking on MTDP	Departmental Heads, Area council Reps, Traditional	Stakeholders meeting	Annually	DCD/DPCU

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
		authorities, CSOs and RCC.			
Organise 4 Town/Area Councils meetings annually on the MTDP		Community members, traditional authorities Assembly members etc	Community durbars, community stakeholders meeting	Annually	DPCU
Performance reviews	Access performance on MTDP	Departmental Heads, Area council Reps, Traditional authorities, CSOs and RCC.	Meetings	Half yearly Annual	DCD/DPCU
Accountability forum (Town hall meetings)	Social Accountability and feedback	Community members, traditional authorities, CSOs, HODs	Town hall meetings	Annually	DCE/DPCU
Radio discussion on DMTP	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community Members	Radio discussion	Half yearly	DPCU
Creation and management of district Website.	To create awareness on the DMTDP and other development issues	The general public	Website management	Routine	DPCU Unit.

6.10: Development evaluation

One of the key features of the district development effort is a strong commitment to conducting evaluations. Evaluation is a process that critically examines a program. It involves collecting and analyzing information about a program's activities, characteristics, and outcomes. The purpose of this evaluation is therefore to make judgments about a program, to improve its effectiveness, and/or to inform programming decisions. This is important because it will help to improve program design and implementation and also demonstrate the program's success or progress (impact). Aside this, in both the public and private sectors, stakeholders often want to know whether the programs they are funding, implementing, voting for, receiving or objecting to are producing the intended effect hence the need for evaluation.

6.10.1: The evaluation process

The following key steps would be followed when conducting an evaluation:

- 1) Assess the need for an evaluation (provide the background).
- 2) Develop clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation
- 3) Determine the type of evaluation to undertake
- 4) Specify the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation
- 5) Identify and analyze stakeholders
- 6) Consider the costs involved – draw a budget
- 7) Prepare the Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreement based on items 1 to 4. The preparation of the evaluation exercise starts with the elaboration of the TOR.
- 8) Discussion of the TOR with key stakeholders
- 9) Recruit a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, Act 914 of 2016.
- 10) Commission the evaluation
- 11) Disseminate the results and act on the findings and recommendations

6.10.2 Types of evaluations to use

The District Planning Coordinating Unit would conduct two main evaluations, thus Mid-term and end of programme (terminal) evaluations of the DMTDP. A mid-term evaluation would be carried out approximately at the middle of the implementation of the project or programme and then finally, terminal evaluation would be carried out at the end of the project or programme. The evaluation would assess the performance of each policy goal and interventions to ascertain if the intervention has achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the interventions. The DPCU would further examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects with reference to Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021 NMTDP). These evaluations will improve decision making and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

Other forms of evaluations would include prospective evaluation and the annual performance reviews. Prospective evaluations would be done before the implementation of each intervention. The objective is to determine the feasibility of the intervention e.g: appraisals, needs assessments and feasibility studies. An internal evaluation would be conducted by the DPCU on the reviews and prospective evaluations while the external evaluation is conducted by consultants recruited by to assess the impacts of the programme.

Table 6. 6: Evaluation matrix

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data collection methods
	Main	Sub questions			
Relevance	How relevant was the DMTDP to the Development needs of the people?	To what extent are the objective of the DMTDP still valid in terms of beneficial needs, country policies sand global priorities?	The extent to which the activities are suited to local and national development priorities and policies and to global agenda?	Annual progress report from various department	Desk review Field Surveys Focus group discussion Key informants interview.
Efficiency	Were resources cost effectively combined in terms of inputs and process to produce expected outputs and outcomes?	a. Were the programme and projects implemented in the most efficient way compared to other alternatives? b. were there allocations/productions efficiency?	The extent to which results have been delivered with the least costly resources possible also called cost effective or efficacy?	Reports from Ghana Statistical Service. Annual Progress from the various department and agencies	Desk review Field Surveys Focus group discussion Key informants interview
Effectiveness	What are the contribution the results of programme/projects towards the achievement of the overall goal of the plan?	a. To what extent have the process objectively likely to be achieved. b. To what extent were the projects outputs delivered? c. What are the major factors affecting the achievement of the project objectives?	To what extent to which he results have been achieved or how likely they are achieved?	Reports from Ghana Statistical Service. Annual Progress from the various department and agencies	Desk review of annual progress reports pf various department. Field Surveys Focus group discussion Key informants interview
	Will the beneficiary communities be	How will the project function after	The participation rate of the people	Quarterly M&E report	Observation, Community meetings.

Sustainability	able to sustain the effects (positive) after the end of the project?	funding/assistance end?	during the project execution.		Focus Group Discussions.
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6.11: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Participatory M&E (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society.

The Lambussie District Assembly recognizing the significant roles of stakeholders in her development discourse has adopted the PM&E approach in the development and implementation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP. The goal of our participatory M&E system is to recognize what works, what does not work, and why, and create a feedback mechanism that directly connects our project performance with community expectations and goals.

The Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) system is designed to recognize and include our communities, CSOs, sector departments and agencies as important stakeholders in data collection and evaluation. It expands the notion of accountability to answer not only whether the District Assembly and its departments are fulfilling the terms of the funding they receive, but also whether they are fulfilling the needs and aspirations of the communities they serve. The Participatory M&E system also requires including community voices in monitoring and evaluation, and building the capacity of stakeholders to become active partners in this process.

6.11.1: Participatory PM&E method / tools to use.

The District Assembly through its DPCU will employ a number of Participatory PM&E method /tools to enable accomplish this goal. Some of which include; the Participatory Rural Appraisal, Citizen Report Card, Community accountability notice boards and the Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys. In the process, focus group discussions, site inspections, site meetings, review sessions would be used.

6.11.2: Participatory PM&E stakeholders

The DPCU in its M&E stakeholder analysis identified a wide range of stakeholders. For the purpose of this PM&E, the following stakeholders and interest groups would be part of the exercise.

- ✦ Heads of decentralised departments
- ✦ Representatives from traditional authorities
- ✦ Representatives from Civil Society Organizations
- ✦ Representatives from FBOs
- ✦ Assembly members
- ✦ Representatives from religious organizations
- ✦ Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
- ✦ Association of PWD
- ✦ Other interest groups (who may have interest in specific interventions)

6.11.3: How the PM&E would be carried out

The DPCU will develop terms of reference for the facilitator or consultant if any, to provide guide and direction to the process. Capacity building training would also be organised for the team to carry out the PM&E. The District through its DPCU will carry out one participatory monitoring on the development projects and programmes each quarter. Other PM&E channels include DPCU/CSOs engagement meetings, project site meetings, project site inspections, town hall meetings, etc.

Findings and results from the PM&E would be compiled into reports and shared with stakeholders NDPC, MDAs and other interest groups. Also, results dissemination fora would be organised at the sub-district and district levels to generate feedback to enhance effective development planning and programming.

Annex 1

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: Lambussie District Assembly

Region: Upper West Region

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: Lambussie

Venue: Lambussie Youth Center

Date: 26th June, 2018

Introduction:

The Development Planning System in Ghana recognizes community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning. In pursuance of this objective, Section 3, subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994, Act 480, spells out the main tenets of community participation.

In fulfilment of the above, the Lambussie District Assembly organized two main public hearings during the preparation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP. The first public hearing was organized at the area council level after the data collection and needs assessment to validate the issues. The second public hearing (major) was then at the District level after the draft plan was developed. This was an opportunity for stakeholders to make their inputs for finalization and submission to the NDPC. This report therefore presents information on the major public hearing organized on 25th June, 2018 at Lambussie Youth Center.

Sermons for the meeting:

Invitation letters were issued to all stakeholders on the 7th -8th of June, 2018. Local radio announcements were also made on the 9th June, 2018 to give the event more publicity

Special/interest groups & individuals invited:

The following members were invited to the programme:

- ✦ District Chief Executive
- ✦ Assembly members, area council representatives

- ✦ Chairmen and members of the Town/Area Councils
- ✦ All DPCU Members
- ✦ Chairman of the DAs Development Planning Sub-Committee
- ✦ Traditional authorities: chiefs, queen mothers, sub-chiefs, community heads.
- ✦ NGOs, private industrial enterprise groups, business associations and other civil society organizations
- ✦ Government agencies, departments, corporations
- ✦ Recognized religious bodies, voluntary and youth associations, women's groups and cultural organizations, and political party-representatives etc. Opinion leaders, influential individuals, interested persons etc.
- ✦ Regional Planning Coordinating Unit.

Participation at the hearing:

Participation at the hearing was massive, as it recorded 245 participants made up of 118 females and 127 males. Out of his number, 38 chiefs and sub-chiefs participated in the hearing.

Medium of communication at the hearing:

To ensure effective participation of all, two main languages were used including Sisale and Dagaare. This was to give equal opportunity to all participants who were made up of Sisala spoken and Dagaare spoken groups.

Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

- ✦ There was a general consensus on the need to have a district hospital
- ✦ The ineffectiveness of the NHIS and the need to have autonomous scheme in the district
- ✦ Representatives of the Association of People with Disability re-echoed their concern on the destruction of their gardens by animals and appealed to the DA to ensure that the fencing of their gardens which is captured in the DMTDP is carried out at Karni.
- ✦ Concerns on road network across the district and the need to fix them in the plan.

Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

- ✦ Location of some projects eg one village one dam initiative
- ✦ Some Assembly members raised concerns that issues in their electoral areas were not captured in the plan

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

On the issue of the construction of the dams, it was agreed that every electoral area (the 25) should at least one of the proposed 30 dam/dugouts in the plan. It was however, on condition that, the area was suitable for dam construction.

The District Planning Officer also appealed the aggrieved Assembly members to exercise restraint for development he noted is a gradual process. He told them that the Community Action Plans that were prepared were not to be solely financed by the district Assembly but from other development partners. He assured them he continue advocacy with CSOs and other development partners to intervene in the areas that were left out.

Conclusion:

Generally the public hearing was successfully carried out with massive participation from all segment of the society. Significant inputs were made by stakeholders and the representatives from the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit.

Signature of:

DCE:

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DCD:

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Presiding Member of DAs:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Signature of Planning Officer: