

SISSALA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN,

2018-2021



GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**MPCU
2018**

**APPROVAL OF THE 2018-2021 MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

At a meeting held onthe Sissala East
Municipal Assembly discussed and approved the Medium Term Development Plan and is hereby
submitted for your further action, please.

.....
**PRESIDING MEMBER
(HON. LURI TOHARI JUAH)**

.....
**SECRETARY TO THE ASSEMBLY
(VICTOR SABOG-MOORE)**

The DMTDP should follow the outline below:

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- 1.1 Description of the vision, mission, core values and functions.
- 1.2 Analysis of the performance under GSGDA II (2014-2017).
- 1.3 Analysis of current sector development situation and profile of the MA.
- 1.4 A summary of key development gaps identified from the situation analysis.

Chapter 2: Prioritised development issues linked to NMTDP (2018-2021):

- 2.1 Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy
- 2/2 Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
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- 2.4 Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions
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Chapter 3: Development Projections, Adopted Goals, sub-goals, Objectives and Strategies

- 3.1 Projected development requirements for 2018-2021.
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- 4.1: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes for 2018-2021.
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Chapter 5: Annual Action Plan from 2018 to 2021

- 5.1 Annual Action Plan developed as a basis for the MA Budget

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- 6.1 Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets.
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- 6.3 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format.
- 6.4 Dissemination and Communications Strategy.
- 6.5 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix.
- 6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is almost impossible for one person to successfully complete a four-year development plan like this without receiving support from others. The Sissala. East Municipal Assembly therefore sincerely acknowledge the invaluable contributions of Community Members, Hon. Assembly members, Urban/Zonal Councillors, Departments/Units/Agencies of the Municipal Assembly, chiefs and opinion leaders especially our Formal DCEs in the preparation of this plan.

Our special thanks goes to the GIZ/EU MOAP programme for the immense financial and technical support received; which assisted greatly at the community level needs assessment process and the development of spatial base maps.

The MPCU is also highly indebted to the RPCU, especially Mr. Baba H. Osman, the Chief Regional Economic Planning Officer, who provided an authoritative and up-to-date supervision of the plan preparation..

Also critical are the guidelines and technical backstopping from NDPC which has shaped our discussions and write ups in this plan. We say a very big thank you while welcoming our further comments and suggestions on this Draft Plan.

Most importantly, our sincere thanks goes to our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ for his grace and mercies that we continue to enjoy in diverse ways.

Lastly, we thank all MPCU members; which was the Plan preparation team, for the sleepless night in producing the needed information.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

SEMA	-	Sissala East Municipal Assembly	
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan	
MTDPF	-	Medium Term Development Policy Framework	
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy	
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy	
REP	-	Rural Enterprises Project	
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations	
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination	
JHS	-	Junior High School	
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Ratio	
SMCs	-	School Management Committees	
PTAs	-	Parent-Teacher Associations	
TB	-	Tuberculosis	
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme	
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections	
ITNs	-	Insecticide Treated Nets	
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Services	
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit	
STWSSP	-	Small Town Water Supply	
MWST	-	Municipal Water Sanitation Team	
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation	/
MA	-	Municipal Assembly	
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Enterprises	
DACF	-	District Assemblies Common Fund	
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries	
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds	
GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme	
CSWP	-	Community Water and Sanitation Plan	
EU	-	European Union	
AAIG	-	Actionaid Ghana	
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation	

FOMWAG	-	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Ghana
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DDHS	-	Director of Health Service
TBAs	-	Traditional Birth Attendants
MHMT	-	Municipal Health Management Team
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
NACP	-	National Aids Control Programme
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
WFP	-	World Food Programme
CEPS	-	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
SADA	-	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
YARO	-	Youth Action for Reproductive Order
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
NYEP	-	National Youth Employment Programme
CHRAJ	-	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
WAJU	-	Women and Juvenile Unit
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
VRA	-	Volta River Authority
MDAs	-	Ministries Departments and Agencies
RCC	-	Regional Coordinating Council
DADU	-	District Agricultural Development Unit
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GSGDA II	-	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda ii
DOFA	-	Department of Food and Agriculture
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency

MHMT	-	Municipal Health Management Team
NSS	-	National Service Scheme
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
MORT	-	Ministry of Roads and Transport
MOI	-	Ministry of Information
DDF	-	District Development Fund
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
MEHU	-	Municipal Environmental Health Unit
DSWCD	-	Department of Social Welfare and community Development
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MDPO	-	Municipal Development Planning Officer
MFO	-	Municipal Finance Office
MBO	-	Municipal Budget Officer

PREFACE

The 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan for Sissala East Municipal is the result of three main series of dialogue held at Community, Urban/Zonal council Level and at the centre of the Municipality, Tumu. The first series of workshops involved organising community level planning sessions to gather needs and aspirations for the development of the community Action Plans (CAPS). These CAPS were later validated and harmonised at the Urban/Zonal Council levels to produce the Council's plans and then grouped into the various thematic goals.

These prioritised council plans were further matched against the top priorities of the various sectors of the economy and then finally aligned to Government policies directions. The draft MTDP was then presented for hearing in May, 2018 at the Centre of the Municipality, Tumu and necessary adjustments dully done. Participants at the public hearing forum included Assembly persons, chiefs ,opinion leaders and development partners from all the Area Councils. Representatives of interests groups, faith based organizations and trade associations At the end, the MPCU is confident that the plan clearly reflect the felt needs and aspirations of the entire Municipality.

It also contain an Indicative Financial stratagem that mapped out how to mobilise and utilise financial resources; communication strategy to mobilise support and a comprehensive M&E framework for the implementation of the MTDP.

It is my sincere belief that, with the required financial partnership, a solid technical backstopping and teamwork from all development stakeholders particularly from the People, Government and NGOs/donors, this plan will be implemented successfully.

I therefore use this medium to solicit for your collective and harmonious contributions in cash or in kind for the implementation of earmarked programmes and projects to impact greatly on the wealth of the Municipality.

Thank you

.....
HON. KARIM NANYUA
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ghana's decentralization policy since 1988 has greatly brought development to the doorstep of the people especially in the rural areas where more than 60% of the population live. The establishment of the MDAs has speed up the development in terms of the provision of social, economic and physical infrastructure.

The Sissala East Municipal Assembly by this legislation is empowered as the highest political and administrative body in the district with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of national policies at the local level.

The Municipality aspires to provide a qualitative living standard for its people at all times through the improvement of the livelihood systems, initiating the necessary socio-economic programmes and projects; whilst creating an enabling environment for participation of all stakeholders for development.

This MTDP is therefore a development framework of the Sissala East Municipal Assembly for the period, 2018 – 2021. It contains a set of development programmes, sub-programmes and activities for 2018-2021 as informed by the NMTDPF.

The preparation of this MTDP was based on comprehensive review of the 2014-2017 development plan. Data was collected in consultation with the relevant stakeholders particularly the Decentralised departments including Sub-structures and communities. This was in view of the new development planning system which recognizes community participation as an integral and essential part of effective development planning. The Plan preparation process started with the identification of needs, goals and objectives from Unit Committee level through the Urban/Zonal Councils to the Municipal Assembly level where key development stakeholders forming the MPCU were actively engaged.

The 2010 population and housing census put the Municipal population at 56,528 and as of 2017, the population was projected at 65,122 with a growth rate of 1.9%. This population is distributed in 68 communities with only 15 settlements attaining urban status. About 80% of the labour force is engaged in Agriculture with 15% and 5% in commerce and industry respectively.

The Municipality has a total of One Hundred and seventy (170) educational institutions comprising of Fifty-Seven (57) Kindergarten Schools, Sixty (66) Primary Schools, Fifty (50) Junior High Schools, One (1) Technical/ Vocational School and four (3) Senior High Schools. Though this appears to be high, there are some communities that do not have some levels of education facilities. Thus, children from such communities travel long distance to access education in neighbouring communities.

In terms of health service delivery, the Municipality has 25 facilities with 148 outreach points leading 80% coverage of health service. Malaria is the leading cause of OPD attendant, accounting for about 62.2% of all reported cases. Potable Water coverage stands at 72.7 and sanitation as low as 15.1%.

In terms of income generation, the DACF and donor support are the two main sources of financing development activities accounting for about 80%. The internal revenue generation capacity of the Municipality although it is very low is contributing about 20% of the total income generated.

Analysis of the current situation in relation to community problems and aspirations reveals the following as hindering development.

- Over dependence on rain fed agriculture and low farming technology
- Low small scale industrial establishments and poor industrial technology
- Inadequate and poor quality of support services
- Inadequate access to water and sanitation facilities due to poor maintenance
- Inadequate performance of District Assembly due to inadequate office accommodation, staff and weak sub structures
- Inadequate support to women and children
- Low access of physically challenged to social and economic services

In view of the above problems identified, the Municipality opted for an integrated development path covering the plan period (2018-2021) and is composed of development Programmes classified into five (5) programmes areas as follows:

- Programme 1. Management and Administration
- Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery and management
- Programme 3. Social Service Delivery

- Programme 4. Economic Development
- Programme 5. Environment and sanitation management Transparent and accountable governance

The total cost of implementing the above programmes in the development plan is estimated at twenty-nine million, one hundred and sixty-seven Ghana Cedis, seventy-six pesewas (GH C29, 000,167.76). The above amount will be financed through three main sources; Central Government, Municipal Assembly internally generated funds and Others (NGOs, beneficiary communities, bilateral and multilateral organisations).

For effective implementation of the plan, all institutional, administrative and legal issues have been clearly outlined to ensure active participation of all stakeholders. The Municipal Assembly, in terms of implementation of the plan, is to establish good working relationship with the other stakeholders of the implementation process. The MPCU has been specifically task to document and report on all implementation stages of the projects to the MA. To give impetus to this, the MPCU is required to submit annual reports to the RPCU and the NDPC.

Finally the programmes and sub-programmes have been subjected to Strategic environmental assessment to ensure that they adequately mainstream the concept of sustainability and thereby respond to the need for balancing socio-economic development with the requirement for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.

CHAPTER ONE
PERFORMANCE REVIEW/ ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION

1.0 VISION

The Sissala East Municipal Assembly aspires to “*provide a qualitative living standard for the people at all times*”.

This is comparable with Ghana’s vision of “*a just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development*” as contained in the long-term National Development Plan (LTNDP 2018-2057)

1.1 MISSION STATEMENT

The Sissala East Municipal Assembly exist to improve the livelihood of its people by initiating the necessary socio- economic programmes and projects creating an enabling environment for community and private sector participation for development of the municipality in collaboration with all stakeholders.

1.2 CORE VALUES

- Participation
- Professionalism
- Client Focus
- Transparency
- Efficient and effective use of resources
- accountability

1.3 FUNCTIONS: We do this by:

1. Formulation, executing, monitoring of plans and policies.
2. Providing basic socio-economic infrastructure
3. Effective coordination of Assembly departments, Sub-structures and NGOs.
4. To harness human and natural resources for development
5. Providing social protection for the poor and vulnerable
6. Maintaining Law and Order, capacity building and revenue Mmbilization

1.4 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF 2014-2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

The 2014-2017 MTDP for the then Sissala East Municipality was developed through a series of participatory stakeholder workshops and meetings at the District, Area Council and Community levels.

In conformity with the national development blueprint, the plan covered six (6) thematic Areas out of the seven (7) thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I) namely;

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement
5. Human development, productivity and employment
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Due the location and peculiarities of the district, the Oil and Gas thematic agenda did not reflect in the plan. The overall goal of the 2014 – 2017 MTDP was *to improve the living standard of the people towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals and attaining Middle Income status.*

As part of preparation for the next MTDP (2018-2021), it became necessary to review the performance of the 2014 – 2017 Medium Term Development Plan. The performance review sought to find out the extent of implementation of proposed programmes and projects in terms of whether they were:

- I. Fully implemented or on-going
- II. Abandoned or suspended (indicating whether started at all and level of implementation);
- III. Not implemented or implemented but not in the MTDP.

The MPCU reviewed various data such as the Departmental Quarterly M&E reports, mid-term, terminal and participatory evaluation reports as well as baseline study reports in the 2014-2017 MTDP performance review process.

The assessment of performance largely analysed the followings areas:

1. The extent of implementation of all broad projects and activities under the programmes and sub-programmes as well as achievement of the policy objectives in relation to the indicators from 2014 to 2017 with respect to the appropriate thematic areas of GSGDA II.
2. Statement of income and expenditure of the Municipal.
3. Statement on the challenges identified during implementation and actions taken to address them.
4. Relevant lessons for the next planning phase.

The Assembly discussed the 2014-2017 MTDP Performance with its development stakeholders at a forum on Wednesday, 19th April, 2017 and the outcome are used as baselines for the MTDP, 2018-2021. Performance of the MMDA in the appropriate thematic areas of the MTDP under the GSGDA II (2014-2017) as summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Performance under Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability from 2014-2017:

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability						
	Policy Objective: Increase Internal Generated Fund mobilisation from 78.3% to 95% by December, 2017.						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014 to 2017	Revenue mobilisation programme	Revenue checks	Conduct quarterly monitoring at Area Councils	78.3%	95%	85.3%	Started but abandoned-2no. visits conducted-
		Logistics and data for IGF mobilisation	Procurement of value books and stickers				Fully implemented
			Conduct property rating exercise.				Fully implemented
			Preparation of 2015 fee-fixing resolution.				Fully implemented
	Capacity building for revenue team	Conduct 2No. capacity building trainings for revenue collectors	Not implemented				
	Expenditure management	GIFMIS programme	Procurement of software for GIFMIS reporting	Not implemented			
	Revenue mobilisation programme	Revenue checks	Conduct quarterly monitoring at Area Councils	78.3%	95%	First quarter only (39.8%)	Not implemented
		Logistics and data for IGF mobilisation	Procurement of value books and stickers				Not implemented
			Conduct property rating exercise.				Not implemented
			Preparation of 2018 fee-fixing resolution.				Not done
Revenue mobilisation programme	Capacity building for revenue team	Conduct 2No. capacity building trainings for revenue collectors	78.3%	95%	First quarter only (39.8%)	Not implemented	

Table 2: Performance under Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector of the DMTDP from 2014-2017:

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014-2017	Policy Objective: Increase the No. of Medium Small Enterprises (MSEs) from 525 to 850 by December, 2017.						
		Skills Training programmes	Shea nut processing training for 50 MSEs	525	850	364	Fully implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Rural Enterprises Development project		Soya beans processing trainings				Fully implemented
			Bee keeping training for 25 clients				Fully implemented
			Soap making training for 100 women				Fully implemented
			Beauty care trainings for 50 apprentices				Fully implemented
			Financial management trainings for 20 MSEs in Tumu				Fully implemented
			Group dynamics and leadership trainings for 20MSEs in Tumu				Fully implemented
			Policy Objective: Improve the efficiency and competitiveness of 50 No. MSEs				
	Rural Enterprises Development project	Start-up kits for MSEs	Equipping of 50hairdressers with start-up kits	-	50	50	Fully implemented
			Equipping of 50seamstresses with start-up kits	-	100	50	Abandoned-Half benefited.
			Beauty care trainings for 50 apprentices				Fully implemented
	Rural Enterprises Development project	Skills Training programmes	Financial management trainings for 20 MSEs	525	850	505	Fully implemented
			Intermediary training in bead making				
	Policy Objective: Improve the efficiency and competitiveness of 50 No. MSEs						
	Rural Enterprises Development project	Start-up kits for MSEs	Equipping of 50hairdressers with start-up kits	-	50	50	Fully implemented
			Equipping of 50seamstresses with start-up kits	-	100	100	Intermediary training in beekeeping
	Thematic Area:Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for the youth						
	Youth employment Agency	CETA programme	Implement the CETA module (250)	-	250	250	Fully implemented
		HEW programme	Implement the HEW Module (150)	-	150	150	Fully implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
		CPA programme	Implement the CPA Module (20)	-	20	20	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve the efficiency and competitiveness of 250 No. MSEs							
Rural Enterprises Development project	Skills Training programmes	Technological Improvement Training in Beads/Sandals Making	525	850	0% as of (1 st Quarter, 2017)	Not implemented	
		Technological Improvement Training in Leader Works				Not implemented	
		Technological Improvement Training in Shea nut Process				Not implemented	
		Tech. Improv't Training in poultry				Not implemented	
		Tech. improv't Training in Sheanut Processing				Not implemented	
		Tech. Improv't Training in fashion and design				Not implemented	
Policy Objective: Improve and strengthened 100 no. MSEs Institutions							
Business Advisory Centre Operation Activities	LED initiative	Intermediate Training in Financial Management	-	100	0% as of (1 st Quarter, 2017)	Not implemented	
		Intermediate Training in Records keeping				Not implemented	
		Intermediate Training in 3Ps				Not implemented	
		Business Counseling & Clients' Monitoring				Not implemented	
Policy Objective: Create 1,000 jobs for the youth							
Youth Employment programme	Expand job opportunities for the youth	Train 100 no. Youth in dress making	-	1,000	0% as of (1 st Quarter, 2017)	Not implemented	
		Train 50 no. Youth in aluminum fabrication				Not implemented	
		Train 100 no. Youth in hair dressing				Not implemented	
		Train 50 no. Youth in plumbing				Not implemented	

Table 3: Performance under Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management from 2014-2017:

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014 to 2-17	Policy Objective: Improve agriculture productivity						
	Farmers Day Celebration	National 32 nd Farmers day	Provision of Award packages for 25 No. Farmers.	-	25	22	Fully implemented
	Extension service delivery	Training programme	Capacity building training for 16no. extension staff	-	16	16	Fully implemented
	Block farm project	Crop demonstration	Establish 50 mini extension demonstrations on crops	-	50	50	Fully implemented
	Extension service delivery	Technological adaptation	Organise field trips for 500 farmers on improved crops technologies	-	500	352	Partially implemented
	Promotion of local food stuff		Demonstrate the utilisation of local foodstuffs for 30 women groups	-	30	30	Fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Promote irrigation development						
	GSOP programme	Dugout rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of 3no. dugout at Bujan, Pieng and Vamboi.	-	2	2	Fully implemented
		Wet lands management	Train 12 WUAs to maintain and repair dam/dugouts	-	12	12	Fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development						
	GoG disease control and surveillance	Livestock /poultry dev project	Diagnose and treat 7000 livestock	-	7000	6890	Partially implemented
			Vaccinate 2000 dogs & cats against rabies	-	2,000 dogs	1,100 dogs	Implemented-demand driven
		Livestock /poultry dev project	Vaccinate 25000 local poultry against NCD using 1-2 vaccines	-	25,000 birds	30,024 birds	Fully implemented
			Vaccinate 5000 cattle each against anthrax, blackleg and CBRP	-	5,000 cattle	7200 cattle	Fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Promote irrigation development						
	World Food programme	Dugout rehabilitation	Complete the rehabilitation of 6no. dugouts at Jijen, Taffiasi, Kassarpuori, Nabugubelle, Challubatielle & Bugubelle	-	8	8	Fully implemented
	GSOP Programme		Rehabilitation of 2no. Dug outs at Gwosi and Sakalu				

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators		
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement
Policy Objective: Improve agriculture productivity						
Farmers Day Celebration	National 33 rd Farmers day	Provision of Award packages for 30 No. Farmers.	-	30	30	Fully implemented
GoG capacity building programmes	Extension Service Delivery	Maintain and support 5 Community Extension Agents (CEAs)				
		Introduce cultivation of orange flash potato to 50 women groups	-	50	25	Implemented
		Train 20no. farmers on how to manage disease problems in livestock production	-	20	20	Fully implemented
		Establishment of 20no. demo farms on newly released maize and soya varieties by SARI	-	20	20	Fully implemented
		Establishment of 5 no. demo farms on foreign hybrid maize varieties by SARI	-	5	5	Fully implemented
		Establishment of 10no. demo farm on soya-maize rotation	-	10	10	Fully implemented
		Train lead 250 no. farmers on good agronomic practices and appropriate use of chemicals	-	250	190	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve post-production management						
GoG project	Post-harvest management	Train 120 farmers on post-harvest management of farm produce.	-	120	120	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation						
Infrastructure development	DACF programmes	Construct 1 No. Agriculture mechanization Centre.	0	1	0	Not implemented
		Rehabilitation of 2no. AEAs Quarters	-	2	0	Not implemented
		Provide 50 MoFA model silos to households.	-	50	0	Not implemented

Table 4: Performance under Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development under the GSGDA II (2014-2017):

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014-2017	Policy Objective: Improve existing road infrastructure						
	GoG Projects	Access roan Rehabilitation project	Construction of culverts,regravelling& reshaping of Sakalow-sentie and Tumu-Tarsaw road road Phase I &II	-	-	Completed	Fully Implemented
			Open-Up roads(Link St. Clare to Custom barriers)	-	-	Completed	
			Open-Up roads(Link Chief Palace to highways)	-	-	Completed	
	Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system						
	Street naming programme	DACF/GoG Programme	Carry out street naming and property addressing exercise	73% completed	100%	0%	Not implemented
	Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability						
	Disaster Risk Reduction and management programme	GoG Programme	Carry out public Education on the effect of floods in 20 flood prone communities	-	20	20	Fully Implemented
			Carry out 2no. Public education on epidemics and effects	-	2	2	Fully Implemented
			Engage the services of a legal counsel to draft bushfire bye-laws	-	1	1	Not implemented
	Policy Objective:Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	SRWSP programme	SRWSP –world bank programme	Drilling and construction of 55no. boreholes	321	55	35	On-going
			Construction of STWSS at Wellembele	2	1	1	On-going
			Policy Objective:Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities				
		Provision of consultancy services for community	-	-	35 communities triggered	On-going	

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			mobilization, sanitation for 55 point sources				
			Promotion of hygiene and sanitation consultancy services at Wellembele	-	-	WSMT inaugurated	On-going
		DACF	Procure sanitation tools, equipments & disinfections	-	-	100%	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Scale up the CLTS for the promotion of household sanitation.							
	DA/GoG initiative	Monthly clean up	Organise monthly clean up exercise	-	12	9	Partially Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve existing road infrastructure							
	GSOP Projects	Access roan Rehabilitation project	Rehabilitation of 1 No. Kunchogu-Kuapun feeder road phase 11 (4.3 km)	-	-	Completed	Fully Implemented
			Rehabilitation of Bugubelle Lower -Upper feeder road (1.5km)		1	100%	
Policy Objective: Improve and accelerate housing delivery							
	DACF projects	Infrastructure development	Complete the rehabilitation and furnishing of DCE's bungalow	-	-	100%	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation of Community Centre	-	-	0%	Not implemented
			Rehabilitation and furnishing of District Assembly Guest House	-	-	0%	Not implemented
			Rehabilitation of staff quarters and bungalows	-	-	0%	Not implemented
			Furnishing of selected staff bungalows	-	-	0%	Not implemented
			Repairs and re-roofing of GPRTU Car shed	-	-	100%	Fully implemented
			Reconstruction of District Assembly Car park	-	-	0%	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014 to 2017			Renovation of District Magistrates bungalow	-	-	100%	Fully implemented
			Provision of pillars and metal gates for mango plantation	-	-	100%	Fully implemented
			Open-Up roads(Link St. Clare to Custom barriers)				
			Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export				
	Energy supply programme	DACF/DDF Projects	Maintenance of streets lights at Tumu	-	-	100%	Fully implemented
			Supply of 300 pieces LT poles	-	200	200	Fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Improve housing delivery						
	Face up-liftment works	O&M works	Rehabilitation of Hon. DCE's Residence	-	-	100%	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation of DCD's Residence	-	-	100%	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation of DEHO's Residence	-	-	75%	On-going
	Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system						
	Street naming programme	DACF/GoG Programme	Carry out street naming and property addressing exercise	73%	100%	73%	Not implemented but the exercise is still pending
	Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability						
	Disaster Risk Reduction and management programme	NADMO routine programmes	Sensitized 10 no communities to plant trees to serve as wind break	-	10	10	Fully implemented
			Public Education on the effect of floods in 10 no. communities along the sissili river	-	10	10	Fully implemented
Awareness creation on food security to 100 farmers			-	100	100	Fully implemented	
Public education on epidemics and effects in 15 communities			-	15	15	Fully implemented	

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Disaster Risk Reduction and management programme	Zero tolerance to wild/bush fires	Quarterly meetings with traditional rulers on wild/BUSH fires.	-	4	0	Not implemented
			Engage the services of a legal counsel to draft bushfire by-laws	-	-	-	Not implemented
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	Water and sanitation programme	Rural Water management programme	Drilling and construction of 4no. boreholes	-	4	2	Partially implemented
			Rehabilitation of 10no. boreholes	-	10	3	Partially implemented
			Sensitisation of 25 no. communities on the operation and maintenance of boreholes	-	25	0	Not implemented
			Conduct quarterly monitoring of WSMT operations	-	4	0	Not implemented
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
	Community Led Total Sanitation programme	Ultra-Modern Toilet facility	Procure 957No. communal waste containers	-	957	900	Implemented
			Carry out Community Led Total Sanitation programme	-	90 locations	55	Partially problems
			Hygiene and sanitation promotion	Carry out health education and provide health talks in 8 JHS	-	8	8
	Hygiene and sanitation promotion	Conduct inspection in all food and drinking premises monthly	Conduct inspection in all food and drinking premises monthly	-	98	63	Partially implemented
			Conduct house to house inspection.	-	1,500	976	Partially implemented
			Procurement of sanitary tools	-	-	100%	Fully implemented
			Hold 4 quarterly meetings	-	4	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7	
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
			Conduct medical Screening for all food vendors	-	100	64	Partially implemented	
	Rural Water Delivery programme	DACF programmes	Drilling and construction of 20no. boreholes	-	20	0		
			Construction of 2no STWSS at Challu & Nwanduonu	3	2	0		
			Rehabilitation of 30no. boreholes	-	30	0		
			Sensitisation of 20 communities on operation and maintenance of boreholes	-	20	0		
			Conduct quarterly monitoring of WSMT operations	-	4	0		
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities								
	Hygiene and sanitation Promotion	Institutional Toilet project	Construction of 1no. 4-unit water closet toilet facility	-	4	0	Not implemented	
		Community Led Total Sanitation programme	Carry out Community Led Total Sanitation programme	30 com.	-	30		0
			Conduct verification for all ODF basic communities		-	55		0
			Carry out health education and provide health talks in 30 JHS		-	30	0	
			Conduct inspection in all food and drinking premises monthly		-	200	63	On-going
			Conduct house to house inspection.		-	-	98	
			Procurement of sanitary tools		-	-	0	Not implemented
		Hold 4 quarterly meetings		-	4	0		
		Conduct medical Screening for all food vendors		-	-	0		

Table 5: Performance under Human Development, Productivity and Employment from 2014-2017: EDUCATION

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014 to 2017	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels						
	DACF/DDF /GETFUND Programmes	Infrastructure development project	Construction of 1no. Semi-detached teachers Quarters at Nabulo	-	1	1	Fully implemented
			Construction of community library at Wellembele	-	1	1	
			Expansion of school feeding programme to cover all basic schools in the district	-	-	100%	
			Service student award scheme (25 award packages)in the District	-	25	25	
	DACF/DDF /GETFUND Programmes	Infrastructure development project	Rehabilitation of 3no. schools in poor conditions	-	3	1	Partly implemented
			Complete the construction of Teachers' quarters at kwapun	-	1	1	Fully implemented
			Complete the construction of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at sumboru	-	1	1	
			Complete the construction of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Dagbasu	-	1	1	
			Complete the construction of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Vamboi	-	1	1	
			Supply of Furniture to Dagbasu, Vamboi & Midwifery school.	-	2 schools	2	
	Teacher support /Motivation package	DACF programme	Support for 25 teachers trainees and other needy student in the district	-	25	15	Partly implemented
			Provision of incentive packages 30 for rural teachers.	-	30	20	
Extra curriculum activities		Celebrate my first day at school and support for STME	-	-	100%	Fully implemented	

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7	
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
			Procure 3no. motor bikes for circuit supervisors	-	3	3		
			Procure sports equipment for schools in the District	-	-	100%		
			Equip ICT Centre/Promotion of ICT in the District	-	-	100%		
		MP's support	Procurement of sport wares for 10 basic schools	-	10	10		
			Organise mock examinations for all JHS pupils	-	-	100%		
	School infrastructure development project	DDF, DACF & GETFUND	Construction of 4 No. classroom blocks at Kasana, Dolbizon, Tarsaw/Kulfuo and Fachoboi	-	8	8		Fully implemented
				Construction of 3 No KG blocks at Gwosi Upper., Nanpawie and Stadium Residential				
				Rehabilitation of 3 No. 1 Unit classroom block at Chincin				
				Construction of 5No.boreholes in basic schools	-	5	5	Fully completed
				Provision of play equipment for KG		2 Schools	2 schools	
				Construction of 3 No 6 Unit classroom blocks		3	3	
				Procure 6No. Motorbikes for key officers		5	5	
				Procure and distribute 150 Dual Desk and 50 Tea hers Tables and Chair to basic schools		150	150	
	Extra curriculum activities	Motivation schemes	Organize best teacher award in the district	-	50 teachers	30 teachers	Spatially Implemented	
				Provide incentive packages for rural hard working teachers	-	30 teachers	0	Not implemented
				Organize mock examination for final year JHS pupils	-	809 pupils	809 pupils	Fully implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Support 'My First Day' at school	-	Visit 15 basic schools	Visited 12 basic schools	Partially implemented
			Support for teacher trainees	-	50 trainees	10 trainees supported	Partially implemented
			Support school sporting activities of the district	-	All sport activities	Sport festival supported	Partially implemented
			Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy girls in the district	-	10	2 students supported	Partially implemented
			Formation of girls clubs in the JHS	-	25 clubs	10 clubs formed	Partially implemented
			Training of Headteachers and school based Girls facilitators on right to play and menstrual hygiene	-	120 head teachers	120 head teachers trained	Fully implemented
			Carry out school –level cluster based sensitization on right to play and menstrual hygiene	-	4 no. sensitisations	4 no. fora held	Fully implemented
			Community sensitization on menstrual hygiene	-	30 communities	0	Not implemented
			Capacity building for health teachers on healthy school environment	-	120 teachers	120 school teachers	Fully implemented
	GoG MASTESS Programme	Mathematics, Science and Technology Scheme	Construction & furnishing of KG blk at Guosi Upper	-	Furnishing of 5No. Schools	Dual desk-800 Mono desk=1,000 Cupboards=140 T-chairs=126 T- tables=42 KGs tables=30 KGs chairs=180	Fully implemented
Haulage of furniture from Wa to Tumu.							
Organize STME workshops and competitions for JHS and SHS.							
Organize INSET in the core subjects for Basic School teachers							
Capacity building		Organize orientation for newly trained teachers and pupil teachers	-	30 trainees	15no teachers engaged	Fully implemented 2 no session held.	

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
		programme for circuit supervisors	Organize capacity building programmes for circuit supervisors.	-	4 no. trainings	4no. Training held	Fully implemented
			Hold quarterly DEOC meetings	-	4 meetings	1 meeting held	Partially implemented.
	Logistical support	GPEG Programme	Provide logistical support for circuit Supervisors monitoring	-	Procure 5no motor bikes	5no motor bikes procured	Fully implemented
		Best teacher award	Organize annual award schemes for teachers	-	Award 30 teachers	25 teachers were awarded	Fully implemented
		Extra curriculum activities	Support 6th March celebration district wide.	-	Financial support	Support given	Fully implemented
		Girls' Model JHS	Provision for the establishment of Girls' Model JHS				
		ASUDEV Girls education programme	Meeting with Girls Clubs to disseminate and discuss findings of the study on teenage pregnancy and girl drop out in Sissala East				

Table 5: Performance under Human Development, Productivity and Employment from 2014-2017: HEALTH

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014 to 2017	GAC Programmes		Monitoring of HIV,AIDS activities in the district(MSHAP)	-	-	Financially supported	Fully implemented
			Provide motivation for doctors	-	1	1	Fully implanted
			Support nurse trainees, Midwives and other medical students in the district	-	Financial support given	4	Partially implemented
			Support NID and national celebrations	-	NID Supported	Financially supported	Fully implemented
			Construction of 1no.CHIPS compound at Bandie	-	1	1	Fully implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Sensitize public on HIV/AIDS and Malaria	-	1	1	Fully implemented
			Furnish 2no.CHIPS compounds(Wuru&Bechemboi)	-	2	2	Fully implemented
			Payment for the construction of 1 st floor of Midwifery Training school at Tumu	-	1	1	Fully implemented
			Payment of retention for the construction of 1no.CHPS compound at Yigantu	-	1	1	Fully implemented
			Payment of retention for the construction of 1no.CHPS compound at Sentie	-	1	1	Fully implemented
			Provide motivation for doctor and midwife	-	2	2	Fully implemented
			Final payment for construction of 1no.Medical Doctors bungalow	-	1	1	Fully implemented
			Payment of retentions	-	Payment of retentions	Payment of retentions made	Fully implemented
			Carry out follow up and monitoring of community initiated activities on maternal and neonatal health	-	4	4	Fully implemented
			Support NID and national health days celebration	-	4	4	Fully implemented Fully implemented
			Provide Motivation for doctor				
			Support nurses trainees, midwives and other medical students in the district	-	1	1	Fully implemented Fully implemented
			Construction of Dormitory block at Mid wifery	-	1	1	Fully implemented Fully implemented
			Construction and furnishing of CHPs Compounds			1	
			Furnishing of 4 No. CHPs Compounds	-	1		

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			Sensitize the public on HIV/AIDs and malaria	-	4	4	
			Carry out sensitization on voluntary counselling and testing in communities	-	1	1	
			Undertake compulsory counselling and testing for all pregnant women who visit health facilities	-			
			Organize quarterly radio discussions on maternal and child health issues				
			Orientate 144 CBSVs and 30 chiefs and opinion leaders on socio-cultural barriers to Family Planning, fear of side effects and low male involvement in FP activities				
			Organize family planning promotion campaigns at 4 Sub district levels				
			Identify and orientate 30 male "champions"on F/P in communities				
			Organize durbars in 10 communities on Adolescent health issues in the district including prevention of teenage pregnancy, abortion,school drop out				
		Food supplementation programme	Food supplemented	-	1	1	Not implemented
		CHPS Implementation Programmes	Procure 5 no. motor bikes for to CHPS compounds.	-	5	0	Not implemented
			To procure basic logistics including delivery beds to 7 CHPS zones	-		0	Not implemented
			Construction of 2 No. weighing at Tumu-kusinjan & Stadium Residential area.	-	Construction of 2	1 At kusinjan	Partially implemented

Table 6: Performance under Transparent and Accountable Governance from 2014-2017;

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014-2017	Policy Objective:Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes						
	National Decentralization Action Plan	Decentralisation policy implementation	Organise General Assembly meetings	3	3	3	Fully implemented
			Organise Assembly's committees meetings	15	15	15	Fully implemented
			Organise quarterly heads of departments meetings	4	4	4	Fully implemented
			Provision for publication	4	4	4	Fully implemented
			Procurement of stationery.	-	-	-	Fully implemented
			Provision for the payment of utilities services.	-	-	-	Fully implemented
			Allowance for 73 casual labours	73	73	73	Fully implemented
			Support to sub-structures	5	5	5	Fully implemented
		Logical support programme	Servicing of 5No. vehicles	5			Fully implemented
			Protocol	-			Fully implemented
			Maintenance of 5No. vehicles	5			Fully implemented
			Procurement of vehicle tyres	-			Fully implemented
		Corporate support programme	Organise annual meeting with corporate entities	1	1	0	Not implemented
			Preparation of proposals to corporate entities	4	4	0	Not implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment								
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7		
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement			
		DPCU engagements	Support for DPCU /RPCU engagements.	3	3	3	Fully implemented		
			Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	4	4	4	Fully implemented		
			Organise 2016 Annual Performance Review meeting	1	1	1	Fully implemented		
			Organise 2017 Mid-year Performance Review meeting.	1	1	1	Fully implemented		
		2018-2021 DMTDP preparation	Hold 2014-2017DMTDP review meetings.	1	1	1	Fully implemented		
			Formation of 2018-2021 DMTDP preparation Team	1	1	1	Fully implemented		
		2014-2017	National Decentralization Action Plan	2018-2021 MTDP preparation	Carry out radio sensitizations in the 3 main languages to sensitise people on the need to participate in the plan preparation process.	1	1	0	Not Implemented
					Carry out needs assessment at the community level	All 63 Communities	63	63	Fully implemented
Organise public hearings at the area council level to validate data collated	2				2	0	Not implemented		
Procure a mentor for plan preparation	1				1	0	Not implemented		
Organise a general assembly meeting to	1				1	0	Not implemented		

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
			approve the 2018-2021DMTDP				
Policy Objective: Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the M&E system							
M&E institutional arrangements	M&E programme	Organise quarterly M&E meetings	4	4	3	Partially implemented	
		Carry out monitoring and site meetings	12	12	11	Partially implemented	
		Procurement of Ino. pick-up for project monitoring	1	1	0	Not implemented	
Policy Objective: Integratedistrict level budgetig through participatory process at all levels							
institutionalization of district level budgeting	Programme Based Budgeting	Quarterly Budget Committee meetings.	4	4	4	Fully implemented	
		Preparation of 2018 composite budget.	1	1	1	Fully implemented	
		Preparation of 2018 fee-fixing resolution.	1	1	1	Fully implemented	
		Revenue data collection and analysis.	4	4	4	Fully implemented	
Policy Objective: To improve public expenditure and management							
Accountability and Probity	Internal Audit processes.	Quarterly Aric Meeting	4	4	4	Fully implemented	
		Conduct quarterly audit of WSMTs	4	4	2	Fully implemented	
		Conduct quarterly audit of Area Councils IGF	4	4	3	Fully implemented	
		Monitoring of Assets	4	4	4	Fully implemented	
	Staff motivation programme	Best worker awards night	1	1	0	Not implemented	
	Staff Appraisal scheme	Carry out annual Appraisal of staff	1	1	1	Fully implemented	

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014-2017	To strengthening the procurement unit to implement act 633.	Procurement of goods and services	Monthly Procurement Committee meetings	12	12	12	Fully implemented
			Organise quarterly meetings to update procurement plans	4	4	4	Fully implemented
	Development information.	Information services	Support for information dissemination	4	4	4	Fully implemented
			Procurement of batteries for public functions	-	-	-	Fully implemented
	Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of women and children	Women rights project	Organise durbars on domestic violence and adolescents RH.	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			16 days activism against Gender Based violence	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			International Women's day	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Workshop on the negative effects of rural-Urban migration	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Sensitise women to participate in Local governance	1	1	0	Not implemented
			Organise leadership trainingsfor women group leaders	1	1	0	Not implemented
			International Girl Child day	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	District's security	Peace project	Maintenance of peace and security District wide	4	4	4	Fully implemented

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Develop a comprehensive data base for the district.	Infant birth registration	Mobile registration in the various communities twice a month	24	24	12	Partially implemented
			Carry out radio Sensitisation the importance of birth and death registration	1	1	0	Not implemented
		Death registration before burial	30	30	30	Fully implemented	
		Logistical support	Procure stationery for official use	-	-	-	Fully implemented
		Motivation of supporting staff	Packages for community volunteers.	-	-	-	Fully implemented

SOURCE, MPCU, 2017.

1.5 UPDATE OF FUNDING BY SOURCES (GH CEDIS)

The Municipal Assembly has two main sources of income/revenue, internally generated revenue and grants. The internally generated revenue includes rates, fees & fines, investment etc. Over the years under consideration, the Assembly seems to perform creditably by exceeding its revenue targets in 2014 and 2015 by 20% and 12% respectively. These excesses were as a result of an increase in miscellaneous receipts (unspecified receipts).

Grant is however, made up of funds from Central Government, Donor Agencies and NGOs. The funds from Central Government are: District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), HIPC and Personal Emoluments,

Donor Agencies; these are UNICEF, World food programme, UNFPA, World Bank (SRWSP) etc. The performance is clearly stated in table 1.2 and 1.3 below:

TABLE 1.2: 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	C-B		
2014	-	1,324,096.00	842,506.96	-		842,506.96	0.00
2015	-	1,526,197.00	1,449,949.15	-		1,449,949.15	0.00
2016	-	1,522,024.48	1,527,559.40	-		1,527,559.40	0.00
2017	-	1,696,873.00	1,598,500.21	-		1,598,500.21	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
2014	-	6,440,293.00	2,912,605.32	-		2,912,605.32	0.00
2015	-	7,335,990.00	2,669,981.29	-		2,669,981.29	0.00
2016	-	9,992,477.00	3,504,879.22	-		3,504,879.22	0.00
2017	-	3,326,056.00	815,427.09	-		815,427.09	0.00
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	-	3,282,008.00	1,617,152.03	-		1,617,152.03	0.00
2015	-	3,025,593.00	1,851,105.67	-		1,851,105.67	0.00
2016	-	2,577,434.00	1,224,222.17	-		1,224,222.17	0.00
2017	-	1,696,873.00	1,269,046.31	-		1,269,046.31	0.00

TABLE 1.3: 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	2,615,156.09	2,205,148.66	-410,007.43	2,419,926.98	1,377,616.59	-1,042,310.39	2,775,205.04	1,390,888.03	-13,843,17.01	2,774,032.74	1,563,829.83	-1,210,202.91
IGF	426,100.00	362,061.83	-64,038.17	401,100.00	448,726.64	47,626.64	454,358.00	562,096.97	107,738.97	502,920.00	408,547.95	-94372.05
DACF	2,009,097.00	676,141.39	1,332,955.61	2,077,571.24	1,823,969.91	253,601.33	3,222,405.86	1,550,211.21	-1672194.65	3,281,333.60	1,597,517.51	-168,3816.09
DDF	1,033,836.00	1,182,138.75	148,302.75	1,261,321.20	658,711.97	602,609.23	1,391,632.00	816,433.75	-575198.25	834,632.00	0.00	0.00
Dev Partners	2,518,613.00	1,877,896.95	-640,716.05	2,864,648.12	612,745.16	2,251,902.96	3,123,633.81	1,202,981.72	-1920652.09	797,000.00	98,054.04	-698945.96
Total	8,602,802.09	6,303,387.58	-2299414.51	9,024,567.54	4,921,770.27	4,102,797.27	10,967,234.71	5,522,611.68	-5444623.03	8,189,919.34	3,667,949.33	-4,521,970.01

1.5: ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/ MUNICIPALITY PROFILE

1.5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of chapter one provides a brief description on the current state of affairs of the Municipality and this is supported with maps, tables, charts and other pictorial representations and their development implications for the future. It also presents some analysis of the nature of current development issues facing the Municipality that needs to be rectified to achieve its development goals and objectives.

1.5.2 THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY AND ITS STRUCTURES

In pursuance of section 3 of the Local Government Act (Act 462) of 1993, the Sissala East Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority that has been charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources to ensure the overall development of the Municipality as enshrined in its mission statement.

1.5.3 COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY

The administrative structure of the Sissala East Municipality is made up of the Municipal Assembly & its secretariat, departments of the Assembly, 1 Urban Council (Tumu) and 4 zonal councils (namely Bujan, Wellembelle, Sakai and Nabulo). The Municipal Assembly is made up of 28 Assembly men and 3 Assembly women. It is the highest decision-making body and is responsible for the overall development of the district.

The assembly also has a Presiding Member who presides over meetings of the Assembly and is in charge of complains and public relations. The assembly has a 9-member Executive Committee which performs/exercises its executive and co-ordinating functions. To facilitate the discharge of these important responsibilities, the Municipal Development Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) was put in place and made operational. Please, below is the organogram of the Assembly.

1.5.4 ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENTS AND DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENTS

The staff of the Decentralized Departments report to the Assembly secretariat whiles NGOs and Parastatal agencies maintain a collaborative and co-operative relationship with the Assembly. This is based on consultation, and integration of their programmes and projects into the mainstream activities of the Assembly.

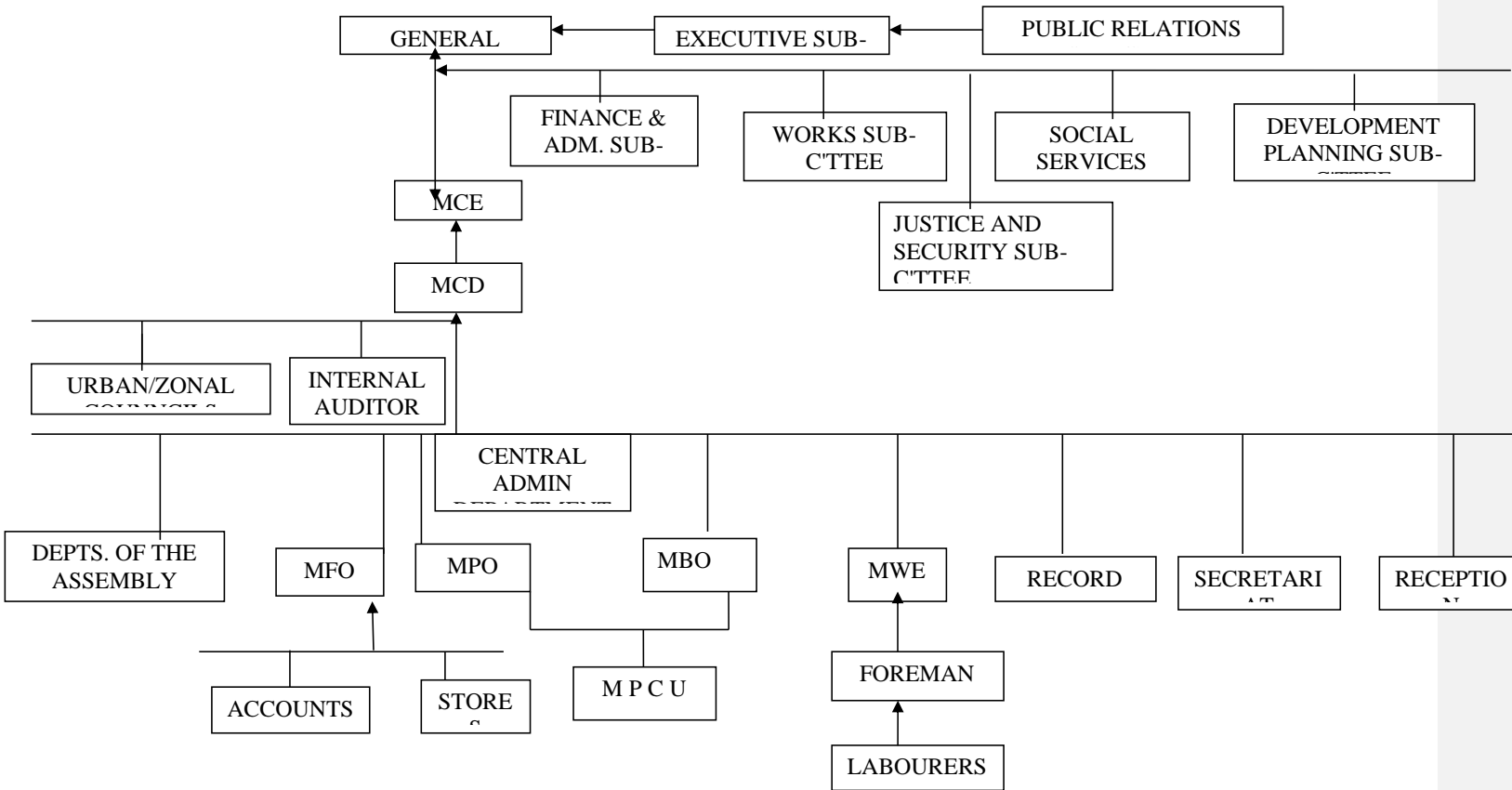
TABLE 1.4: DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT	CONSTITUENTS	STATUS
Education	Education	Available
National youth Authority	Youth	Available
	Sports	Available
	Ghana Library Board	Not available
Social Welfare & Community Dev't	Social Welfare	Available
	Community Development	Available
Works	Public Works Dep't	Available
	Dept of Feeder Roads	Available
	Rural Housing	Available
Physical Planning	Dept of Town Planning	Available
	Dept of Parks & Gardens	Not available
Finance	Controller & Acct. General	Available
Natural Resource Conservation	Forestry	Available
	Game and Wildlife	Not available
Central Administration	General Administration	Available
	Municipal Planning Co-ord. Unit	Available
	Births & Deaths Registry	Available
	Information Services Dept	Available
	Statistical Services Dept	Not Available
Trade & Industry	Trade	Not available
	Cottage Industry	Not available
	Co-operatives	Available
Disaster Prevention	Fire Services Dept	Available
	NADMO	Available
Health	District Health Administration	Available
	Env't Division of MLGRD&E	Available
Agriculture	Agriculture	Available
Judiciary	Circuit court	Available

SOURCE: SEMA 2017

The relationship between the Municipal Assembly and its Department, Units and Agencies is outlined in figure 1 below:

FIGURE 1: THE ORGANOGRAM OF THE SISSALA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



SOURCE: MPCU, 2017.

1.5.5 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

As part of efforts to achieve the planned goals, the MA operations are being complemented by other Development Partners. They collaborate with such development partners to design, implement and manage development programmes and projects. Table.14.3 highlights the various institutions and their area of interventions

TABLE 1.: LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Development Partners	Activity Area
UNICEF	Health
WHO	Health
UNFPA	Health
IFAD	Food security
JICA	Health, bridges
IDA	Water and sanitation, roads, food security
WFP	Education, health, Agriculture
Action Aid Ghana	Education, food security, good governance
Plan Ghana	Health, livelihood, education good governance
TUDRIDEP	Food security, capacity building
DFID	Roads, education, health
CMA	Health and Nutrition,
YARO	HIV/AIDS family planning, micro credit, women empowerment, nutrition and education
FOMWAG	Health and nutrition, domestic violence, religious sensitization.
ASUDEV	Health and nutrition, domestic violence, sensitizations.
PAWLA	Education, Health and Women Empowerment
SAVE GHANA	Health and nutrition
SILDEP	Education, Health and Women Empowerment

Source MPCU, 2017

1.5.6 TRADITIONAL SETUP

The Traditional institution plays an important role in governance in Ghana. In the Sissala East Municipality at the apex of the traditional setup are four paramountcies namely the Tumu, Banu, Bawiesible and the Wellembele Paramountcies, which have divisions. The divisions under Tumu paramountcy includes Pieng, Bujan, Tafiasi, Sakai, Challu, Kwapun, Santijan, Bawiesibelle paramountcy includes, Nabulo, Gwosi, Banu paramountcy includes, Kasana, Wuru, Pina, Kunchogo, Banu, Bassisan and the like. The divisions under Wellembele Paramountcy include Bugubelle, Kulfuo, Nmanduanu and Jijen. The four paramountcies have come together to form the

Sissala East Traditional Council. There is a close collaboration between these traditional setups and the formal system in terms of policy making, conflict resolution and the implementation of development programmes and projects. The traditional institutions allocate land for development projects and equally take part in the monitoring process.

1.5.7 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) and the National Development and Planning (Systems) Act 1994 (Act 480) established MMDAs as the highest political, administrative, planning and budgeting authority at the local level and provides for a decentralized planning system in Ghana.

Again Section 46 sub-section 3 of Act 462 establishes the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) to assist the Assembly to execute its planning functions. These team is made up of heads of Departments, Units and Agencies, NGOs, Chiefs and assembly members who are well equipped to perform their roles and responsibilities to the Assembly. Below is Table 1.4 giving results after a thorough assessment of the capacities of the entire MPCU.

TABLE 1.4.: NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF THE MPCU

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	10
2. Staff Compliment	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the MPCU positions are filled	10
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	10
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable MPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	10
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the MA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the MMTDP	10
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	5
7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development	Leadership can complete short term	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the MA	10

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
	needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	staff and members to work together for long term development	
8. Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct MPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	10
9. Workload	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	10
10. Motivation/ Incentives	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	5
11. Equipment/ Facilities	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	10
Total Score	0	20	60	

INTERPRETATION

1. **The score** is a continuum from 1 to 10.
2. **The indicator total scores** above provide the worst, average and best case scenarios for three people.
3. **The total score** for the three people is calculated by adding the 3 scores (0 +20+80 = 100)
4. **The average total score** is calculated by dividing the total score by 3 (100/3 =50.0)
5. **The Index** is calculated by dividing the average total score by the number of indicators (50/11=4.5)

The interpretation for Index 4.5 means this Municipal Assembly has at least the minimum mediocrity capacity and management performance.

1.5.8 GENERAL CHALLENGES OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

The staffs of the Municipal Assembly are faced with a number of challenges which include the following:

1. Inadequate working equipment and other logistics e.g. vehicles
2. Inaccessibility to internet service
3. Weak capacity of area council to generate revenue
4. Lack of mean of transport for revenue generation
5. Revenue leakages due inadequate monitoring and supervision
6. Inadequate revenue collectors
7. LACK of transport for revenue collectors.
8. Poor motivation of revenue collectors
9. Low staff capacity to deliver
10. Inadequate residential accommodation for staff
 1. Dilapidated Residential facilities
 2. Non-existence of some decentralized departments
 3. Chieftaincy Disputes
 4. Inadequate and unreliable release of funds
 5. Inadequate resources to service sub-committee meetings
 6. Low staffing and ineffective Area Councils
 7. Dilapidated Area Council offices
 8. Poor communication flow, coordination and team work
 9. Inadequate staff motivation

1.5.9 RECOMMENDATIONS

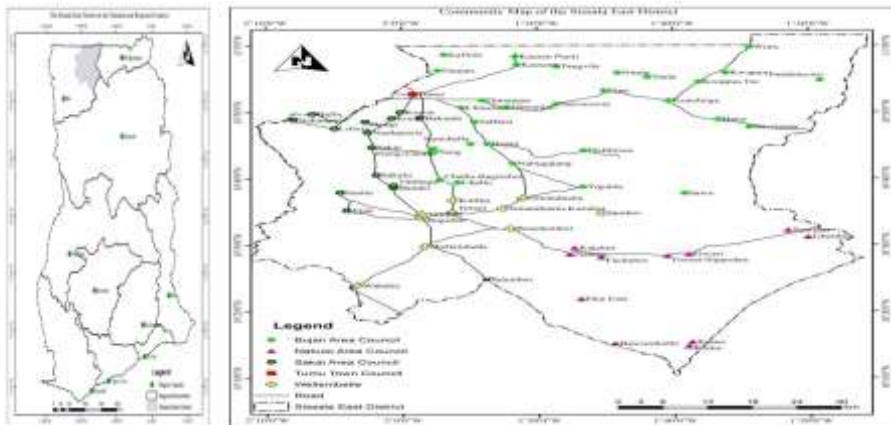
The implementation of the following recommendations would increase performance of staff and thus increase output of the district as a whole

1. Procurement of vehicles, office equipment, stationeries and other logistics
2. Connection of cable and wireless internet facility
3. Organise capacity building programmes for newly recruited staff and periodic in-service training for serving staff
4. Construction of 3No. Compound houses for the National Service personnel, Nurses and Assembly workers respectively
5. Rehabilitation of all residential facilities
6. Lobby for the posting of staff to decentralised departments that are not established.
7. Organise Peace Campaigns quarterly
8. Development and implementation of sustained revenue mobilisation plan to improve IGF generation
9. Re-activate all area council's accounts and conduct quarterly monitoring
10. Rehabilitate all Area Council offices
11. Construction of a circuit court and residential accommodation for District magistrate.
12. Establishment of community radio station
13. Improve upon motivation packages for staff and Organise Best Worker Awards.

1.6 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.6.1 LOCATION AND SIZE

The Sissala East Municipal is located in the North- Eastern part of the Upper West region of Ghana as shown in the map below.



It falls between Longitudes. 1.30⁰ W and Latitude. 10.00⁰ N and 11.00⁰ N. The Municipality has a total land size of 4,744 sq km – representing 26% of the total landmass of the region.

The Municipality shares boundary on the North with Burkina Faso, on the East with Kassena-Nankana and Builsa Districts, to the South East with West Mamprusi District, South West with Wa East and Daffiamma-Bussie-Issa Districts and to the West by Sissala West District. See Map Below

The Municipality, due to its position, has an advantage for trade and other cross border activities. This notwithstanding, the Municipality by its location, also faces the threat of illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries. Notably is the insecurity posed by the insurgence of Fulani herdsmen which has become a yearly ritual.

1.6.2 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The topography of the Sissala East Municipal could be described as gently undulating. It is generally characterised by gentle latitudes of between 330 and 365m in the northern part

descending to 220m and 290m in the Valley of the Sissili River. The Municipality is mainly drained by the Sissili River and its tributaries flowing in the south-eastern direction to join the White Volta. This is coupled with several tributaries and other unnamed streams. Though they have potential for supporting the development of dams and dugouts, they are left bare. Many of these streams could be developed to support dry season farming. A significant characteristic feature of most of these rivers and streams is the perennial nature of their flows. The flow of the Sissili River itself reduces to intermittent pools in the dry season. The constant drying of the rivers necessitate the drilling of boreholes to supplement the seasonal shortage of water which in one way might have accounted for the out migration of the population during the dry season. The rich valleys of the Sissili River maintain a vegetative cover that provides an abode for wildlife and further protect the land from erosion.

Besides that, these rivers and streams have become a big constraints thereby making access to communities during rainy season difficult and increasing the cost in road construction.

1.6.3 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

With a gently undulating topography, the Municipality is bound with fresh granitic and bromine rocks which weather fast as a result of low rainfall, high evaporation and sparse vegetative cover to form soils of lesser depths rich in minerals for potential farming. The bromine and granitic geological formations are characterised by meta-sediments and meta-volcanic rock formation. The bromine formation has a 65% of yielding underground water, while the granite has 55% chances of yielding water. The geology thus provides potential for underground water development.

There are varieties of soils includes Savannah Ochrosols, Tropical brown earths and Terrace or Alluvial soils which support plant growth to various degrees. These soils are better suited for the cultivation of cereals and root tuber crops including millet, maize, sorghum, yam and cash crop like cotton. They respond well to the application of organic manure and commercial fertilizers to give high yield. With adequate rains and good farming practices, these soils have the potentials of improving agriculture production.

1.6.4 VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

Sissala East Municipality falls within the Guinea Savannah vegetation belt. The vegetation consists of grasses with scattered fire resistant trees such as the Shea nut, the Baobab and

Dawadawa trees. Acacia and rose wood are also common trees of this vegetation belt. The heterogeneous collections of these trees meet domestic requirements for firewood and charcoal, construction of houses, cattle kraals and fencing of gardens. The shorter shrubs and grasses provide fodder for livestock. This has resulted in high influx of Fulani into the district. Their activities have to be appropriately controlled and managed if the environment is to be sustained and food security assured. The Shea nut tree is one of the great economic assets of the District and head portage has been the most common means of transporting the fruits from the farm to the house. This industry can be developed to serve as major source of livelihood in the district. The forest reserves cover a total area of about 267sqkm and encourage a rich stock of mammalian wildlife.

The climate of the Municipality is tropical continental as experienced in the northern regions of Ghana. Throughout the year, temperatures are high with a minimum of 23°C at night and a maximum of 42°C during the day and this favours plant growth. The mean monthly temperature ranges between 21°C and 32°C. The highest monthly maximum temperature rises up to 40°C before the rainy season in May with lowest minimum temperature falling to about 12°C in December when the Harmattan winds from the Sahara dries up the vegetation.

The Municipality experiences a single rainy season (May to September/October) conventional rainfall. In 2009, the first quarter of the year recorded 6.9mm of rainfall. However, for the 2nd quarter, the erratic nature resulted in 447.2mm of rainfall which was an improvement over the previous year leading to early farming of crops particularly maize. At the beginning of the 3rd quarter another drought period almost threaten food production. As the season advanced, rains set in many parts of the district and the quarter registered 937.4 mm of rain. The rains intensified and resulted in floods which affected food crops yields (by 40%) especially maize and groundnuts. Some fields were totally submerged under water and others washed away. This affected the entire district but the eastern block was worse affected.

As a result of the single maximum rainfall prevailing in the district all year round, crop production is mostly done during the rainy season (May to September/October). However, since farming is the major occupation of the people, it means that their major sources of livelihood and income are

limited during the dry season apparently resulting in the migration of the youth to the south in search of greener pastures. There is thus, the need to have adequate irrigation facilities to promote and enhance agricultural activities in the dry season. In addition, it is imperative to identify and provide alternative sources of livelihood to the people to complement their occupations and improve their income generating capacity. The total number of days of rain ranging between 70 to 80 days in 1999 as compared to 51 days of rain in 2009. The mean annual rainfall in 1999 was 121mm as compared to 104 in 2009. There is an indication that the number of days of rain as well as the mean annual rainfall are decreasing in the district. This has implications for food security in the district.

1.6.5 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT.

The environment is constantly changing. However, as the environment changes, so does the need to become increasingly aware of the problems that surround it. With a massive influx of natural disasters, warming and cooling periods, different types of weather patterns have existed. Climate change is a major environmental problem that has surfaced in last couple of decades in the Municipality. It occurs due to rise in global warming leading to increase in temperature of atmosphere. Climate change has various harmful effects but not limited to melting of polar ice, change in seasons, occurrence of new diseases, frequent occurrence of floods and change in overall weather scenario. The effect of climate change on agriculture which is the mainstay of the people is enormous leading to high reduction of yields across major crops cultivated emanating from poor soil fertility.

Forests are natural sinks of carbon dioxide and produce fresh oxygen as well as helps in regulating temperature and rainfall. However the vegetation resources in the district have been under intense pressure for both domestic and commercial use. Domestically over 90% of the populations rely on fuel wood and charcoal as the main source of energy for cooking. Also trees are cut for gardening and shelter. The farming practice of slash and burn as very common in the district where large tracts of vegetative cover is being depleted annually through bush burning. Aside charcoal burning being a major business venture by some residents of the district where thousands of bags of charcoal are being transported into southern Ghana daily, there have been massive harvesting of

timber species in the district as well as overgrazing by cattle of Fulani Herdsmen. All these contribute tremendously in degrading the land.

There is therefore the need to carry out massive sensitization on the need to undertake afforestation programmes and also avoid bush burning. Stringent measures should be taken in collaboration with communities in the protection of the vegetation.

1.7 WATER SECURITY

1.7.1 INTRODUCTION

Potable water facilities in the Municipality include three (3) Small Town Water Supply Systems, two hundred and thirty-one (231) number of boreholes with only one hundred and forty-nine (149) functional boreholes and twenty-two (22) Hand Dug Wells without pumps. These facilities are owned and managed by WSMTs and WATSANs.

As at 2008, coverage in potable water was estimated at 87% and by the end of 2013, it reduced to 84% which further reduced to 80.2% by the end of December, 2017. The reasons for these reduction in coverage's is due to poor management of water facilities by the WSMTs and inadequate monitoring and supervision of WSMTs activities by the MWST at the Assembly level. Also, some of the facilities do not function whilst others have low yields. Moreover, in the dry season, livestock usually compete with the populace at the facility site. This puts stress on the facilities resulting in frequent breakdown.

1.7.2 WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The Municipality has three Small Town Water Systems namely; Tumu, Sakai and Wallebelle. Table 1.5 below contain information on the operations of these water systems.

TABLE 1.5: WSMTS PERATIONS.

N0	Name	Population	N0. Of Customers	Boreholes Under Wsmts		
				Functional	Mal-Functional	Total
1	Tumu STWSP	6,940	1160	15	6	21
2	Sakai STWSP	4,985	2,054	-	-	0
3	Wallebelle STWSP	5,604	N/A	10	5	15

SOURCE: MWST, 2017.

Population figures from the three communities however, show a gap in the number of people that have access to potable water. For instance in Tumu, there are six thousand nine hundred and forty (6,940) people but only one thousand one hundred and sixty (1,940) people (customers) are connected to the system. This shows a gap of over four thousand people who depend on other sources of water such as boreholes, hand dug wells, Dam, private water sellers etc. The Dam in Tumu has become the source of water for major domestic activities such as washing and cleaning, constructional activities and for animals to drink from.

From the table below, it is clear that, there are twenty-one boreholes (21) in Tumu Township but only fifteen (15) are functioning. It is clear that going by the UNO standard of three hundred (300) people to a borehole, the over five thousand Tumu residents will have to depend on the fifteen functional boreholes. This does not give a good image of having access to water. It defeats even one of the seventeen (17) Goals of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UNO. Sadly for Sakai, there is currently no borehole to support the Small Town Water System and also there is only one transformer to power the system after the other transformer broke down. The overhead tank itself has now become small considering the growing population of the area and this makes the provision of water inadequate to the people.

With a population of over five thousand, only two thousand and fifty-four people are connected to the water system. This Small Town Water System is supposed to be worked on and the capacity developed to deliver the needed service in line access to water. It has not seen any major maintenance ever since it was established. The fact that, there are no boreholes in Sakai as alternative water source means there is no reliable supply to the people of the community. So, when the Small Town Water System develops a problem, people will resort to Wells, Steams and Dams for water for domestic use which will expose them to diseases.

It is hoped that, traditional leaders, Elders, The Board Members, the Assemblyman, Unit Committee Members, the MA and CWSA will come to a consensus to hand the system over for proper and effective management to ensure constant flow of water for the people of Sakai. Untill this is done, the community is simply sitting on a time bomb which may explode sooner than expected. The Board is not also known to have a proper Bank Accounts through which the sales are deposited. This also means that, auditing cannot be carried out to ensure accountability and

power consumption. The System has no Manager ever since it was established. It's the Water Board that manages it leading to internal squabbles and power struggle.

The Wallembele Small Town Water System which was fully handed over to the Water Board in 2017 to manage. As at now there is no connection of the system to individual houses as customers except the stand pipes which are distribution lines to the various sections of the Community. It is at these points that customers go to buy for domestic consumption.

The System does not also have a Manager .It is the Water Board that is currently managing it. Initially, the Board didn't have an accounts but that problem is now solved. Out of fifteen (15) boreholes in Wallembele only ten (10) are functional. The ten boreholes constitute the alternative source of water to the community in times of System breakdown. Comparatively, Tumu and Wallembele both have alternative source of water compared to Sakai. The five (5) broken down boreholes will have to be maintained by the Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) which is their core responsibility. Sadly however, most of the WSMTs shirk this responsibility on the DA there by exerting a lot of pressure on its little resources.

1.7.3 BOREHOLE FACILITIES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY

With a total of two hundred and thirty-one (231) number of boreholes district wide, only one hundred and forty-nine (149) boreholes are functional or partially functional. Eighty-two boreholes are broken down. This means that with a population of sixty-five thousand five hundred (65,500). Table 1.6 is given data on all boreholes and their functionality within the Municipality.

TABLE 1.6 BOREHOLES AND THEIR COMMUNITIES

NO	NAME OF COMMUNITY	NO OF BORHOLES	NO IN GOOD CONDITION	NO BROKEN DOWN
1.	Kulfuo	5	4	1
2.	Tarsor	6	4	2
3.	Fachoboi	4	2	2
4.	Gbenaboi	2	1	1
5.	Kajiaboi	3	2	1
6.	Nabulo – Gbanga	4	2	2

NO	NAME OF COMMUNITY	NO OF BORHOLES	NO IN GOOD CONDITION	NO BROKEN DOWN
7.	Challu Bagreballe	4	2	2
8.	Challu Batile	4	2	2
9.	Challu Wazala	2	1	1
10.	Challu Puntuolo	2	1	1
11.	Pieng Chollo	2	1	1
12.	Pieng Saliboe	1	1	0
13.	Pieng Kajiabio	3	2	1
14.	Pieng Bachangboi/Boyong	2	2	0
15.	Dolibizon	4	3	1
16.	Sinboru	3	1	2
17.	Yigantu	2	1	1
18.	Jaana	2	1	1
19.	Dinduarijan	1	1	0
20.	Dimajan	2	2	0
21.	Bujan	4	2	2
22.	Nabugbelle	9	3	6
23.	Tafiasi	2	1	1
24.	Nanchala	2	1	1
25.	Kong	6	4	2
26.	Kowie	5	3	2
27.	Dangi	1	1	
28.	Bakwala	1	1	
29.	Nyamejan – Tumu	3	2	1
30.	Waleballe	15	10	5
31.	Wahabu	1	1	0
32.	Slaughter House	1	1	
33.	Egala Primary	1	1	
34.	Tumu Sectec	1	1	
35.	Chief Palace	1	1	
36.	Tokurojan	1		1
37.	Midwifery	1		1
38.	Stadium Resdential	2	1	1
39.	Catering Resdential			
40.	Kasana	2	2	
41.	Tanviali	2	1	1
42.	Kasanpuori	2	2	
43.	Natolo	1	1	
44.	Kunsola	1	1	
45.	Tanla	2	2	

NO	NAME OF COMMUNITY	NO OF BORHOLES	NO IN GOOD CONDITION	NO BROKEN DOWN
46.	Katinia	2	2	
47.	Cainchan	3	2	1
48.	Navariwie	1	1	
49.	Banu	4	2	2
50.	Basissan	3	2	1
51.	Kunchogu	2	2	
52.	Industrial Area	0	0	0
53.	Zongo Extention	3	3	0
54.	Dimbewuo Resdential	4	2	2
55.	Vamboi	6	4	2
56.	Bukubelle	6	4	2
57.	Duu East	4	3	1
58.	Bawiesbele	4	1	3
59.	Komo	3	1	2
60.	Nanyuan	1		1
61.	Tumu General Mosque	1		1
62.	Moshie Zongo	1		1
63.	Sakai	3	0	3
64.	Nankpawie	3	1	2
65.	Lilixia	4	2	2
66.	Nahadoki	1	0	1
67.	Kapun – Jan	1	0	1
68.	Sakalo	5	3	2
69.	Bandie	4	2	2
70.	Sentie	4	3	1
71.	Jijen	5	4	1
72.	Timbaka	2	1	1
73.	Santijan	1	1	0
74.	Gbenebisi	2	1	1
75.	Gwosi Lower	4	2	2
76.	Gwosi Upper	3	2	1
77.	Kalaxi	1	1	0
78.	Pina	4	2	2
79.	Wuru	5	4	1
80.	TOTAL	230	148	82

SOURCE: MWST, 2017

It is clear from the tables above that as a Municipality, our water coverage is reducing compared to the population growth. Now with the status of a Municipality, the need for more water facilities

has even become more necessary than ever before. This is because more Departments will be established and more human beings will also come with many economic activities. Obviously, there are many communities without functional boreholes or Small Town Water System. It is hoped that, Community Water and Sanitation (CWSA) if able to construct the planned (2019) two Small Town Water Systems at Challu and Kassana will augment the water situation in the Municipality.

In sum, all stakeholders of water such as the DA, CWSA, WSMTs, Board Members, Water Users and the DWST should all put their shoulders to the wheel to ensure smooth implementation. All the 64 communities within the Municipality have access to potable water except Pido which is a new community growing up.

1.7.4 **HAND DUG WELLS**

The Municipality has only 4no. hand dug wells and these are listed in table 1.7 below:

TABLE 1.7: COMMUNITIES WITH HAND-DUG WELLS

COMMUNITY	FACILITY	NUMBER	CONDITION
Kowie	Hand dug wells with pumps	1	All functioning well
Bakuala	"	1	
Welembelle	"	1	
Stadium Residential	"	1	

SOURCE: MWST, TUMU 2017

1.7.5 **OTHER SOURCES OF WATER**

Other sources of water supply for domestic, commercial, industrial and agriculture use are listed in table 1.8 below:

Table 1.8: List of communities with dams

Nº	COMMUNITY	FACILITY TYPE	STATUS
1	Tumu	Dam	Good
2	Kong	"	"
3	Sakai	"	"
4	Tarsaw	"	"
5	Wellembelle	"	"
6	Nabulo	"	Not functioning
7	Bawiesibelle	"	Good
8	Pieng	"	"
9	Bassisan	"	"
10	Banu	"	"

SOURCE: DOFA, 2017.

1.7.6 CHALLENGES

The following challenges affect the delivery of potable water supply within the Municipality.

1. Poor maintenance culture leading high number of broken down facilities.
2. Poor management practices at both WSMTs and WASTANs levels.
3. Poor attitude towards paying tariffs
4. Lack of potable water at Pido community

1.7.7 RECOMMENDATION

The following challenges need serious attention to improve the delivery of potable water supply within the Municipality.

1. The STWSS at Tumu and Sakai need serious expansion to cater for growing population.
2. The WSMTs of the three STWSS at Tumu, Sakai and Wellembelle need refresher trainings.
3. Need to sensitise communities on the need to maintain these water sources to ensure regular supply throughout the year.
4. There is a need to drill a borehole urgently at Pido community which has been drinking from streams.
5. The MWST need revamp to coordinate WASH activities within the Municipality.

1.8 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

1.8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Sisaala East Municipality like all other MDAs witness some disasters and the units which coordinate disaster issues are NADMO, the Police, the Fire service, EPA, ambulance etc. These undertake pro-active and responsive disaster-related activities, including Environmental Impact Assessments and Audits, 'search and rescue', first aid services and evacuation, surveillance, law enforcement and crowd control, peace building, conflict resolution operations and fire fighting.

The broad objectives of the existing Disaster Management system can be summarised as follows:

1. To identify disasters in the communities, evolve strategies, integrate a strategic plan, harmonise Disaster Management for all disasters and provides for coordination of all Disaster Management-related activities.
2. To promote continuous stakeholder consultations with relevant line Ministries, to enhance coordination of interventions.
3. To promote and stress the urgent need for sustainable mainstreaming of Disaster

4. Management and Climate Change into Development Planning and Management, to
5. Promote poverty alleviation, on the way to sustainable development
6. To promote partnership with stakeholders for improved action
7. To promote and facilitate co-ordination and access to synthesised information for Disaster Management.
8. To promote mass education and functional literacy in environment, Disaster Management and Climate Change, in collaboration with the Ministry in charge of formal education;
9. To promote mass sensitisation and awareness creation on Disaster Management and Climate Change for the general public.

1.9 DISASTER AND ITS IMPACT

1.9.1 INTRODUCTION

Over the years, Sisaala East Municipality has been exposed to a variety of disasters such as droughts, wildfires, floods, climate changes and conflict, among others. In many cases, these have resulted in an increase in the number of people affected and property damaged leading to rising economic losses.

Disaster impacts have become an impediment to sustainable development in the Municipality. Four major disasters plague the District each year, these include the following:

- Floods
- Wind/Rainstorm
- Epidemics
- Fires
- Worm/Insect infestation
- Land and chieftaincy conflicts

The people are challenged any time we experience extensive rainfall during the rainy season resulting in floods and drought when there is little rainfall. The opening of the Bakgri dam in the neighbouring Burkina Faso complicate the flooding situation for communities along the Black Volta basin and river sissili; leading the loss of lives, properties, farms and washing away of feeder roads and bridges. This gives rise to food insecurity since over 90% of the population depends on peasant farming as a livelihood.

Some of the disasters that frequently hit the Municipality and their impacts are clearly indicated in Table 1.9 below:

TABLE 1.9: DISASTER PROFILE OF THE SISAALA EAST MUNICIPALITY

Type of Disaster event	Year	Period in the year	Communities affected	Number of victims	Items destroyed	Damage cost (GHC)
Flood	2014	July-Sept	Banu	204	farms	340,000.00
Rain /windstorm		May-july	Bujan	100	rooms	
Fire	2015	Oct-dec	Tumu	125	farms	
Flood	2016	July-sept	Komo	11	6 acres	
			Bawieseabelle	15	8 acres	
Fire	2017	Sept	Tumu	4	rooms	
Rain/windstorm		May-june	Kunchogu	159	School blocks	
Fire		Jan-march	Tumu	18	Rooms/farms	

SOURCE: MUNICIPAL NADMO OFFICE, 2017.

1.9.2 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN FROM 2014-2017.

Due to the frequency of some of these disasters, the Municipal Disaster Management Committee has put in place an emergency plan is indicated in table 1.10 below:

TABLE 1.10: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLAN

HAZARDS		FLOODS	
Scenarios	Best Case Scenario	Most Probable Scenarios	Worse Case Scenarios
	E.g Normal seasonal flooding	1,200.00 people are likely to be affected i.e 60% of the total population of region	The entire Municipality
PLANNING ASSUMPTION			
Probability of Occurrence	Likely Impact	Location/Communities	
Most Probable	1,000 people are likely to be affected 20 Kilometers of feeder roads destroyed 2 schools submerge and 5 Houses collapse 1,600 acres of farm land submerged Most surface water bodies contaminated	Nawieseabelle, Santijan, Duu East, Komo,	

SOURCE: MUNICIPAL NADMO OFFICE, 2017

1.9.3: CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate funding, logistics and expertise to response promptly to disaster.
2. Poor road infrastructure delay the response team in reaching disaster zone early and providing emergency care delays.
3. Frequent break down of vehicles and ambulances due to bad roads
4. Communities lack basic first aid techniques and evacuation skills.

1.9.4 **RECOMMENDATIONS'**

1. Assembly should create an account and reserve funds for emergencies.
2. There is the need to give basic training to community members in high risk zones to relieve victims before the arrival of paramedics.

1.10: **NATURAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION.**

The Sissala East Municipality is one of the areas with rich forest resources such as Gbele, Mawbia among others. The remaining land is covered by guinea savannah vegetation with few savannah supported trees such as the Sheanut, Baobab and Dawadawa trees. However, human activities such as farming and bush fires, shifting cultivation, felling of trees for firewood and charcoal production and overgrazing by animals contribute greatly to deforestation and soil erosion in this natural environment.

The recent discovery and harvest of rose wood has further compounded the issue of degradation of the environment and mismanagement of our rich forest resources. The Assembly with its partners have instituted measures such as agro-forestry, tree planting and extensive education against bush fires to curtail these problems. However, environmentally degrading activities still persist in the district and poses a threat to food security in the district.

The presence of wildlife at the Gbele Game reserve and the management of wildfires in lieu of absolute prevention and likewise the Assembly have in place an appropriate wildfire management programme to contain the impact of wildfires on the natural environment. There is the protection of wildlife mammals and other wildlife species through forest conservation and community management of the reserve. The management of forest and forestry resources is handled by the forestry services division, NADMO, the Ghana National Fire Service, NGOs and Community-Based volunteers. These institutions are however confronted with challenges that need to be addressed.

1.11: **POPULATION**

1.11.1 **INTRODUCTION**

The 2010 National Population and Housing census results put the population of the Municipality at 56,528 with an annual growth rate of 1.9% and a population density of 12 persons per sq km which is lower than the regional and national averages of 24 and 77 respectively. Table 1.10 gives the population growth and trends.

TABLE 1.10: POPULATION GROWTH AND TREND

Year	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
2000	23,758	11,964	11,794	28,407	14,908	13,499
2010	27,544	13,133	14,133	28,984	15,614	13,370

SOURCE: POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2010.

The projected 2017 population stands at 65,122 comprising 31,683 (48.65%) males and 33,436 (51.34%) females, thus giving male/female ratio as 51:49. Below is a table 1.11 indicating the Age and sex structure of the Municipality.

TABLE 1.11: AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF SISSALA EAST MUNICIPALITY AS AT 2017

Age Group	Total Population		Male		Female	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
0-4	9434	14.5	4785	15.1	4606	13.8
5-9	9891	15.2	5101	16.1	4807	14.4
10-14	7873	12.1	4055	12.8	3873	11.6
15-19	7418	11.4	3770	11.9	3605	10.8
20-24	5466	8.4	2566	8.1	2904	8.7
25-29	4945	7.6	2218	7.0	2771	8.3
30-34	4489	6.9	1869	5.9	2604	7.8
35-39	3513	5.4	1647	5.2	1869	5.6
40-44	2928	4.5	1362	4.3	1569	4.7
45-49	1887	2.9	888	2.8	967	2.9
50-54	1822	2.8	855	2.7	967	2.9
55-59	976	1.5	507	1.6	434	1.3
60-64	1301	2	570	1.8	700	2.1
65-69	716	1.1	349	1.1	367	1.1
70-74	846	1.3	380	1.2	467	1.4
75 +	1561	2.4	761	2.4	868	2.6
TOTAL	65,122	100	31,683	100	33,436	100

SOURCE: PROJECTED BASE ON 2010 PHC.

The age group 5-9 years has the highest population representing 15.2 percent and age group 65-69 years constitute the least population of 1.1 percent as indicated in table 1.12 below.

TABLE 1.12: BROAD AGE SEX STRUCTURE 2017

Age Group	Total Population		Male		Female	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
0-14	27661	41.8	14180	44.0	13511	39.8
15-64	35336	53.4	16532	51.3	18704	55.1
65+	3176	4.8	1515	4.7	1690	5.1
TOTAL	65122	100	31683	100	33436	100

SOURCE: DA PROJECTION 2017**1.11 2; DEPENDENCY RATIO**

The age dependency ratio is an important tool for a developing population like Ghana and for that matter Sissala East Municipality. The ratio of children 14 years and younger plus persons aged 65 years and older to adults aged 15-64 years is referred to as the dependency ratio of a population. The Municipality has a dependency ratio of 87.3 meaning that more than one person in the working-age group (15-64) take care of one person in the dependent population (0-14 and 65+ years). Child (0-14 years) dependency ratio is 78.3 and old age (65 years and older) dependency ratio is 9.0. There is high dependency (93.2) in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas (65.2).

The Municipality has 81.2 percent of the total population live in the rural areas while 18.8 percent live in the urban areas. The population of Sissala East Municipality constitutes 8.1 percent of the population in the Upper West region. There are however variations of the population in the urban (9.3%) and rural (7.8%) areas.

1.11.3: FERTILITY AND MORTALITY AND MIGRATION

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e. frequency of childbearing among a population and the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected both current and lifetime fertility data from females aged 12 years and older. Table shows reported fertility rates, general fertility and crude birth rates for the Sissala East Municipality.

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Sissala East Municipality is 2.9 being the lowest in the Upper West Region. This means that a woman in

the Sissala East district would give birth to about 3 children by the time she ends her child bearing if she were to conform to current age specific rates.

The Crude Birth Rate and General Fertility Rate for the Sissala East Municipality are 21.6 and 85.8 respectively. Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Sissala East District is 2.9 being the lowest in the Upper West Region. This means that a woman in the Sissala East Municipality would give birth to about 3 children by the time she ends her child bearing if she were to conform to current age specific rates. The Crude Birth Rate and General Fertility Rate for the Sissala East Municipality are 21.6 and 85.8 respectively.

1.11.4 MORTALITY

Mortality is another component of population and its dynamics. The quality of life in the Municipality rests ultimately on the basic conditions which influence health, morbidity and mortality in the population. These factors include the biological make-up of individuals, prevalence and severity of specific diseases, social, economic and environmental conditions as well as the availability, accessibility, affordability and utilization of health care facilities.

The crude death rate expresses the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 of the mid-year population. The crude death rate for the Sissala East Municipal is 6.12 deaths per 1,000 people in the year preceding the census. It has been established that at birth, death rates are higher for males than for females. These rates decrease from birth to age 9 years. The death rates then increases with increase in age with the rates for females were higher than males for age groups 10-29 years; this is mainly because females are within their child bearing ages. Thereafter, the rates for male become higher than for females for most of ages and are even higher for older ages.

1.11.5 HOUSEHOLD SIZE, HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND HEADSHIP

1.11.5.1: HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Sissala East Municipal has a total of 8,652 households with an average household size of 6.4 persons. This is greater than both the regional and national household sizes. However, the average household for rural areas (7.2) is higher than the urban areas (4.5). The average household per

house is 1.5 and the average per house is higher in urban areas than in the rural areas. As shown in table 1,13 below:

TABLE 1.13 : HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	688,333	55,764	10,228	45,536
Number of households	5,467,054	110,174	8,652	2,294	6,358
Average households per house	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5
Average household size	4.4	6.2	6.4	4.5	7.2

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

1.11.5.2: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The composition and structure of households in Sissala East Municipality remain basically traditional, where most of these households are headed by males. The complexity and size of the household depends largely on the headship of the household, both in terms of the socio-economic status and gender. The extended family members (step/grand/adopted children, nieces/nephews, brothers/sisters inter alia) predominantly form the greater proportion of household members.

The available statistics indicates that 55,764 of the population are found in 8,652 households. The male and female proportions of household population are 48.7 percent and 51.3 percent respectively. The data further shows that children (sons and daughters) formed the majority (48.6%) of household population. However, there are more sons (53.6%) than daughters (46.4%) in the households.

The fact that other relatives also constitute a significant proportion of household members suggests that the extended family system persists in Ghana and is common in the Sissala East Municipality. Ten (10) percent of household population is made up of other relative of the head of household. Also, 5.6 percent and 4.2 percent of household population are brothers/sisters and grandchildren respectively of heads of households.

TABLE 1.14: HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY COMPOSITION AND SEX

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,764	100.0	27,155	100.0	28,609	100.0
Head	8,652	15.5	6,815	25.1	1,837	6.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,792	10.4	164	0.6	5,628	19.7
Child (son/daughter)	27,115	48.6	14,521	53.5	12,594	44.0

Parent/Parent in-law	1,115	2.0	163	0.6	952	3.3
Son/Daughter in-law	608	1.1	39	0.1	569	2.0
Grandchild	2,320	4.2	1,215	4.5	1,105	3.9
Brother/Sister	3,126	5.6	2,003	7.4	1,123	3.9
Step child	906	1.6	445	1.6	461	1.6
Adopted/Foster child	255	0.5	141	0.5	114	0.4
Other relative	5,566	10.0	1,473	5.4	4,093	14.3
Non-relative	309	0.6	176	0.7	133	0.5

SOURCE: GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, 2010 PHC

1.11.5.3: HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

The statistics reveals that 21.8 percent of the household population live in a nuclear family system while the remaining 78.2 constitutes other forms of extended family in the district. For instance 52.8 percent live in full extended family system as households while 9.2 percent live as single parent extended family type of household. There are little variations in males and females compositions in the different household structures. More males are found in nuclear families than females and more females are also found in extended family structures than males as depict in table 1.15 below:

TABLE 1.15 : HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY STRUCTURE AND SEX

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,764	100.0	27,155	100.0	28,609	100.0
Head only	657	1.2	466	1.7	191	0.7
Head and a spouse only	374	0.7	186	0.7	188	0.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	12,174	21.8	6,339	23.3	5,835	20.4
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	29,466	52.8	14,178	52.2	15,288	53.4
Extended + non relatives	1,066	1.9	522	1.9	544	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,011	1.8	502	1.9	509	1.8
Single parent Nuclear	3,645	6.5	1,552	5.7	2,093	7.3
Single parent Extended	5,139	9.2	2,245	8.3	2,894	10.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	206	0.4	94	0.4	112	0.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,026	3.6	1,071	3.9	955	3.3

SOURCE: GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, 2010 PHC.

The table indicates that the Municipality practices the extended family system (69.9%) than the nuclear family system. The table further shows that a higher proportion of urban households (37.9%) in the district are in the nuclear family than in the rural areas (28.5%).

1.12: MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Migration is prevalent within the Municipality and the incidence of out migration to Southern Ghana and the regional capital, Wa are very high among the economically active population. About 76.4 percent of people are non-migrants while 23.6 percent of the populations are migrants. Among the migrants, 80.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Upper West Region while 19.8 percent were born elsewhere in another region of Ghana.

Young girls of school going age migrate to the southern sector to prepare themselves for marriage instead of studying and laying a good foundation for the future. Teenage marriages are very high and so is the increase in teenage pregnancies and its related risks.

A good number of the youth migrate to the south after the farming season to look for menial work. Some come back, others do not. This leads to reduction in the labour force during certain period and hence low productivity at all levels. Besides, those who return sometimes come with illnesses such as guinea worm, HIV/AIDS and other STDS, which negatively affect productivity.

1.13: GENDER EQUITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

It is interesting to note that women constitute about 52.4% of the total population of the Municipality yet majority of them are among the vulnerable and excluded group due to low educational background, poverty and diseases. The Municipal Assembly through its Gender Desk, the business Advisory Centre, donors such as UNFPA, COMFED, AFRIKITS and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection are doing everything possible to promote the interest of the vulnerable in society particularly women and children. A lot of programmes have been implemented to empower women economically, socially, emotionally and politically. For instance, from 2014 to 2017 alone about 129 women groups and 284 individuals have been empowered with entrepreneurial skill training, agro processing machines and financial support to actively engage in small scale economic activities to improve upon the standard of living. The

gesture has raised the image of women since they are currently earning incomes and less dependent on their husbands for household needs.

Politically, a number of sensitization workshops have been organized for about 500 women at the Urban and Zonal Council's level. This has increased women assertiveness to participate in the local governance of development in the Municipality in order to ensure that their views are represented in the implementation of programmes and projects. Women in this direction have been trained in leadership and public speaking skills to enhance their speaking against the abuse of women's rights and their perpetrators.

Notwithstanding this achievements, a number of women still lack access to credit facilities to undertake economic ventures while those who have received credit assistance have management problems which delay repayment. Also, women participation in decision-making is still very insignificant with women forming only are 6% of the membership of the Municipal Assembly. Also, women lack the required skills and collateral to empower them economically and even girl-child education is still considered a waste of resources.

The in order to address the slow progress made in the elimination of gender-based inequalities; low recognition of gender equity in public sector; lack of gender responsive budgeting; inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance; and insufficient candidature of females in elections, among others; the Municipality is focused on safeguarding the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society.

It is clear that women need more gender sensitive programs and projects to help bridge the gap between them and the males.

1.14: POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Over the past decades, considerable efforts have been made to improve the environment for the vulnerable group such as women, children, the disabled persons and the poor within the Municipality. These efforts are rolled out through the provision of Social Protection programmes for the vulnerable and excluded which include the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Capitation Grant, the School Feeding Programme, and the Livelihood Empowerment Against

Poverty Programme (LEAP), the Labour and then the disability fund. These interventions have helped to empower the poor and the excluded economically, socially and there is an increasing awareness about the rights of children, gender, ageing and disability and weak enforcement of laws protecting their rights.

There has been improvement in pro-poor policy formulation and programming with a steady rise in pro-poor spending but the Municipality still does not have a comprehensive social policy framework. Despite the enactment of several laws and the implementation of various policies and programmes, only about 10% of populists have access to formal social security in the face of weakening traditional support systems.

Although some informal social security schemes exist to serve the needs of informal sector operators, the scope of benefits and extent of coverage are not adequate. Poor households continue to be exposed to multiple shocks without adequate fall-back options to prevent them from slipping into poverty. The intergenerational transmission of poverty lies beneath the veneer of the current social order with both direct and indirect impacts on groups, and individuals across the various ecological zones. Environmental risks such as natural and man-made disasters, socio-cultural, economic and health-related vulnerabilities, and institutional weaknesses persist that render sections of the population vulnerable. As a result the vulnerable and excluded continue to face developmental challenges such as stunting and wasting, physical and psychological abuse, trafficking, youth unemployment and sexual exploitation.

1.15: CHILDREN

The welfare of children is of paramount importance to the Municipality and the department of Social Welfare and Community Development has enhanced the development and general wellbeing of children in accordance with the Children ACT 560 of 1998. A total of forty-one cases were handled from 2014 to 2017 under child maintenance, child custody, paternity, reconciliation and general welfare.

Under pre-school education, about eighteen Day Care Centres were visited most of the issues identified included inadequate access to quality education; the shortage of trained teachers and attendants, and limited resource allocation to the sub-sector. To ensure that every child gets a head

start in education, the provision of infrastructural facilities for 6No. pre-school across the Municipality, particularly in deprived areas, will be accelerated. There is the need to incrementally build new structures in all existing public schools to serve the needs of kindergarten education. In addition, teaching and learning in pre-schools will be enhanced through expanding the training of kindergarten teachers and increasing the deployment of trained teachers to pre-schools. Resource inflows to pre-school education will be improved, while promoting collaboration with the private sector to expand pre-school education within the set guidelines for the establishment of schools.

1.16: PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Persons with disability are those restricted in the performance of their roles due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation and such include persons with visual impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional challenges or behavioral disorders and other physical challenges. According to the 2010 PHC, the Municipality has about 4.7% of its population in one form of disability or the other.

In the past, attempts have been made by the Assembly to support the disabled group through the creation of the disability fund and the LEAP programme with a total of ninety-six PWDs benefitting from the 3% of the DACF. The Municipality has planned to construct a centre for the PWDs who one skill or the other to render services to the public.

1.17: SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

1.17.1: INTRODUCTION

Social Protection interventions are programmes designed to provide protection from economic, social and political shocks that may arise as a result of poverty, disability, old age, unemployment and other calamities such as death. In the past, the Social Protection programmes being implemented include the following:

1. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
2. Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW)
3. Capitation Grant
4. Disability Fund (PWDs)

5. National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
6. Ghana School Feeding Project (GSFP)
7. Bullock Farming Programme

Currently, other social protection to be rolled out such as the Free SHS education and the Nation Builders Corp among others.

1.17.2: LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)

This is conditional cash given to extremely poor people in poor communities. It covers the aged above 65 years, orphaned vulnerable children, disabled people and people living with HIV/AIDS. This project had helped reduce the poverty in the beneficiary communities. The selected beneficiaries receive a minimum of GHS42 per beneficiary in a household every two months and below is table 1.16 given details of beneficiary communities.

TABLE 1.16: LEAP BENEFICIARIES IN FROM 2013 TO 2017.

S/N	Name Of Community	Number Households	Eligible Beneficiaries
1	Bandei/Timbaka	153	276
2	Basissan	55	121
3	Bawiesiboi	93	202
4	Bichembelle	72	117
5	Bugubelle	65	384
6	Bujan	69	87
7	Challu	166	297
8	Chinchan	57	104
9	Dangi	13	23
10	Dolibizon	46	84
11	Duu -East	4	8
12	Gbenrbisi/Gwosi	73	166
13	Gwosi – upper & Lower	65	88
14	Jijen	40	74
15	Komor	58	105
17	Kuoroboi	70	152
17	Kong	126	199
18	Kowie /Bakawala	27	38
19	Kulfuo	19	26
20	Kwapun	72	166
21	Lilixia	46	60
22	Nabugubelle	65	151

S/N	Name Of Community	Number Households	Eligible Beneficiaries
23	Nabolu	50	85
24	Nabulo-Fachuboi	73	146
25	Nanchala	64	152
26	Nqnpawie	67	158
27	Nmanduanu	122	253
28	Pieng	77	128
29	Pina	70	151
30	Sakai	24	33
31	Sakallu	141	280
32	Santijan	67	124
33	Sumboru	64	129
34	Sentie	101	547
35	Taffiasi	72	103
36	Tarsor	141	208
37	Tumu	107	158
38	Vamboi	67	205
39	Wembelle	96	272
40	Wuru	75	174
41	Yigantu	71	129
	TOTAL	3003	6363

Source: DSWCD, 2017.

Some challenges in the implementation of the programme include the frequent breakdown of the LEAP motorbike, computer UPS and untimely release of LEAP mobilization money for payments and long delays in LEAP payments.

1.17.3: NHIS REGISTRATION FOR THE VULNERABLE

In collaboration with the Health insurance scheme 2798 LEAP beneficiaries and the vulnerable had been enrolled on to NHIS free of charge. Among this are: LEAP Beneficiaries an indigents, OVC and PWDs.

TABLE 1.17: NHIS LEAP BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUP

CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LEAP	432	808	1240
Indigents	476	979	1455
OVC	45	40	95
PWD	5	3	8
Total	958	1830	2798

SOURCE: DSWCD, 2017.

A lot of the beneficiaries, who are weak find it difficult move to point of registration for their bio-data to be taken. This posed a challenge to the exercise on the beneficiaries as a good number is left out. We need to device strategies to capture all concerned.

1.17.4: LABOUR INTENSIVE PUBLIC WORKS (LIPW).

Currently through its Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) has provided an effective intervention through which the vulnerable and poor are included in the mainstream development agenda in the labour aspect of the program. The LIPW component of the GSOP gives an opportunity and preference to the vulnerable ie women as well as all those in LEAP households within the catchment areas of the project to be considered for employment in the project. This has improved income of the vulnerable especially women. Below is table 1.18 given details of IPW beneficiaries.

TABLE 1.18: GSOP BENEFICIARIES FROM 2014-2017

<i>Community</i>	<i>Number Employed</i>
Santijan	221
Sentie	314
Vamboi	342
Bujan	376
Sakalo	312
Gwosi	289
Pieng	284
Bugubelle	322
Kulfuo	150
Kunchogu	211
Kwapun	50
Banu	245

SOURCE: SEMA, 2017.

1.17.5: THE SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

1.17.5.1: INTRODUCTION

The Ghana School Feeding Programme started in the Municipality in 2006 with three beneficiary schools namely Pina, Basissan and Pieng

Currently, the programme has spread across all Public Basic Schools in the Municipality. In all 56 Basic Public Schools are hooked onto the programme with the 56 schools further sub-divided into 97 in some cases A&B to be specific the programme also have 97 caterers dotted across all the school providing one hot meal to all the pupils in these various schools. The programme has a population of over sixteen thousand pupils in the municipality across all the public schools

comprising KG-Primary 6.

The Desk Officer together with the Zonal Coordinator embarked have been monitoring and some schools visited were Kong, Nanpkawie, Sakai, Sakallu, Bandei, Vamboi, Bugubelle, Welebelle and Kowie basic schools. Others include St. Mary, Pineg, Challu, Tarsow/Kulfuo, Fachoboi, Banu, Kwapun, Tumu Basic, Tutco Demonstration Egala and 31st December KG.

1.17.5.2: OBSERVATION

1. Most of the schools followed the menu chart from GSFP
2. Caterers were at post at time of visit
3. Food was on fire at the time of the visit
4. Serving plates were also visual

1.17.5.3: CHALLENGES:

1. Most of the schools do not have kitchens
2. Most of the schools depends on community boreholes as source of water
3. In some instances pupils were used to fetch firewood for cooking
4. Delay in paying caterers salaries

1.17.5.4: WAYFORWARD:

1. The assembly should help to put kitchens where they have none
2. Boreholes should be provided to schools that do not have
3. The MCE should impress on central government to pay caterers on time

1.18: SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

1.18.1: INTRODUCTION

Tumu, the capital of the Municipality is located at the extreme northern part and certainly, it is the largest populated settlement and hence most economic activities are located there to enjoy maximum patronage. Tumu is therefore the centre for socio-economic and cultural activities within the Municipality. The other ten most highly populated communities are located close to the capital, Tumu. Also the fact that Tumu is also a transit location for traders bound for Burkina Faso has made it a vibrant commercial town. Therefore out of the 64 communities in the Municipality, development is skewed towards the capital and its surrounding communities.

Despite inadequate provision of basic facilities and services, the few available facilities are not evenly distributed. For instance, out of the 64 communities, only 49 of these are connected to the national grid and even within these 49 communities only 91% of the population enjoy the services of electricity from the national grid. The Municipal hospital, which is the only standard hospital is also located in Tumu.

Telephone services are more concentrated in Tumu Township and its surrounding communities. The services of cellular communication networks such as MTN, Tigo, Airtel, Glo and Vodafone cellular enhance socio-economic activities are currently in operation at Tumu with close to 25 communities not have access to telecommunication network with close to 25 communities not have access to telecommunication network. The Municipality also has a Post Office, a police station with a sub-station at Bugubelle, and a magistrate court, also situated in Tumu.

Banking services are carried out by the Ghana Commercial Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, the Sissala Rural Bank, the credit union and GN bank. These are all located in Tumu and do not adequately serve the banking needs of the people. The figures below provide a spatial overview of the distribution of services.

Facility/service		Nursery	Prim	JSS	Health centre	Clinic/CHPS	TBA	post office	Rural bank	Agric Ext station	Agricext Service	Borehole	Pipe borne	KVIP (Public)	Trunk road	Feeder road	Fuel point.	Area Council	DA Admin	Police Station	Electricity	Weekly Mkt	Total No. of services	Total Centrality	% of Total Centrality	Order of Settlement
Weight		1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1				
Settlement	Pop																									
Tumu	10,497	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	92 2	11 1	1 ST
Sakai	2,283	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	32 4	40	3 RD
W/Belle	4,025	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	20 6	25	4 TH
Chinchen	582	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	20 1	24	4 TH
Bujan Ac	791	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	19 3	23	4 TH
N/Belle	1,587	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	18 9	23	4 TH
Taffiasi	805	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	16 8	20	4 TH
Nabulo Ac	2,352	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	13 9	17	5 TH
Lilixia	874	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	13 5	16	5 TH
Kong	1,429	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	13 5	16	5 TH
Nankpawie	555	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	12 4	15	5 TH
Kowie	610	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	11 8	14	5 TH
Bichemboi	765	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	95	11	5 TH
Kulfuu	1,242	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	95	11	5 TH
Bu/Belle	2,203	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	75	9	5 TH
Nwanduoni	1,893	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	75	9	5 TH
Vamboi	2,068	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	65	8	5 TH
Ba/Belle	1,542	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	64	8	5 TH

1st Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices of 80% and above the total centrality of 830

2nd Order settlement: with centrality indices between 60 and 79% of the total Centrality of 830

3rd Order settlement: with centrality indices between 40 and 59% of the total Centrality of 830

4th Order settlement: with centrality indices below 20 and 39 % of the total Centrality of 830

5th Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices below 20 % of the total Centrality of 830

With the above criterion, the scalogram analysis indicates that the district has only four orders namely; 1st order, 3rd order, 4th order and 5th order settlements. The table below shows the various orders and the settlements within the orders.

TABLE 1.20: HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS IN SWD.

Order	No. Communities	Pop. Within Order	Names Of Communities.
1 st	1	10,497	Tumu
2 nd	3	9,892	Nwanduoni, Challu and Nabulo
3 rd	1	2,283	Sakai
4 th	4	7,790	W/Belle, Chinchen, Bujan, N/Belle, Taffiasi
5 th	9	31,061	, Lilixia, Kong, Nankpawie, Kowie, Bichemboi, Kulfuo, Bu/Belle, Vamboi, Ba/Belle, Peing, Komo, Banu, Bassisa, Du, Gwosi, Sakalu, Jijen, Sentie, Bandei, Kroboi, Dolibizon, Wuru, Yigantu, Sumboru, Gbenebisi, Jaana, Janbon, Timbaka Wahabu

SOURCE: MPCU, 2017.

1.19: CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS.

1.19,1: ETHNICITY

The Municipality is made up of different cultures and these dynamic cultures have been handed over to the present generation by their forefathers through experience and reflection in an attempt to fashion and harmonise co-existence with the environment. The Kasena in the eastern corridor, the dagaabas dotted in the district also have their unique cultures which can be harmonised to improve development. Funerals and marriages rites, the dance, the songs and the annual Parigbiele and Nimoru-Fokuri festivals portray the great culture of the Sissala and Kasena people respectively..

Some of the cultural practices are positive but despite these potentials, some of the cultural practices have adverse effects on the people and development in general. Practices such as Female genital mutilation (FGM), elopement of school girls, forced and early marriages, low value of female education, marriage inheritance among others have negative repercussions on the people's growth.

The recent clashes over chieftaincy skin and lands at Kong, Wellembelle, Nabulo among others is pin-pointing to the fact that cultural activities are not given the needed support to bring to bear the social cohesion needed for development.

1.19.2: **RELIGION**

There has not been a change in the ethnic and religious composition within the Municipality. There are five main ethnic groups comprising the Sissala's (88%), Kasenas (5%), Dagabas (3%), Moshies (2%) and 2% comprising of other ethnic groups.

On the other hand, the religious composition includes Moslems-81%, Catholics-10%, Traditionalist-5%, and others accounting for about 4%. These various religious groups notwithstanding, cordial relations exist among these religious groups. The cordiality prevailing amongst these religious groups serves as a catalyst for developmental programmes and projects in the district. Each religious celebration is done with the participation of other religious groups. The dominant Islamic religion in the district have tremendously influence the general way of life of majority of the citizens of the district in terms of marriage, eating, dressing, funeral among others.

1.20: **TOURISM**

A number of tourism potentials have been identified and these include the following:

- Kassana slave market at Kassana.
- Wotuomo cave between Dangi and Lilixia
- Hunter's footprints at Dolibizon
- Mysterious rocks at Pieng
- Mysterious river at Nmanduanu
- Bone setters at Wuru, Kwapun and Banu

- Historical site at Santijan
- The White man's grave at Tumu.

These tourist sites can be developed further and they can be a major source of revenue for local economic development.

1.21: GOVERNANCE

1.21.1 STRUCTURE OF THE ASSEMBLY' ADMINISTRATION

In pursuance of section 3 of the Local Government Act (Act 462) of 1993, the Sissala East Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority that has been charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources to ensure the overall development of the district as enshrined in its mission statement.

1.21.2: COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY

The administrative structure of the Sissala East Municipal is made up of the Municipal Assembly & its secretariat, departments of the Assembly, 1 Urban Council (Tumu) and 4 Zonal councils (namely Bujan, Wellembelle, Sakai and Nabulo) and 21 Unit Committees. The Municipal Assembly is made up of 25 Assembly men and 7 Assembly women. It is the highest decision-making body and is responsible for the overall development of the Municipality.

The assembly also has a Presiding Member who presides over its meetings and is in charge of complains and public relations. The assembly has a 9-member Executive Committee which performs/exercises its executive and co-ordinating functions.

To facilitate the discharge of these important responsibilities, the Municipal Development Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) was put in place and made operational. To ensure that effective planning and coordinating activities are carried out in the district a Core Planning Group was constituted from the expanded MPCU to assist the MA carry out development activities. This group liaises with the relevant decentralized departments and development agencies, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Sub-committees of the MA to carry out effective planning and promote district development.

The decentralization principle in the new local government system emphasizes on planning to start from the local level and go up rather than the reverse. The planning process therefore starts at the community level and is coordinated first at the Area /town council and secondly at the Municipal level by the core planning group composed of the key personnel of the decentralized departments. The MA structure is made up of Unit Committees at the community level, followed by the Area Councils and the Municipal Assembly at the apex.

1.21.3: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

As part of efforts to achieve the GSGDA, the MA operations are being complemented by other Development Partners. They collaborate with such development partners to design, implement and manage development programmes and projects. Table 15.1 highlights the various institutions and their area of interventions;

TABLE 1.21: LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Development Partners	Activity Area
UNICEF	Health
WHO	Health
UNFPA	Health
IFAD	Food security
JICA	Health, bridges
IDA	Water and sanitation, roads, food security
WFP	Education, health, Agriculture
Action Aid Ghana	Education, food security, good governance
Plan Ghana	Health, livelihood, education good governance
TUDRIDEP	Food security, capacity building
DFID	Roads, education, health
CMA	Health and Nutrition,
YARO	HIV/AIDS family planning, micro credit, women empowerment, nutrition and education
FOMWAG	Health and nutrition, domestic violence, religious sensitization.
ASUDEV	Health and nutrition, domestic violence, sensitizations.
PAWLA	Education, Health and Women Empowerment
SAVE GHANA	Health and nutrition
SILDEP	Education, Health and Women Empowerment

SOURCE: DSWCD, 2017.

1.21.4: TRADITIONAL SETUP

The Traditional institution plays an important role in governance in Ghana. Currently, the Sissala East Municipal has four paramountcies namely the Tumu, Banu, Bawiesebelle and the Wellembele Paramountcy. Each paramountcy has its divisions.

The divisions under Tumu paramountcy includes Pieng, Bujan, Tafiasi, Sakai, Challu, Santijan, Nabulo, Bawiesibelle, Kasana, Wutu, Kwapun, Pina, Kunchogo, Banu, Bassisan and the like. The divisions under Wellembele Paramountcy include Bugubelle, Kulfuo, Nmanduanu and Jijen. The four paramountcies have come together to form the Sissala East Traditional Council.

There is a close collaboration between these traditional setups and the formal system in terms of policy making, conflict resolution and the implementation of development programmes and projects. The traditional institutions allocate land for development projects and equally take part in the monitoring process.

The government policy of decentralization offers the chiefs an opportunity to blend local aspirations with objectives of the district assembly. In this regard, chiefs in the Sissala East Municipal have been very responsive and initiative, especially in community mobilization, revenue generation and self-help programmes.

Despite the important role that traditional institutions play in development, there are challenges. Challenges include chieftaincy disputes and protracted litigations. A notable example of chieftaincy dispute is that of Nabugubelle, Kong, Nabulo, Wellembele among others. Despite some isolated cases, there is paramount and divisional chiefs collaborating with the MA and other institutions in the development process.

1.22: SECURITY

The Municipality shares borders with Burkina Faso, 29km away from the district capital. As a Municipality that shares borders with other country, criminal activities are most likely to be frequent and severe. Some of these activities include smuggling, child labour, cattle rustling, elopement, transfer of epidemics and armed robbery. With regard to cattle rustling and armed robbery, it is both done internally and at cross-border. Cross-border movement of cattle has

become a yearly activity, especially in the dry season (December-March). Large herds of cattle are moved by the insurgence of Burkina Faso Fulani herdsmen who move into the district and the country in general for grazing and watering purposes in the valleys of the Sissili River and its tributaries. They remain in Ghana till May-June when farmers had already cropped their fields, causing a lot of havocs on sprouting crops.

Some communities collect taxes in cash or in kind from the alien herdsmen for the use of their facilities. The alien herdsmen however condone with some local people and some traditional rulers to avoid taxes they have to pay to the District Assembly as well as meting-out various forms of molestation to the innocent local people. These thus pose various degree of insecurity situation within the district besides the loss of revenue.

There are various security agencies such as the police, CEPS, Immigration service, BNI, GPS, watch dog committees, Assembly members and Traditional authorities. All these agencies have been doing very well in ensuring that total peace and harmony prevail in the district. There is therefore the need for these security agencies especially the police, fire service, watch dog committees to be further equipped with the requisite logistics and equipments so that they can continuously ensure a peaceful atmosphere in the district for enhanced socio-economic development.

1.23: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.23.1: INTRODUCTION

The review of the Local Economy indicators from 2014 to 2017 shows a moderate performance in most of the key indicators. Overall assessment of the competitiveness of the private sector environment to support the growth has shown stagnation in some key indicators, and efforts at developing the MSMEs sector for higher productivity remain slow. The economy is mostly made up of MSMEs which is dominated by women. The overall objective is to increase the number of MSMEs to generate profit, growth and create employment opportunities for the youth.

1.23.2: INDUSTRY

The industrial sector (manufacturing) is dominated by small-scale industries. What is described as “manufacturing” is mostly small-scale cottage industries such as shea nut and other oil and fat extractive industries, brewing of local drinks, black-smiting, metalwork, weaving, etc. Most of which are agro-processing and manufacturing of farm implements such as donkey carts, chairs and school-play equipments. There is a large cotton ginnery industrial outfit, located in Tumu that employs over five hundred (500) people within and outside the Municipality. Some of the small-scale industrial activities include:

- i. Shea butter Processing
- ii. Groundnut oil Extraction
- iii. Weaving and dressmaking
- iv. Pottery activity and basketry
- v. Blacksmithing
- vi. Pito (Local alcoholic drink) brewery
- vii. Carpentry and masonry
- viii. Construction and building
- ix. Vehicle repairs and auto-mechanic

These industrial activities are able to satisfy the demands of the indigenous people. However, the lack of market for their products is a major setback affecting growth and expansion of these small-scale industrial activities. However, at certain parts of the year, demand for these services dwindles. The establishment of a Vocational/technical Training Institute in Tumu by the Catholic Church has contributed significantly to the production of skilled labour in the district and beyond.

1.23.3: CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES TO INDUSTRY

Players in this sector are still constrained in poor business management skills, poor condition of roads, inadequate and unreliable power supply, and limited access to business information, technology and credit.

1.23.4: COMMERCE AND SERVICE

Commerce is one of the major sources that simulate Local Economic development in the Municipality. The commercial activities are predominantly buying and selling of agricultural produce, consumer goods and second hand items. Currently, there are about fifteen Thousand

small commercial activities across the Municipality and these are brisk only during weekly market days which come on at 6 days intervals. There are two major weekly markets in the Municipality namely; Tumu and Bugubelle.

Besides these weekly markets, there are a few stores with very limited shopping spaces in the big settlements. They carry a wide range of consumer goods and a few households' equipment and construction materials.

Trade between neighbouring towns in the Municipality is on the increase and brisk. The traders bring a wide range of goods such as onions, potatoes, cattle, sheep and high yielding mango seedlings. Despite the growing commercial and service activities in the district, infrastructure for commerce and service in the district is still underdeveloped and needs a major boost to meet an increasing commercial and service activities in the Municipality.

1.23.5: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

1.23.5.1: ROAD NETWORK AND CONDITION

The Municipality has a major problem of poor road infrastructure. This in effect affects the socio-economic development of most communities; typical examples of such communities include Gwosi, Santijan and Bawiesibelle which are almost cut off from the rest of the Municipality during the peak rainy season. For instance, such communities are unable to access certain facilities such as health, market and education. At the same time it is not possible to reach them with development programmes and interventions.

Also, the condition of roads linking the Municipality to neighbouring commercial towns/centres in Burkina Faso needs to be improved. The capital Town, Tumu needs serious rehabilitation for this is beyond the capacity of the Municipal Assembly.

1.23.5.2: THE COTTON GINNERY

The cotton Ginnery is a big economic infrastructure that cannot be ignored as its operations contributed greatly to improve the living conditions of farmers in the Municipality.

The Ginnery which was once very busy engaging farmers and the youth in loading and off-loading service, transportation services among others is not abandoned and it is left at the mercy of the weather.

The facility needs serious revamp to service the Municipality which has expertise in cotton production and servicing of the cotton industry.

1.24: ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPALITY

1.24.1: INTRODUCTION

The economy of the Municipality is largely agrarian (69%), service and commerce fifteen percent (15%), and the industrial sector 16%. The Sissala East Municipal is basically rural with more than eighty percent (80%) of the people living in rural settlements and engaged in farming.

1.24.2: AGRICULTURE

1.24.3: VISION

The vision of the department of agriculture is based on “Modernized Agriculture culminating in a structurally transformed economy and evident in food security, employment opportunities and reduced poverty.”

1.24.4: MISSION

To promote sustainable agriculture and thriving agri-business through research and technology development, effective extension and other support services to farmers, fishers processors and traders for improved human livelihoods.

1.24.5: BRIEF AGRICULTURAL PROFILE

The Municipality is mainly agrarian with the majority of the people engaged in the cultivation of cash and staple food crops.

Livestock rearing involving cattle, sheep, goats and rural poultry is another main occupation engaged by farmers. The Municipality also experiences adequate rainfall starting from early March to October annually

Farmers in the Municipality of late have gone into industrial tree plantations such as cashew and mango as well as cotton cultivation

On farm inputs, there are good number of inputs outlets that sell farm inputs ranging from certified seeds Agro-chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers and implements to farmers

On irrigation, there are dams and dugouts spread all over for dry season vegetable production, for livestock watering, fishing and other domestic use such as constructional works.

There are a number of Development Partners/NGOs into Agriculture and majority of these NGOs are into Food Security Programmes, Health, Soya, groundnuts, cotton production, cashew and mango among others.

1.24.6: SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The objectives over the past four years were the following:

1. Food Security and Emergency Preparedness
2. Increased Growth in Incomes
3. Increased Competitiveness and Enhanced Integration into Domestic and International Markets
4. Sustainable Management of Land and Environment
5. Science and Technology Applied in Food and Agriculture Development
6. Improved Institutional Coordination.

The broad outlook of agricultural performance during the period towards increasing food security, reduced poverty, job creation and increased incomes among others. The period under review witnessed rainy days starting from July to August. The years also recorded the busiest period for the office due to distribution of planting for food and jobs inputs.

On livestock activities, there has been serious migration of block of cattle into the district causing a lot of destruction to farm lands, produce, mango and cashew plantations by the animals. There has been surveillance along the bushes on outbreak of diseases as well as vaccinations. Below is a rainfall data for the period under review:

TABLE 1.22: RAINFALL RECORDED IN 2017 SISSALA EAST – TUMU, UWR

Month	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
RF (mm)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.4	21.0	268.2	74.9	42.8	0	0	439.3
No. of rainy days	0	0	3	1	6	8	5	15	11	6	0	0	55

TABLE 1.23: HUMAN RESOURCE BASE/SITUATION. A. TECHNICAL STAFF

S/N	Staff Category	Expected	Available	Outstanding	Remarks
1	District Director (DDA)	1	1	-	At post
2	District Agric. Officers (DAOs)	8	7	1	6 at post, 1 at KNUST and 1 on retirement
3	Agric. Extension agents (AEAs)	16	3	14	2 at post 1 on sick permission
4	AEAs VETs	16	3	13	All at post
5	AEAs PPRS/PPMED	5	3	2	2 at post whilst 1 in sch.
	TOTAL	46	17	30	

Note: YEA has posted 7 AEAs and all posted have reported.

TABLE 1.24: B. SUPPORT STAFF

S/N	Staff Category	Expected	Available	Outstanding	Remarks
1	Accountants	1	1	-	At post
2	Administrator/stores	1	1	-	At post
3	Messenger	1	1	-	At post
4	Typists	2	2	-	At post
5	Driver	1	-	1	Urgently needed
6	cleaner	1	1	-	At post
7	Security	2	2	-	At post
	TOTAL	9	8	1	Recruitment of 2 staff needed

NB: A. national service postings = 4 personnel at post. B. past national service personnel on support service = 2 personnel (Voluntarily on project)

TABLE 1.25: STAFF POSTINGS – OPERATIONAL AREAS = 16.

S/N	Operational Area	Aea	Remarks
1	Pina		
2	Nabulo	Fitiyani Nyasu Amidu	At post
3	Bugubelle	Naapor Franklin	At post, AEA vet
4	Tumu north	Tergu Eric	At post, AEA vet
5	Tumu south	Ibrahim sarbogu	Not at post, sick and bed ridden
6	Kunchogu		
7	Kasana		
8	Ping		
9	Sakai	Adongo Eric	At post
10	Wellembele		At post
11	Bujan	Braimah Herbert	
12	Tarsaw		
13	Nabugubelle		
14	Taffiasi		
15	Bawiesibelle		
16	Mwanduonu		

TABLE 1.26: YEAS STAFF POSTING

S/N	Surname	1st name	other names	SE X	Date of Birth	Operational area	Qualification	Date of 1st appointment
1	Sulemani	Ibrahim		M	1/1/1990	Wellembele	Diploma in Agric	26/05/2017
2	Mohammed	Sakib		M		Sakai		26/05/2017
3	Nyasu	Fitiyani	Amidu	M	25/10/1987	Nabulo	Cert. In Gen. Agric	26/05/2017
4	Musah	Aramata	Hamator	F	14/05/1984	Tumu South	Cert. in Gen. Agric	26/05/2017
5	Zakaria	Abdul-Basit		M	6/6/1983	Bujan	Cert. in Gen. Agric	26/05/2017
6	Kassim	Ibrahim		M	6/4/1985	Tarsor	Cert. in Gen. Agric	26/05/2017
7	Dabuo	Wisdom	Nku-Anu	M	25/08/1992	Tumu North	Diploma in Agric	26/05/2017

TABLE 1.27: IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES 2014-2017.

No	Key Activity	Outputs	Achievements	Key challenges	Solution
1	Conduct staff technical monthly review meetings	DADU staff monthly technical review meetings duly organized	four monthly meetings for February, May, August and September duly organized	Inadequate staff and funds to provide refreshment and T&T to staff	Timely release of adequate funds
2	Conduct regular home and farm visits AEAAs	AEA home/farm visits conducted	7 AEAAs conducted 252 fortnight visits to homes/farms to disseminate technical advice to farmers	Inadequate fuel to AEAAs	Timely release of funds
3	Conduct quarterly stakeholders review meetings	Quarterly stakeholders review meetings conducted	4 quarterly stakeholder meetings held in February, May, September and November	Late release of funds for planning and	Timely release of funds
4	Conduct fortnight monitoring/supervisory visits by DDA, DAOs and MISO	DADU staff fortnight visits conducted	7 AEAAs and 4 DAOs conducted fortnight visits to homes to disseminate technical advice to farmers	Inadequate fuel to AEAAs	Timely release of funds
5	Register and distribute inputs to beneficiary farmers under PFJ district wide	Registration of farmers still on-going	A Total of – 6,433 (M– 5,122 F – 1,311) under planting for food and jobs have been registered	Inadequate fuel and staff to move into the communities to register farmers	Provision of fuel support
6	Conduct monitoring/supervision of subsidized fertilizer district wide	Monitoring of subsidized fertilizer conducted	11 fertilizer dealers who brought volumes of fertilizers were monitored	Inadequate fuel and staff to monitor some dealers who reside in the communities	Provision of fuel support
7	Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling of farm produce	Training on post-harvest conducted	37 actors (24 males, 13 females) were trained on post-harvest handling of farm produce	Inadequate funds to cover more farmers	Provision of funds

No	Key Activity	Outputs	Achievements	Key challenges	Solution
8	Sensitise farmers on the control of FAW	Famers trained on control of FAW	203 (130 males, 73 females) farmers were trained on control of FAW	Inadequate coverage	Provision of fuel/funds for training
9	Train producers, processors and marketers in quality grain production and value addition	Training on quality grain production and value addition conducted	92 actors (69 males, 23 females) trained quality grain production and value addition	Inadequate funds/fuel to cover more farmers	Provision of fuel/funds for training
10	Organize mass sensitization of farmers on endo/ecto parasitic intervention against disease outbreak	Sensitization of farmers organized	321 farmers (247 males, 74 females) sensitized	Inadequate funds/fuel to cover more farmers	Provision of fuel/funds for sensitization
11	Provide adequate and effective knowledge in livestock management and record keeping	Farmers knowledge on livestock management and record keeping upgraded	270 farmers (200 males, 70 females) have their skills upgraded on management and record keeping of livestock	Inadequate funds/fuel to cover more farmers	Provision of fuel/funds
12	Train women in processing and preservation of fruits, fish and vegetables	Women trained in processing and preservation of fruits, fish and vegetables	41 women trained on processing and preservation of fruits, fish and vegetables	Inadequate funds/fuel to cover more farmers	Provision of fuel/funds
13	Vaccinate at least 1500 poultry against NCD using I2 vaccine	All birds vaccinated against NCD outbreak	4000 birds vaccinated against NCD	Farmers prefer the use of injectable to I2 vaccine	AEAs to encourage farmers to vaccinate birds with I2 vaccine to reduce mortality
14	Vaccinate 2500 cattle against anthrax, blackleg and CBPP quarterly	Animals vaccinate against scheduled diseases	1240 cattle vaccinated against CBPP	Poor response of farmers to routine vaccination	Encourage and sensitize farmers to vaccinate

No	Key Activity	Outputs	Achievements	Key challenges	Solution
					animals to reduce high mortality
15	Vaccinate 500 pets against rabies quarterly	Domesticated pets vaccinated against rabies outbreak	480 pets vaccinated against rabies ie (dogs-400 and cats-80)	Poor response to vaccination of pets	Sensitize farmers on the need to vaccinate pets
16	Conduct ante/post mortem inspection at the slaughter house and slab points	Ante/post mortem inspection conducted before livestock slaughter	1680 animals were inspected before slaughter made of (cattle-420; sheep-600; goats-460, and 200 pigs.)	Most food vendors do not want their meat inspected before sale or cooking	Encourage and sensitize food vendors to have meat inspected to avoid poisoning
17	Conduct disease surveillance of crops, livestock and pest outbreak	Pests and disease outbreak under surveillance and control	Reported cases on the fall army worm	Inadequate fuel for monitoring	Timely release of funds and chemicals for effective and efficient surveillance
18	Undertake joint monitoring of agric activities especially PFJ district wide with stakeholder	Monitoring of PFJ fields undertaken with stakeholders	4 DAOs, DCE, DCD and planning officer from the assembly monitored PFJ fields	Inadequate fuel for monitoring	Support of fuel
19	Organize capacity building for producers on safe use and handling of agro-chemicals and pesticides	Capacity building of producers on safe use/handling of chemicals organized	33 producers (22 males, 11 females) trained on safe use and handling of chemicals	Inadequate funds for training producers	Support of fuel
20	Train extension service providers on climate change adaptation and mitigation	Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation and mitigation	41 extension service providers (37 males, 4 females) trained on climate change adaptation and mitigation	Inadequate funds for training	Fuel support

No	Key Activity	Outputs	Achievements	Key challenges	Solution
21	Train DADU staff at all levels on watershed management	DADU staff trained on watershed management	26 (26 males, 2 females) DADU staff trained on watershed management	Inadequate funds	Provision of funds adequately for training of staff
22	Conduct farmers field days to demo sites low cost technologies for adoption	Farmers field day organized at Nanpkawie, Dimajan, kong and Chinchan	136 farmers were involved in demos and low cost technologies	Inadequate funds	Provision of funds adequately for training of staff
23	Carry out market survey on food prices	Market data collected	Food price data collected from Tumu and Bugubelle markets	Inadequate fuel to move to markets	Provision of funds adequately
24	Implement SLWMP activities in 3 new communities for 2018	SLWMP activities duly implemented in 3 new communities (Sentie, Kassana and Tanvieli)	371 farmers were captured under the programme for various sub-projects subject to verification and approval by project head quarters	Inadequate co-operation from the community members	More sensitization needed for communities
25	Carry out groundnut and cowpea upscaling activities in 4 communities	Activities on-going in Taffiasi, kong wellebele and nankpawie communities	10 field days organized; 8 on groundnut and 2 on cowpea	Inadequate fuel/funds	Provision of adequate funds/fuel

127: PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS INPUT SITUATION – 2017

TABLE 1.28: FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION

S/N	INPUT	QUANTITY RECEIVED	QUANTITY ISSUED	BALANCE	AMOUNT (GHC)
1	NPK	55,857	43,702	12,155	774,812.50
2	UREA	24,989	16,039	8,950	380,213.75
3	S/A	11,600	11,566	34	201,530.00
4	YARA LEGUME	623	6	617	135.00
5	TOTAL	93,069	71,313	21,756	1,356,691.25

TABLE 1.29: SEED

S/N	INPUT	QUANTITY RECEIVED (BAGS)		QUANTITY ISSUED	BALANCE	AMOUNT (GHC)	REMARKS
		BAGS	KG	KG	KG		
1	MAIZE	600	27,000	27,000	NIL	47,999.99	All seed issued out to farmers
2	SOYA	74	3,330	67	3,263	150.75	3,150kg collected on 14/11/17, 113kg balance in stock
3	RICE	378	17,650	820	16,830	2,050.00	16,830kg still in stock
4	SORGHUM	200	10,000	24	9,976	300.00	9,976kg of sorghum collected on 20/12/17
	TOTAL	1,252	57,950	27,911	30,069	50,500.74	

GRAND TOTAL FOR SEED AND FERTILIZER = 1,407,191.99

TABLE 1.30: BENEFICIARIES

S/N	SEED TYPE	QUANTITY RECEIVED	QUANTITY ISSUED	BALANCE	AREA PLANTED (Ha)	BENEFICIARIES		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	MAIZE	600	600	-	1,200	484	76	560
2	MAIZE	OWN SEED	-	-	5,990	2,452	553	3,005
3	RICE	378	39.0	339.0	16.4	11	2	13
4	SOYA	74	1.5	72.5	1.6	2	0	2
5	SORGHUM	200	1.0	199.0	1.6	2	0	2
6	TOTAL	1,252	641.5	610.5	7,206.6	2,951	631	3,582

TABLE 1.31: FALL ARMY WORM CONTROL

S/N	Crop	Area Affected (Ha)	No. Of Farmers	Area Sprayed	Area Recovered	Area Destroyed	Cost Of Field Destroyed	Control Measure
1	MAIZE	1,533.2	538	1,533.2	1,523.0	10.2	-	Chemical Control

TABLE 1.32: AGRO-CHEMICALS RECEIVED FOR FAW CONTROL, 2017

S/N	Type Of Chemical	Qty Supplied Lt	Qty Distributed Lt	No. Of Litres	Remarks
1	Super Top	12	12	6	
2	Ema Star	36	36		
3	Pyrenex Q 424	48	48		
4	Quick 256	84	84		
5	Eforia 45 Zc	120	120		
6	Kd 215e	40	40		
7	Agoo 50gm	88	88		
8	Adepa	240	48	192	Still In Stock

TABLE 1.33: RECEIPTS AND SALE OF SUBSIDIZED FERTILIZER BY INPUT DEALERS, 2017

INPUT	2017
NKP	143,360 BAGS
UREA	64,840 BAGS
YARA ACTYVA	23,050 BAGS
TOTAL	231,250 BAGS

TABLE 1.34: RECEIPT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER PASSBOOKS FOR 2017

S/N	ITEM	DISTRIBUTION
1	FARMER PASSBOOKS	2017
2	QNTY RECEIVED	2016 balance: 282, 217: 3,500 = Total: 3,782 books
3	QNTY ISSUED	3,424
4	BALANCE	358

Table 1.35: ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND FOR 2016 AND 2017

Unit	Item	2017 Revenue				Total
		1	2	3	4	
Vet services	Movement of livestock	3,110.00	2,937.00	7,997.00		
	Slaughter	1,101.00	906.00	1,115.00		
	Clinical services	125.00	1,746.00	0,248.00		
	Sub-total	4,336.00	5,589.00	9,360.00		
PPRS	Phytosanitary Certificates	4,900.00	8,050.00			

Unit	Item	2017 Revenue				Total
		1	2	3	4	
	Report on phytosanitary certificates		4,900			
	Inspection charges					
	Sub-total					
	Grand total	9,236	9,389	9,360	18,290.00	

SOURCE: DOFA, 2017.

1.24.7: CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate technical staff both extension and veterinary
2. Weak and old motorbikes and official vehicle
3. Inadequate and late release of fund
4. Poor response of farmers to patronize vet drugs
5. High indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals by farmers
6. Indiscriminate felling of trees
7. High incidence of bushfires
8. Inappropriate land preparation practices by tractor operators

1.24.8: WAY FORWARD

1. Urgent staff recruitment to facilitate adequate and timely dissemination of improved technologies
2. Replacement of staff motorbikes and vehicle
3. Timely release of adequate funds
4. Adequate capacity building
5. Sensitization of farmers on the need to vaccinate animals
6. Capacity building of tractor operators
7. Provision of alternative livelihood for farmers such as bee keeping

1.25: FOOD SECURITY

As a result of the long dry season, the vegetation is prone to bushfires. These bushfires are so devastating that they tend to destroy the vegetation, economic trees, food crops, settlements and exposes the soil to excessive erosion leading to the lost of soil nutrient.

However, in terms of food security, there is no zone in the Municipality that faces chronic food shortage but quality of food in many households remains a challenge. During certain parts of the year (lean season), households adopt coping mechanisms for survival. Some communities (Wuru, Kalaxi and Bassian) experience both deficit food production and deficit market availability. Their situation is however not a crisis level as compared to other parts of the region and the country at large.

The main crops produced are cereals such as millet, maize, sorghum, and rice. The rest are groundnut, cowpea, yam and cotton. The table 1.36 below gives the output level for the major crops for 2014-2017.

TABLE 1.36: OUTPUT LEVEL FOR MAJOR CROPS FOR 2014-2017(YLDMT-TON/HA)

Crops	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize		1.13	1.44	0.94	0.97	1.58
Sorghum		1.01	1.24	1.23	1.10	1.27
Millet		0.77	1.08	0.96	0.94	0.85
Groundnut		14.88	15.44	1.00	0.97	1.00
Cowpea		0.91	1.04	1.14	1.16	1.22
Yam		1.09	1.24	15.31	16.00	17.28
Cotton		0.74	1.07			

SOURCE: DOFA, TUMU,-JULY, 2017

In spite of the production level, the Municipality has never achieved equilibrium in its food balance. Household food security is therefore a development problem.

Animal rearing places a secondary role to crop farming in the Municipality Types of animals reared include; cattle, sheep, goat, swine and poultry. Table 1.14 is a summary of the stock of animals produced in the district over the last three years.

TABLE 1.37 PRODUCTION LEVELS OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Livestock/poultry	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cattle	21505	23655	26021	3,988
Small ruminants	16082	17690	19459	25,001
Pigs	622	684	725	1,928
Poultry	27259	27881	30669	45,221

SOURCE: DOFA, TUMU,-JULY, 2017

1.25.1: FOOD SITUATION IN THE DISTRICT

TABLE 1.38: ANNUAL FOOD COMMODITY PRICES FOR 2017

S/N	Food/Item	Jan 2017		Feb 2017		March 2017	
		Bowl	Bag	Bowl	Bag	Bowl	Bag
1	Maize	2.00	80.00	2.00	80.00	2.00	80.00
2	Sorghum	3.00	120.00	3.00	120.00	4.00	160.00
3	Millet	5.00	200.00	5.00	200.00	5.00	200.00
4	Cowpea	7.00	280.00	7.00	280.00	7.50	300.00
5	Groundnut	6.00	240.00	7.50	300.00	8.00	320.00
6	Rice (local)	6.50	300.00	7.00	280.00	7.00	280.0
7	Rice (perfume)	7.50	260.00	6.50	260.00	6.50	260.00
8	Soya	5.00	200.00	5.00	200.00	6.50	260.00
9	Yam (100kg)		140.00		220.00	8.00	160.00

SOURCE: DOFA, TUMU,-JULY, 2017

1.25.2: CONCLUSION

In view of the above analysis, it is very clear that the Municipality need to intensify its education of bush burning, tree cutting etc to improve upon the cover of the environment and also stressed more on the need to development irrigations facilities to boast production in argument the food shortages.

1.26: NUTRITION

1.26.1: INTRODUCTION

The Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Programme, Nutrition Rehabilitation with emphasis on management of severe acute malnutrition and moderate malnutrition, Micronutrient

Deficiency Control and Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Groups were all implemented. In the years under review, priority actions were focused on Maternal, Community Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (C-IYCF), Improving coverage of Vitamin A Supplementation for children 6-59months and Integration of management of severe acute malnutrition protocols into Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses.

1.26.2 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

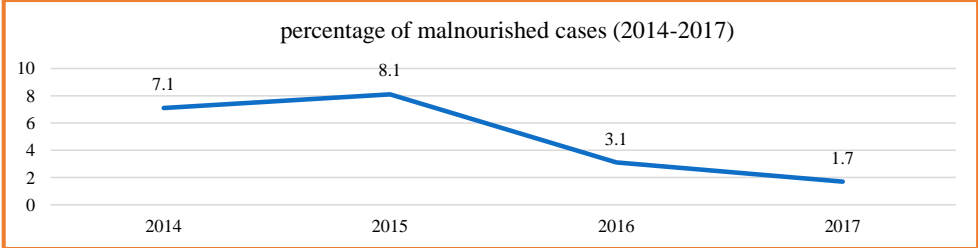
Growth monitoring is the act of taking the weight of an individual on regular intervals (monthly) for early detection of growth faltering. The use of these information to counsel the person or the caregiver is what is termed as growth promotion. It is on this basis that all children under five years of age are weighed monthly and their caregivers counseled based on the weight of the children.

TABLE 1.39 SHOWS THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN USING WEIGHT

Year/Indicator	2014	2015	2016		2017	
			Reg.	Attendance	Reg.	Attendance
Attendance	2916	3052	3741	3759	3683	44626
<-3SD (severely malnourished)	12	32	12	2	1	26
-2&-3SD (moderately malnourished)	196	215	131	114	63	752
+2&-2SD (normal)	2710	2805	3623	3630	3588	43634
% Malnutrition	7.1	8.1	3.8	3.1	1.7	1.7

SOURCE: MHMT, 2017.

FIGURE 2 SHOWS THE TREND OF MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN USING WEIGHT 2014 - 2017



For 2017, 1.7% of the children at registration and 1.7% during attendance were malnourished (underweight). There is a great improvement in the nutritional status of children at registration (all registrants) and attendance (December point source data). With this data, all staff should put

up their best in various ways to promote Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices to further reduce the prevalence of underweight (malnourished) children in the district.

1.26.3 BIRTH WEIGHTS

Children were weighed at birth to detect whether there was any growth faltering prior to birth and all those who weighs less than 2.5kg were considered Low Birth Weight and therefore need special care.

TABLE 1.39 SHOWING LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) TRENDS BY SUB-DISTRICTS 2015 -2017

SUB- DIST.	2015			2016			2017		
	Total Babies	LBW	% LBW	Total Babie	LBW	% LBW	Total Babies	LBW	% LBW
Kulfoo	148	16	10.8	178	17	9.6	222	38	17.1
Kunchogu	56	4	7.1	84	6	7.1	87	11	12.5
Nabugubelle	101	1	1.0	129	9	7.0	106	9	8.5
Nabulo	112	4	3.6	155	6	3.9	238	14	5.9
Sakai	130	3	2.3	226	11	4.9	177	2	1.1
Tumu	897	58	6.5	1088	96	8.8	1187	187	15.7
Wallembele	296	0	0.0	388	1	0.3	377	8	2.1
TOTAL	1740	86	4.9	2248	146	6.5	2394	269	11.2

SOURCE: MHMT, 2017.

Out of the total number of births in 2017, 11.2% of them had LBW as against 6.5% in 2016 which shows an increment in the prevalence of LBW babies and more efforts needs to be put in place

especially by strengthening our ANC services in order to improve upon this issue. Maternal nutrition should also be taken serious before and during pregnancy as well as after delivery.

1.26.4: MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND CONSUMPTION

1.26.4.1: VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

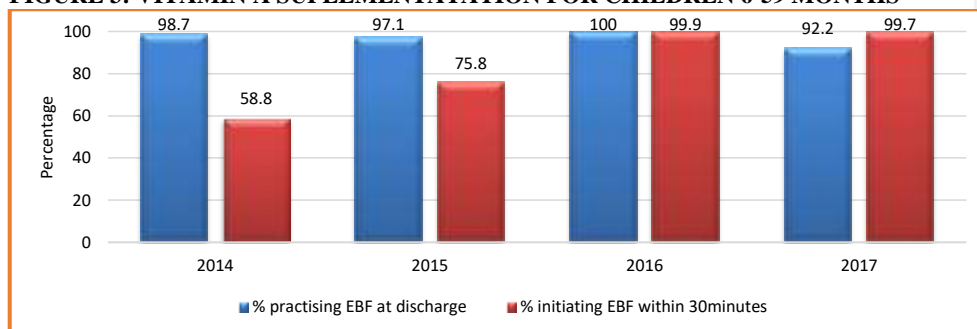
Vitamin A is one of the micronutrients needed by the body for proper functioning. Among its functions include; maintenance of epithelial cells, facilitating wound healing, good sight, etc. The supplements are often given to the vulnerable groups (children 6-59 months and postpartum mothers).

TABLE 1. 40: VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN FROM 2015 – 2017

Sub-district	No. Children dosed 2015			No. Children dosed 2016			No. Children dosed 2017		
	Target	No. dosed	% dosed	Target	No. dosed	% dosed	Target	No. dosed	% dosed
Kulfuo	1342	1495	111.4	1367	1402	102.6	1415	1148	81.1
Kunchogu	724	1041	143.8	737	700	95.0	763	507	66.4
Nabugubelle	838	710	84.7	853	902	105.7	884	998	112.9
Nabulo	1442	1799	124.8	1469	1590	108.2	1521	1405	92.4
Sakai	2153	1048	48.7	2193	1721	78.5	2271	1315	57.9
Tumu	2665	2644	99.2	2715	2497	92.0	2811	2686	95.6
Wallembele	2016	1583	78.5	2054	1723	83.9	2126	1822	85.7
Total	11180	10320	92.3	11389	10535	92.5	11790	9881	83.8

SOURCE: MHMT, 2017.

FIGURE 3: VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS



Early initiation of breastfeeding after delivery have improved while exclusive breastfeeding at discharge has slightly decreased. We need to maintain and further improve on this gain by improving on service delivery with regards to assisting mothers to initiate breastfeeding within 1

hour after birth and to practice exclusive breastfeeding till discharge from the health facility and continue for the first six months of life.

TABLE 1.41: FEEDING STATUS OF CHILDREN AT MONTHS, 3 AND 6

Sub-district	Feeding status at 3 months			Feeding status at 6 months		
	EBF	Other	% Appropriate	EBF	Other	% Appropriate
Kulfuo	332	2	99.4	3	334	99.1
Kunchogu	204	1	99.5	0	165	100.0
Nabugubelle	231	0	100.0	0	236	100.0
Nabulo	354	4	98.9	13	384	96.7

Sakai	307	0	100.0	8	373	97.9
Tumu	623	12	98.1	18	579	97.0
Wellembelle	371	2	99.5	0	416	100.0
District	2422	21	99.1	42	2487	98.3

SOURCE: MHMT, 2017.

At three months 99.1% of the children were fed appropriately whilst at six months, 98.3% were also fed appropriately.

Only 0.9% were not practicing exclusive breastfeeding and 2.7% also started complementary feeding late. Counselling services have to be improved in order to improve on age specific appropriate feeding practices.

1.26.4.2: COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION (CMAM)

CMAM is a programme in the Municipality which started in January 2013. It seeks to address malnutrition (severe) problems in the district using Ready To Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) also called plumpy nuts and other medicines including antibiotics. The CMAM services are free of charge and available in all the health facilities in the district. Clients with medical complications and children less than 6 months of age are managed in the hospital. The target group for CMAM are the children 6-59 months and PLHIV with severe wasting and or oedema.

TABLE 1.42: CMAM (OPC) TREATMENT COVERAGE BY SUB-DISTRICTS

Sub-District	No. Admitted	No. Cured	No. Defaulted	No. Dead	No. Referred from OPC and Treated at IPC	No. Still on treatment
Kulfuo	3 (1old)	2	0	0	1	0

Sub-District	No. Admitted	No. Cured	No. Defaulted	No. Dead	No. Referred from OPC and Treated at IPC	No. Still on treatment
Kunchogu	1 old	1	0	0	0	0
Nabugubelle	7	5	0	0	0	2
Nabulo	12 (1 old)	8	0	0	1	3
Sakai	8(3 old)	5	0	0	1	1
Tumu	14	8	0	0	1	5
Wellembelle	32 (7old)	23	0	0	7	2
Total	77 (13 old)	52	0	0	11	13

The Municipality had a coverage of 24.2% in 2017, 55.1% for 2016 as against 55.2% in 2015 which shows a continuous decline in case detection. We need to conduct active case searches to ensure all cases are detected and rehabilitated. Also, we need to work extra hard to make sure that all admissions are discharged cured.

Table 1.43 showing CMAM coverage

Name of sub-district	Target			No. Cases admitted			% coverage		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
YEAR									
Kulfuo	25	25	26	16	13	2	66.7	52.0	7.7
Kunchogu	13	13	14	6	6	0	46.2	46.2	0.0
Nabugubelle	15	16	16	7	11	7	46.7	68.8	43.8
Nabulo	26	27	28	4	8	11	15.4	29.6	39.3
Sakai	39	40	41	11	16	5	28.2	40.0	12.2
Tumu	49	49	51	35	30	14	72.9	61.2	27.5
Wellembelle	37	37	39	33	30	25	89.2	81.1	64.1
District	204	207	215	112	114	64	55.2	55.1	29.8

The cure rate among the discharged cases for 2017 was 100% just as in 2016 which was also 100%. Taking this data into consideration, measures need to be put in place to maintain this gain in the subsequent years.

TABLE 1.44: CMAM IPC SITUATION

	No. Admitted	No. Cured/ Ref.	No. Defaulted	No. Dead	No. Still on treatment
2014	7	4	0	3	0
2015	19	12	1	5	0
2016	14	14	0	0	0
2017	9	9	0	0	0

1.26.5: ANAEMIA AMONG PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Anaemia is one of the leading causes of maternal and under five morbidity and mortality in the district. The objective of the anaemia control program is to reduce the prevalence of anaemia in women and children under 5 years of age.

It is against this background that caregivers are counselled/educated on good nutrition, infant and young child feeding practices as well as other interventions such as deworming for children aged 2 years and above, malaria prevention, folic acid and iron supplementation to pregnant women etc. Whilst all these interventions are ongoing, pregnant women and admissions among children under five are being monitored monthly to assess the impact on the target age groups.

TABLE 1.45: ANAEMIA AMONG PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Condition / Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Admission	1623	1356	1335	425
Admission due to anaemia	294	93	58	19
Deaths due to anaemia	2	0	1	0

4.5% of the children under five years of age were admitted due to anaemia in 2017 as against 4.4% in 2016 though with significant improvement, action needs to be taken. No death was recorded in 2017 and 2016 efforts should be put in place to avert this incidence.

TABLE 1.29; ANAEMIA IN PREGNANCY

Condition / Year	2015	2016	2017
HB checked at registration	1437	1552	2800
HB <11g/dl (moderate anaemia)	382	449	754

Condition / Year	2015	2016	2017
HB <7g/dl (severe anaemia)	3	14	19
% Anaemia (mild and severe)	26.8	29.8	27.6
% Anaemia (mild)	26.6	28.9	26.9
% Anaemia (severe)	0.2	0.9	0.7
Condition / Year	2015	2016	2017
HB checked at 36 weeks	346	429	542
HB <11g/dl at 36 (moderate anaemia)	20	77	257

B <7g/dl at 36(severe anaemia)	1	4	11
% Anaemia (mild and severe)	6.1	18.9	49.4
% Anaemia (mild)	5.8	17.9	47.4
% Anaemia (severe)	0.3	0.9	2.0

In 2017, 27.9% and 49.4% of the pregnant women who had their HB checked had some level of anaemia at registration and 36 weeks respectively as against 29.8% and 18.9% in 2016 which shows an increment in anaemia among pregnant women and more effort should be put in place for improvement. Focused antenatal services should be improved with much emphasis on maternal nutrition and IYCF.

1.26.6: COMMUNITY INFANT /YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES (C-IYCF).

C-IYCF is an intervention aimed at empowering the caregivers at the community level to make the right decisions in terms of feeding their children and pregnant women as well as lactating mothers. 20 sub-district staff and 2 hospital staff were trained as counsellors.

TABLE1.46; C-IYCF SERVICES IN 2017

Sub-district	Target (ANC mothers)			No. counseled			% Coverage		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Kulfuo	298	304	314	252	460	450	84.6	151.3	143.3
Kunchogu	161	164	170	55	169	130	34.2	103.0	76.5
Nabugubelle	186	190	196	94	247	227	50.5	130.0	115.8
Nabulo	320	326	338	287	394	458	89.7	120.9	135.5
Tumu	592	603	625	220	333	366	37.2	55.2	58.6
Sakai	478	487	505	248	404	363	51.9	83.0	71.9
Wellembelle	448	456	473	8	462	405	1.8	101.3	85.6
District	2484	2531	2621	1164	2469	2399	46.9	97.6	91.5

SUBDISTRICT	Target (mothers with children < 2 yrs)			No. counseled			% Coverage		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Kulfuo	596	607	629	302	2254	795	50.7	371.3	126.4
Kunchogu	322	328	339	77	328	191	23.9	100.0	56.3
Nabugubelle	372	379	393	108	268	265	29.0	70.7	67.4
Nabulo	640	653	676	284	687	1030	44.4	105.2	152.4
Tumu	1184	1207	1249	338	713	958	28.5	59.1	76.7
Sakai H/C	956	975	1009	460	632	410	48.1	64.8	40.6
Wellembelle	896	913	945	14	671	530	1.6	73.5	56.1
Total	4968	5062	5240	1583	5553	4179	31.9	109.7	79.8

For 2017 91.5 and 79.8 of pregnant women and lactating mothers were counselled compared with 2016, 97.6% and 109.7%. More efforts will be put in place to counsel higher proportion of the target audience since counselling on IYCF is one of the best ways of improving the nutritional status of children and pregnant women.

1.26.7 TARGETED SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING FOR PLHIV

The WFP support for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) in the district with food commodities has stopped and the year under review no food was received. They were previously supporting only 61 eligible clients.

and their households which was helping the district a lot with regards to lost to follow up and recovery rate among the clients.

1.26.8: MAIN ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT ON NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS, 2017.

1. Conducted food demonstration in most communities in Sissala East District.
2. Conducted quarterly CMAM and C-IYCF mentorship to the frontline staff.
3. Conducted vitamin A supplementation mop-up for children.
4. Conducted mentorship visits to facility staff during CWC sessions.
5. Conducted self-appraisal on baby friendly facilities

1.26.9: INNOVATIONS /BEST PRACTICES

1. All the facilities have conducted vitamin A mop-ups which have boosted their coverages.
2. The unit also calculated the targets of the various indicators for all the facilities which served as a guide for them to monitor their own performance.
3. Food demonstration have been conducted in most the communities within the district.
4. and their households which was helping the district a lot with regards to lost to follow up and recovery rate among the clients.

1.26.13: INNOVATIONS /BEST PRACTICES

1. All the facilities have conducted vitamin A mop-ups which have boosted their coverage.
2. The unit also calculated the targets of the various indicators for all the facilities which served as a guide for them to monitor their own performance. Food demonstration have been conducted in most the communities within the Municipality.

1.26.14: ACHIEVEMENTS

1. High vitamin A supplementation coverage among children 6-59 months (83.8%) due to mop-up and conducted mentorship visits to all facilities on C-IYCF and CMAM. Had 100% cure rate among discharged SAM cases.
2. Reduction in the proportion of underweight children among CWC attendants from 3.1%. To 1.7%. 100% cure rate among SAM cases admitted into IPC and 99.1% of mothers who delivered at facility initiated EBF within 30 minutes.

1.26.15: CHALLENGES:

1. Increment in anaemia in pregnancy from 18.6% to 49.4 at 36 weeks.
2. Poor documentation on the aspect of CMAM and C-IYCF service delivery in some facilities and Lack of adult weighing scales
3. Increased LBW babies among deliveries from 6.3% to 11.2

1.26.16: WAY FORWARD

1. Improve on focused ANC services.
2. Improve on C-IYCF counseling services to pregnant and lactating mothers.
3. Encourage the use of locally available nutritious foods by households.
4. Encourage pregnant women to adhere to their routine medications

1.27: SOCIAL SERVICES

1.27.1 EDUCATION

1.27.1.1: INTRODUCTION

There has been a general improvement in the educational sector between the periods of 2014 - 2017. This improvement can be realised in physical infrastructure development at the primary level as well as enrolment at the kindergarten level. Currently more than 95% of School Age Population can now access primary education within 4 -5km distance. This achievement is through the collaborative efforts of the Municipal Assembly, Ghana Education Service and NGOs operating in providing primary classroom infrastructure in the education sector.

1.27.1.2: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND DISTRIBUTION

Currently, the Municipality has a total of One Hundred and seventy (170) educational institutions comprising of Fifty-Seven (57) Kindergarten Schools, Sixty (66) Primary Schools, Fifty (50) Junior High Schools, One (1) Technical/ Vocational School and four (3) Senior High Schools. Though this appears to be high, there are some communities in the district that do not have some levels of education facilities. Thus children from such communities travel long distance to access education in neighbouring communities. The distribution of schools in the district are summarised in Table 1.31 below.

TABLE 1.47 : EDUCATION FACILITIES BY CIRCUITS

Institutions	2014	2017	Variance
Kindergarten	54	69	10
Primary	56	60	5
JSS	45	50	5
Technical /Vocational	2	1	1
SHS	3	2	1
TVET	3	1	2
Total	53	56	46

SOURCE: DIRECTORATE, GES, 2017.

The Municipality also benefited under the E- block (SHS) school unfortunately; the infrastructure which is situated at Wellembele is still under construction. This facility when completed would ease the pressure at the SHSs. The private sector (mostly Religious Organisations) plays an important role in education delivery in the district. The Catholic Mission established and manages the vocational institute in the Municipality.

1.27.1.3: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The schools in the Municipality are distributed according to the eight (8) circuits. This is aimed at enhancing effective monitoring of school activities by circuit supervisors in view of the increased enrolment in primary schools and the need to improve upon the quality of teaching and learning. Table 1.32 shows the distribution by circuits.

TABLE 1.48 : DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY CIRCUITS

Circuit	2010-2013			2014-2017				
	KG	Primary	JHS	KG	Primary	JHS	Voc	SHS
Bujan	10	10	6	6	6	4	0	0
Kunchogu	8	8	7	7	7	6	0	0

Nabulo	10	10	7	9	9	7	0	0
Wallembele	10	10	8	7	7	6	0	1
Tumu East	-	-	-	7	7	6	0	2
Tumu West	-	-	-	9	7	7	1	0
Tarsor/Kulfuwo	-	-	-	7	8	7	0	0
Sakai	-	-	-	7	7	5	0	0
Total	53	56	46	59	58	48	1	3

There is a relatively fair distribution of educational facilities among the circuits as far as basic educational facilities are concerned. It can also be seen from the distribution that almost all communities in the circuits have school facilities with the populated ones having more than one school.

1.27.1.4: PERFORMANCE AT THE VARIOUS LEVELS

1.27.1.4.1: KINDERGARTEN LEVEL

KG development is a huge challenge to the Municipality in terms of infrastructure and qualified teachers to run the facilities. These are clearly indicated in table 1.32, 1.33 and 1.34 below:

TABLE 1.49: NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF KG SCHOOLS

ACCESS		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/2021
		Baseline	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Number of kindergartens	Total	52	53	56	57	61
	Public	48	48	50	50	52
	Private	4	5	6	7	9
Number of pupils in all kindergartens	Total	4,296	4,022	4,254	4,509	5,407
	Male	2,127	1,893	2,020	2,162	2,656
	Female	2,169	2,129	2,234	2,347	2,751
Number of pupils in public kindergartens	Total	3,850	3,578	3,756	3,951	4,596
	Male	1,911	1,684	1,784	1,894	2,258
	Female	1,939	1,894	1,973	2,057	2,338
Number of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	446	444	498	557	811
	Male	216	209	236	267	398
	Female	230	235	261	290	413
Percentage of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	10.4%	11.0%	11.7%	12.4%	15.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	113.3%	104.1%	108.0%	112.4%	125.0%
	Male	110.3%	96.3%	100.9%	105.9%	120.8%
	Female	116.4%	112.1%	115.4%	119.0%	129.4%

Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.05	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.07
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	68.7%	68.3%	70.9%	73.8%	82.1%
	Male	67.5%	64.2%	67.3%	70.7%	80.5%
	Female	70.0%	72.6%	74.7%	77.0%	83.7%
Distance to school from village centre	Average	4.5	3	2.8	2.8	2
	Longest	9	6	4.5	4	3
Transition Rate from KG2 to P1	Total	135.2%	116.3%	125.2%	120.2%	100.0%
	Male	144.0%	137.8%	131.5%	125.2%	100.0%
	Female	127.4%	123.5%	119.6%	115.7%	100.0%

Teacher situation at the KG level

Quality		District				
		2012/13 Baseline	2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2018/2021 Target
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	77	76	85	96	154
	Male	9	9	10	11	19
	Female	68	67	75	85	136
Percentage of female teachers		88.3%	88.3%	88.2%	88.2%	88.0%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	60	60	69	79	136
	Male	5	7	8	9	16
	Female	55	53	61	70	120
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	17	16	16	17	19
	Male	4	2	2	2	2
	Female	13	14	14	15	16
Percentage of teachers in private schools		22.1%	20.6%	19.2%	17.8%	12.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	60.5%	49.1%	52.6%	56.1%	71.0%
	Public	58.0%	61.1%	64.3%	67.4%	80.0%
	Private	2.5%	2.9%	3.2%	3.6%	5.0%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	56	53	50	47	35
	Public	64	59	54	50	34
	Private	26	28	30	33	44
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	92	108	95	84	49
	Public	111	97	85	74	42
	Private	1049	989	945	914	875

Infrastructure condition

Physical Infrastructure		2012/13 Baseline	2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2018/2021 Target
Number of classrooms in public KG		54	60	62	62	66
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public KG		80	67	69	73	82
Percentage of classrooms in public KGs needing major repair		3.0%	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	0.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public KGs		56	42	45	51	65
Percentage of public KG with play/recreational facilities		58.0%	63.3%	68.6%	73.9%	95.0%

Percentage of public KG with electricity		0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	2.1%	5.0%
Percentage of public schools with	Sanitation facilities	45.0%	48.6%	52.1%	55.7%	70.0%
	Potable water	50.0%	56.4%	62.9%	69.3%	95.0%

Primary School level- 2. Primary School

Access		District				
		2012/13 Baseline	2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2018/2021 Target
Number of primary schools	Total	56	56	58	60	63
	Public	52	52	53	54	56
	Private	4	4	5	6	7
Number of pupils in all primary schools	Total	10,326	10,411	10,573	10,881	13,867
	Male	5,037	5,179	5,289	5,466	6,891
	Female	5,289	5,232	5,285	5,415	6,977
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	9,797	9,656	9,582	9,630	11,094
	Male	4,728	4,803	4,793	4,837	5,512
	Female	5,069	4,853	4,789	4,792	5,582
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	529	755	991	1,251	2,773
	Male	309	375	496	629	1,378
	Female	220	379	495	623	1,395
Percentage of pupils in private schools		5.1%	7.2%	9.4%	11.5%	20.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	101.0%	100.0%	99.6%	100.6%	118.9%
	Male	95.8%	96.6%	96.9%	98.2%	114.9%
	Female	106.6%	103.4%	102.5%	103.1%	123.2%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.11	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.07
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	116.9%	123.0%	123.1%	123.2%	123.6%
	Male	115.0%	120.9%	120.6%	120.4%	119.6%
	Female	119.0%	125.2%	125.6%	126.0%	127.8%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	78.4%	82.4%	82.1%	82.9%	98.0%
	Male	76.0%	80.7%	80.9%	82.0%	95.9%
	Female	81.0%	84.2%	83.4%	83.9%	100.2%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	90.7%	90.8%	90.9%	91.0%	91.4%
	Male	89.5%	89.3%	89.1%	88.9%	88.0%
	Female	92.0%	92.4%	92.9%	93.3%	95.0%
Distance to school from village centre	Average	4.5	3	3	3	3
	Longest	9	9	5	5	3
Completion Rate at P6	Total	94.0%	101.2%	102.8%	94.3%	118.1%
	Male	80.9%	95.9%	97.8%	95.3%	116.2%

	Female	107.8%	106.9%	108.0%	93.4%	120.2%
Transition Rate from P6 to JH1	Total	83.9%	86.2%	88.5%	90.8%	100.0%
	Male	82.7%	85.1%	87.6%	90.1%	100.0%
	Female	85.0%	87.1%	89.3%	91.4%	100.0%
Quality		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/2021
		Baseline	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	247	246	248	252	308
	Male	109	107	106	107	123
	Female	138	139	141	145	185
Percentage of female teachers		55.9%	56.5%	57.1%	57.6%	60.0%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	228	225	223	225	262
	Male	100	98	96	95	105
	Female	128	127	127	130	157
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	19	22	24	27	46
	Male	9	9	10	12	18
	Female	10	12	14	16	28
Percentage of teachers in private schools		7.7%	8.7%	9.8%	10.8%	15.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	84.0%	76.8%	76.9%	77.0%	77.3%
	Public	83.0%	84.0%	85.0%	86.0%	90.0%
	Private	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%	2.7%	5.0%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	42	42	43	43	45
	Public	43	43	43	43	42
	Private	28	35	41	46	60
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	50	55	56	56	58
	Public	52	51	50	50	47
	Private	2784	2231	1911	1690	1200
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		9	8	8	7	4
Percentage of public schools with School Management Committee (SMC)		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of public schools with functioning SMC		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		District				
Physical Infrastructure		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/2021
		Baseline	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Percentage of public schools with	Sanitation facilities	70.0%	70.6%	71.1%	71.7%	74.0%

	Potable water	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Percentage of public schools with electricity		10.0%	8.6%	7.1%	5.7%	
Number of schools under tree	Total	10	9	7	6	0
	Public	6	5	4	3	0
	Private	4	3.428571429	2.857142857	2.285714286	0
Number of classrooms in public schools		277	273	279	285	300
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public schools		35	35	34	34	37
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair		20.0%	17.9%	15.7%	13.6%	5.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		(59)	(58)	(66)	(71)	(53)

JHS LEVELS 3. Junior High School

Access		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2019/20
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target
Number of junior secondary schools	Total	46	46	49	50	52
	Public	45	45	47	48	50
	Private	1	1	2	2	2
Number of pupils in all schools	Total	3,074	2,848	2,983	3,272	4,688
	Male	1,415	1,320	1,415	1,582	2,356
	Female	1,659	1,528	1,567	1,690	2,332
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	2,264	2,164	2,336	2,639	4,219
	Male	1,034	1,003	1,108	1,276	2,120
	Female	1,230	1,161	1,228	1,363	2,099
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	810	684	647	633	469
	Male	381	317	307	306	236
	Female	429	367	340	327	233
Percentage of pupils in private schools		26.4%	24.0%	21.7%	19.3%	10.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	73.4%	68.1%	69.9%	75.3%	98.2%
	Male	65.9%	61.4%	64.6%	70.9%	96.1%
	Female	81.4%	75.0%	75.5%	79.9%	100.3%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.24	1.22	1.17	1.13	1.04
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	82.6%	79.3%	87.6%	91.2%	105.8%
	Male	73.2%	67.5%	82.4%	86.4%	104.8%

	Female	92.6%	91.5%	93.0%	96.2%	106.8%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	49.5%	43.7%	45.0%	48.4%	63.1%
	Male	50.0%	39.9%	42.0%	46.0%	62.4%
	Female	49.0%	47.8%	48.1%	50.9%	63.9%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	45.9%	48.4%	53.3%	55.5%	64.3%
	Male	45.9%	39.9%	48.7%	51.1%	61.9%
	Female	49.0%	57.2%	58.1%	60.1%	66.7%
Distance to school from village centre	Average	3	3	3	3	2.5
	Longest	7	7	7	7	4
Completion Rate at JH3	Total	58.8%	54.0%	51.8%	54.3%	86.3%
	Male	54.0%	52.5%	50.3%	49.8%	83.4%
	Female	63.9%	55.5%	53.3%	59.1%	89.5%
Transition Rate from JH3 to SH1	Total	120.9%	102.0%	104.1%	104.0%	106.0%
	Male	154.8%	141.3%	141.3%	141.3%	141.3%
	Female	91.0%	66.9%	66.9%	66.9%	66.9%

Quality		District				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/2021
		Baseline	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	200	157	142	138	134
	Male	162	121	105	96	74
	Female	38	36	38	41	60
Percentage of female teachers		19.0%	22.7%	26.4%	30.1%	45.0%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	190	147	131	125	114
	Male	152	113	96	87	63
	Female	38	33	35	38	51
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	10	10	11	13	20
	Male	10	8	8	9	11
	Female	-	2	3	4	9
Percentage of teachers in private schools		5.0%	6.4%	7.9%	9.3%	15.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	83.0%	78.0%	77.1%	76.3%	73.0%
	Public	83.0%	83.3%	83.6%	83.9%	85.0%
	Private	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	2.1%	5.0%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	15	18	21	24	35
	Public	12	15	18	21	37
	Private	81	68	58	50	23
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	19	23	27	31	48
	Public	14	18	21	25	44
	Private	#DIV/0!	9505	4052	2312	467

Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		30	26	23	19	4
Percentage of public schools with School Management Committee (SMC) established		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of public schools with functioning SMC		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
BECE pass rate by gender	Total	41.8%	47.8%	53.9%	59.9%	84.0%
	Male	49.2%	55.0%	60.9%	66.7%	90.0%
	Female	34.4%	40.6%	46.9%	53.1%	78.0%
BECE pass rate by core subjects	Eng	51.0%	55.9%	60.7%	65.6%	85.0%
	Math	50.0%	56.6%	63.1%	69.7%	96.0%
	Science	63.0%	67.6%	72.1%	76.7%	95.0%
	Social Study	58.0%	63.7%	69.4%	75.1%	98.0%

		District				
Physical Infrastructure		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2019/20
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target
Percentage of public JHS with	Sanitation facilities	76%	79.0%	82.0%	85.0%	97%
	Potable water	75%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75%
Percentage of public schools with electricity		6%	13.0%	20.0%	27.0%	55%
Number of schools under tree	Total	4	3	2	2	0
	Public	4	3	2	2	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0
Number of classroom in public schools		100	100	110	110	120
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public schools		23	22	21	24	35
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair		17.0%	15.3%	13.6%	11.9%	5.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		-35	-38	-43	-35	1
Percentage of JHS with a computer teaching lab		0.0%	2.9%	5.7%	8.6%	20.0%
4. Senior High School						
		District				
SHS		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2019/20
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target
Number of senior high schools	Total	2	2	2	3	3
	Public	2	2	2	3	3
	Private	0	0	0	0	0

Number of students in all schools	Total	2,524	2,108	2,331	2,562	3,751
	Male	1,579	1,304	1,421	1,542	2,335
	Female	945	804	910	1,020	1,415
Number of students in public schools	Total	2,524	2,108	2,331	2,562	3,751
	Male	1,579	1,304	1,421	1,542	2,335
	Female	945	804	910	1,020	1,415
Number of students in private schools	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of pupils in private schools		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	47.9%	52.3%	56.8%	61.3%	88.0%
	Male	59.1%	63.3%	67.7%	72.1%	107.1%
	Female	36.4%	40.9%	45.4%	49.9%	68.0%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.62	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.64
Completion Rate at SH3	Total	18.6%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
	Male	23.2%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
	Female	13.9%	15.6%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Number of teachers	Total	79	60	67	75	117
	Public	79	53	52	49	23
	Private	0	7	15	26	94
Percentage of teachers in private schools		0.0%	11.4%	22.9%	34.3%	80.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	68.0%	61.7%	55.1%	48.1%	16.0%
	Public	68.0%	69.7%	71.4%	73.1%	80.0%
	Private	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Student Teacher Ratio	Total	36	35	35	34	32
	Public	36	40	45	52	160
	Private	-	-	-	-	-
Student Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	47	57	63	71	200
	Public	47	57	63	71	200
	Private	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Student Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		5	5	5	5	4
WASSCE pass rate by gender	Total	75.5%	74.9%	74.2%	73.6%	71.0%
	Male	89.0%	86.3%	83.6%	80.9%	70.0%
	Female	62.0%	63.4%	64.9%	66.3%	72.0%
WASSCE pass rate by subject	Eng	86.0%	83.4%	80.9%	78.3%	68.0%
	Math	72.0%	71.0%	70.0%	69.0%	65.0%
	Science	74.0%	72.9%	71.7%	70.6%	66.0%

	Social Study	98.8%	95.4%	92.0%	88.6%	75.0%
Number of classroom in public schools		53	59	59	74	77
Student Classroom Ratio in public schools		48	36	40	35	49
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		31	11	19	11	48
Number of public schools with equipped laboratories		1	2	2	2	3
Number of schools with a resource computer room	Total	2	2	2	2	3
	Public	2	2	2	2	3

5. TVET		District				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/2021
		Baseline	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Number of TVET schools	Total	1	1	1	1	1
	Public	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	1	1	1	1	1
Number of students in TVET schools by gender	Total	261	285	310	360	450
	Male	2	10	15	20	50
	Female	259	275	295	340	400
Number of students in TVET schools by type of school	Public	-	-	-	-	-
	Private	261	285	310	360	450
Percentage of qualified teachers	Total	50.5%	51.9%	53.2%	54.6%	60.0%
	Public	50.5%	51.9%	53.2%	54.6%	60.0%

6. Special School

		District				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2018/2021
		Baseline	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Number of special schools	Total	0	0	0	0	0
	Public	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0
Number of students in all special schools	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of qualified teachers	Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Public	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Private	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

SOURCE: GES, 201

There has not been any significant change in the staffing situation even after the appointment and posting of the pupil teachers. Most schools in the remote areas are still poorly staffed. The current teacher-pupil ratio of 78:1, 50:1 and 21:1 at the KG, primary and JSS respectively is far higher as compared with 61:1, 44:1 and 21:1 in 2010. The high pupil teacher ratio at the primary is due to increasing enrolment levels and the decreasing number of teachers posted to the District. The table below presents the staffing situation in both primary and JSS.

1.27.1.5: BECE PERFORMANCE

Even though there is general progress in the pass rate especially in the general subject, studies conducted has shown that there is room for improvement.

		2012/2013 baseline	2013/2014 Actual	2014/2015 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2018/2021 target
BECE pass rate by gender	Total	41.8%	47.8%	53.9%	59.9%	84.0%
	Male	49.2%	55.0%	50.9%	66.7%	90.0%
	Female	34.4%	40.6%	46.9%	53.1%	78.0%
BECE Pass rate by core subjects	English	51.0%	55.9%	60.7%	65.6%	85.0%
	Maths	50.0%	56.6%	63.7%	69.7%	96.%
	Science	63.0%	67.6%	72.1%	76.7%	99.0%
	Soc. Studies	58.0%	63.75	69.4%	75.1%	98.0

SOURCE: GES, 2017

1.27.1.6: TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS- TEXT BOOK SITUATION

Text books especially for the JHS level are inadequate and in some cases some schools do not have the text books at all.

1.27.1.7: LITERACY RATE

Adult literacy rate is low in the district. According to UNICEF (2009), adult literacy was 59% as at 2007. It further indicated that adult literacy is strongly and positively associated with urban residence. The low literacy level adversely affects development. It results in weak lobbying and further limits the ability of the people to assert their rights and entitlements. In the district, this is exacerbated by gender and some religious and cultural practices. Individuals and groups are thus excluded from decision-making at the community and district levels due to illiteracy and their sex.

1.27.1.8: CAPITATION GRANT

The capitation grant has reduced the financial burden of parents during its implementation. It also enhanced high enrolment and retention of children. It also brought about effective school administration and supports the procurement of teaching and learning materials to school.

1.27.1.9: GPEG

The GPEG intervention has brought about untrained teachers becoming professional teachers. It also boosted the human resource base in the Municipality.

Infrastructure has been increased in school through the provision of toilets and urinals. It also aided the provision of teaching and learning materials, renovation and minor maintenance of schools, increased the supply of furniture to schools and the provision of motor bikes for effective monitoring of schools. Also help build the capacities of teachers in the district.

1.27.1.10: CHALLENGES

Generally the problems in the educational sector include:

- Inadequate staffing particularly at the KG level
- Inadequate teachers bungalow
- Inadequate logistics for monitoring especially motor bikes and fuel for Circuit Supervisors
- Inadequate incentives for teachers in deprived communities
- Inadequate office accommodation at the Municipal Education Directorate
- Inadequate classroom infrastructure at the KG.
- Inadequate textbooks
- Weak and inadequate cars at the Municipal Education Directorate
- Unwillingness of teachers to accept postings to rural areas
- No accommodation for Circuit Supervisors at the Circuit Centre
- Inadequate electricity supply to schools for the teaching of ICT
- Inadequate office equipment e.g. computers and printers
- Rampant opening of schools without the consent of GES and MA
- Inadequate infrastructure (Dormitories, laboratories, dining hall, classrooms and library) at the SHS
- Encroachment of schools' lands
- Lack of community support for educational programmes
- Inadequate furniture at the Basic level

Several interventions including school and circuit level SPAMS and appeals to other stakeholders and the MA have been made but are inadequate in addressing these challenges.

1.27.1.11: RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Directorate plans to continue to lobby Assembly, NGOs/CBOs and PTAs for greater support for KG-level infrastructure.
- 2 Directorate will intensify INSETs to upgrade teachers still at ECD and multi-grade teaching.
- 3 Directorate and collaborators will step up sanctions to curb teacher absenteeism for all categories of teachers (i.e NSS, Volunteer and professional teachers)
- 4 Directorate will continue to lobby for more funding from the AZ\hyt54444 collaborators to intensify monitoring and supervision in schools.
- 5 Directorate will step up community sensitisation on the need for greater commitment and support for education by community members.
- 6 Renovation of abundant bungalows at the SHSs
- 7 New dormitories to be provided to decongest the overcrowding at the SHSs.
- 8 Speedy completion of a dining hall at Kanton SHS.
- 9 In pursuance of the Directorate's vision to create a congenial teaching and learning environment in school we are currently promoting SPIPs to include innovative programmes in school to improve school health and sanitation and create an ambiance for teaching and learning in a welcoming basic school environment.

1.27.2 HEALTH CARE

1.27.2.1: INTRODUCTION

The formal health system in the Municipality consists of a district hospital, Seven (7) Health Centres (HC), twenty four (25) functional CHPS zones (4 without compound), 1 Mother/Child Health and Family Planning (MCH/FP) Clinic, one (1) private clinic, one (1) maternity home, and dysfunt twelve Community Nutrition Centres.

The Municipality has only two Ghanaian doctors. The doctor patient ratio is 2:31,053 people per a Doctor. This is same as last year but an improvement over subsequent years where only one doctor was present in the district for some about three consecutive years. This could be more

practically because the district serves as a referral centre for the Sissala West District and some indigenes of Burkina Faso.

TABLE 1.50 SHOWING NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES

Number of Sub districts	7
Number of communities	62
Number of outreach sites	100
Number of Nutrition Centres (All Dysfunct)	12
Number of Hospitals	1
No. of functional CHPS zone	30
Modern Private Hospital	1
Private Maternity Home	1

TABLE PROJECTED POPULATION BY FACILITIES – 2017

FACILITY	0-11mths	12-23mths	0-23mths	6-59mths	24-59mths	0-59mths	WIFA	TOTAL
	4%	4%	8%	18%	12%	20%		
Kulfuo H/C	47	47	94	213	142	236	280	1181
Mwanduonu CHPS	101	101	202	455	303	505	599	2527
Tarsaw CHPS	53	53	106	238	159	265	314	1323
Challu CHPS	113	113	226	509	339	566	670	2829
Sub – total	314	314	629	1415	943	1572	1863	7860
Nabulo H/C	124	124	248	558	372	620	734	3098
Bawiesibelle CHPS	96	96	191	430	287	478	566	2390
Santijan CHPS	36	36	72	163	108	181	214	903
Duu- east CHPS	30	30	60	135	90	150	178	751
Guosi CHPS	52	52	105	235	157	261	310	1307
Sub – total	338	338	676	1521	1014	1690	2002	8449
Tumu H/C	278	278	555	1249	833	1388	1645	6940
Chinchan CHPS	86	86	172	388	258	431	510	2153
Kasana CHPS	39	39	78	175	117	194	230	971
Kong CHPS	187	187	374	843	562	936	1109	4681
Dimajan CHPS	35	35	70	156	104	174	206	869
Sub – total	625	625	1249	2811	1874	3123	3701	15614
Sakai H/C	199	199	399	897	598	997	1181	4985
Pieng CHPS	65	65	129	290	194	323	382	1613
Lilixi CHPS	73	73	146	330	220	366	434	1831

FACILITY	0-11mths	12-23mths	0-23mths	6-59mths	24-59mths	0-59mths	WIFA	TOTAL
	4%	4%	8%	18%	12%	20%		
Sentie CHPS	77	77	153	345	230	383	454	1915
Bandei CHPS	30	30	60	134	89	149	177	745
Sub - total	61	61	122	275	183	305	361	1525
Welebelle H/C	224	224	448	1009	672	1121	1328	5604
Bugubelle CHPS	166	166	331	746	497	829	982	4143
Bichemboi CHPS	41	41	83	187	124	207	246	1037
Jijen CHPS	41	41	82	185	123	206	244	1029
Sub - total	473	473	945	2126	1418	2363	2800	11813
Kunchogu H/C	30	30	59	133	89	148	176	741
Wuru CHPS	49	49	97	219	146	243	288	1215
Banu CHPS	48	48	96	217	144	241	285	1204
Pina CHPS	43	43	86	195	130	216	256	1081
Sub - total	170	170	339	763	509	848	1005	4241
Nabugubelle H/C	71	71	143	321	214	357	423	1783
Yigantu CHPS	23	23	47	105	70	117	138	584
Bujan CHPS	52	52	103	233	155	259	306	1293
Dolibizon CHPS	50	50	100	225	150	250	296	1249
Sub - total	196	196	393	884	589	982	1163	4909
Municipal Total	2620	2620	5240	11790	7860	13100	15524	65500

SOURCE: PROJECTED POPULATION BASED ON 2010 CENSUS REPORTS

1.27.2.2: OTHER HEALTH PROVIDERS

TABLE 1.51: SHOWING OTHER HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER

Other Health Providers	2015	2016	2017
Trained TBAs	95	95	95
CBDSV	92	92	92
Chemical sellers	9	15	15
Traditional Herbal units	2	2	7
CBAs	172	172	172

TABLE 1.52: SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

Type	2014	2015	2016
<i>Day care</i>	50	50	67
<i>Primary</i>	50	50	59

<i>JHS</i>	42	42	48
<i>SHS</i>	2	2	2
<i>Teacher Training College</i>	1	1	1
<i>Midwifery Training College</i>	1	1	1
<i>Vocational School</i>	1	1	1

Data source: Ghana Education Office, 2016

Age of mother	Table (1 a) Live births registered within 12 months of occurrence			Table (1 a) Live births registered after 12 months of occurrence (late registration)		
	All Sexes	Male	Female	All Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,968	1,008	960	388	188	200
10 – 14	0	0	0			
15 – 19	55	33	22			
20 – 24	461	233	228			
25 – 29	728	365	363			
30 – 34	510	261	249			
35 – 39	160	90	70			
40 – 44	48	23	25			
45 – 49	6	3	3			

ABLE (a) & (b)

REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS BY SEX OF CHILD AND AGE OF MOTHER

The table above shows infant live births registered by sex of child and age of mother for the year, 2016. With the total of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight (1,968) infant births, one thousand and eight (1,008) are males and nine hundred sixty (960) females. It shows that more males was registered than females for the year 2016. Registration after 12months of occurrence (late registration) for the year total three hundred and eighty-eight (388) of which one hundred and eighty-eight (188) males and two hundred (200) females which also shows more female than males. However, women at the age group of 25-29 give birth more.

Table Registered Live By Sex of Child, Age of Mother and Place Of Delivery

Place of Delivery		Age of mother (for births registered within 12 months of occurrence only)
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	Sex	Total	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 -24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 44	45 - 49
All Places	All sexes	1,968	0	55	461	728	510	160	48	6
	Male	1,008	0	33	233	365	261	90	23	3
	Female		960	0	22	228	363	249	70	25
Hospital	All sexes	793	0	35	191	244	175	113	32	3
	Male	411	0	22	93	120	97	62	15	2
	Female	382	0	13	98	124	78	51	17	1
Clinic	All sexes	870	0	12	204	366	245	31	10	2
	Male	445	0	6	105	194	117	18	5	0
	Female	425	0	6	99	172	128	13	5	2
Maternity Home	All sexes									
	Male									
	Female									
House	All sexes	305	0	8	66	118	90	16	6	1
	Male	151	0	4	35	51	47	10	3	1
	Female	154	0	4	31	67	43	6	3	0

The table above shows registered live births, sex, age of mother and place of delivery. With the total of 1,968 infant live births registered, seven hundred and ninety-three (793) were delivered in the hospital, eight hundred and seventy (870) delivered in the clinics and three hundred and five (305) delivered in the various houses. It shows that more women delivered in the various health centers than hospitals and the houses.

Table (A) & (B) Registered Deaths By Sex And Age At Death

Age at death	Table (3a) Death registered within 12 months of occurrence			Table (3b) Death registered within 12 months of occurrence		
	All sexes	male	Female	All sexes	Male	Female
Total	30	19	11			
Under 1 yr	0	0	0			
1 - 4	0	0	0			

5 - 9	1	0	1		
10 -14	2	1	1		
15 - 19	0	0	0		
20 - 24	1	1	0		
25 - 29	3	1	2		
30 - 34	0	0	0		
35 - 39	3	3	0		
40 - 44	1	1	0		
45 - 49	4	4	0		
50 - 54	1	0	1		
55 - 49	3	1	2		
60 - 64	3	2	1		
65 - 69	2	2	0		
70+	6	3	3		

The table above shows registered death by sex and age of death. For the year 2016, a total of thirty (30) deaths were registered with nineteen (19) males and eleven (11) females. More deaths were recorded between the age ranges of 70+ than from 1-65 years. With the thirty (30) deaths registered, five (5) occurred in the hospitals, one in the clinic, twenty-two (22) in the various houses and two (2) in the stream. From the table it shows that more deaths registered occurred in the various houses than that of the health facilities.

Health Financing

The major source of funding for health activities currently is the National Health Insurance Scheme through reimbursed claims. It constitutes more than 96% of the funds for health service delivery in the district based on the percentage of clients seeking health care services within the district per the 2016 District Annual Performance Review Report. In addition to this, there are other earmarked funds targeting earmarked programmes and activities. This includes MCHNP, TB/HIV/AIDS, MAF, and C4D. This are exclusive earmarked programme funds for implementation by international donors such as the World Bank, DANIDA/DFID, Global Fund, and USAID. This form the major funding of the health sector programmes countrywide. Furthermore, GOG in terms of personal emoluments, is also a funding source for health sector employees. Despite this funding sources, there has been a major funding gap to implement specific

health activities and programmes over the years. These funding gaps has led to the stagnation of many health interventions in the national, regional and district levels. For instance, National Health Insurance that has become the bedrock of funding for the district health services has being in arrears for some time now. And this has implications for delivery of quality health service delivery.

Death Rate Mortality (Institutional) *Institutional Under five Mortality*

Under-five mortality rate (deaths) for the period under review reduced in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 and 2014 respectively. In 2016 6 deaths were recorded with no under five deaths as a result of malaria. Institutional under five mortality ratio stood at 2.6/1000LBS for the period under review as against 5/1000LB and 8/1000LB for 2015 and 2014 respectively. The graph below shows total under 5 deaths compared with malaria under 5 deaths for the period under review.

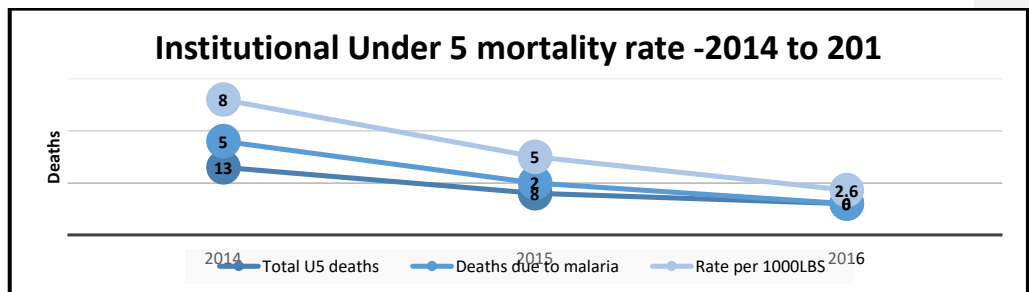


Figure : institutional under five mortality rates 2014- 2017

Data source: Monthly statement of inpatient returns (Dhims2) - Tumu District Hospital

The current on-going implementation of triage system at OPD as a quality improvement idea and the implementation of other quality improvement ideas on Antenatal Care, Skilled Delivery and Postnatal Care across various health facilities in the district were some of the reasons that accounted for the reduction in under five mortality ratio within the past three years.

Reproductive Health

To improve the quality of maternal and neonatal health service delivery, efforts were made at providing comprehensive, integrated, appropriate and effective services while ensuring service organization and stakeholder coordination to promote and improve efficiency and equity. This has resulted in some appreciable improvement in almost all maternal health indicators such as skilled delivery, postnatal care amongst others.

Safe Motherhood

The main objective of Reproductive & Child Health unit is to promote and maintain quality reproductive and child health services. This can be done through early risk detection of both mother and baby and early treatment so that at the end a healthy baby is born to a healthy mother.

The unit is responsible for implementing, monitoring and reporting activities and programs initiated by the Ministry of Health, Ghana Health Service or the District Health Management Team. The communities are directly served with basic health care services by trained medical doctors, midwives, Community Health Nurses and Traditional Birth Attendants. Some of these services include Antenatal Care, Supervised Delivery, Post-Natal Care, Family Planning, Post Abortion Care, adolescent friendly health services, and school health, coupled with general supervision of midwives and midwifery services.

However, for the year under review, the district was confronted with several challenges in its quest to provide comprehensive and adequate health services to women and children within the catchment area. Among these, were the high population to Doctor and midwives ratio compelling health workers especially doctors, nurses and midwives to overwork by seeing more clients per day as against the norm. Also, women and children are being denied of their rights to health care due to poor geographical access. In addition, resource allocation and flow to the district was irregular and in some instances inadequate frustrating implementations of some activities outlined in the strategic goals and objectives.

In spite of these challenges, management maintain a high level of collaboration with its partners and stakeholders to improve the health status of women and children in the district. With support from UNFPA, all health facilities were retooled most especially in the area of maternal and child health. The district also enjoyed warm collaboration with the political authorities of the district.

The fight against maternal and infant deaths was intensified within the period. The Chiefs, assembly members and community members supported this agenda at their various communities. Maternal Death Combat committees were formed in all communities who will be responsible for the health of mothers at their respective communities. The district also continued the campaign to increase the adoption of family planning services among men and women.

As part of the strategies to improve/maintain family planning patronage which aim at improving maternal and child health as well as adolescent reproductive health, the district health administration conducted an orientation for frontline health staffs on family planning and CETS formation in the various communities within the district.

The district organised meetings with some CBAs, youth groups, chiefs, opinion leaders, and elders to conscientize them about the benefits of family planning and cleared certain misconceptions about its patronage.

The engagement of all these stake holders was to create the enabling environment and support for mothers, children and adolescent health in seven sub-districts. The opportunity was also used to demystify all the misconceptions about family planning services in the communities. All these interventions saw an improvement in family planning coverage from 44.8% in 2015 to 61.4% for the period under review. The district also undertook monitoring of family planning commodities and services provided in all health facilities.

Leadership exploited every given opportunity to keep the district performance to an enviable pedestal. ANC coverage for the period stood at 106.1% as against 98.6% and 100.6% in 2015 and 2014 respectively. Skilled delivery continues to see improvement in spite of the challenges, with counter decline in TBA deliveries on yearly bases. Family planning coverage also saw a significant improvement in coverage from 44.8% to 61.4% for the period under review.

ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES

The objective of antenatal care is to promote and maintain the health of pregnant women. It aims to establish contact with pregnant women in order to detect and manage current health problems. During this period women and their care givers can develop delivery plans based on their needs,

resources and circumstances. The package of antenatal services includes clinical care, iron and fesoate supplementation, nutrition education, and malaria prevention through intermittent preventive treatment and promotion of the use of insecticide treated nets. Other components of the package are education on breast feeding and family planning, counselling and testing for HIV, syphilis screening, detection of complications, referrals and care of the new born.

The current strategy for delivering ANC services is focused antenatal care services. This strategy is geared towards promoting individualised, client centred and comprehensive services. One important component of focused antenatal care is improvement in the skills of service providers so they can deliver quality services.

The District Health Management Team in accordance with the policy guidelines of the Ministry of Health has made Antenatal Care Services available for all women in all the seven sub districts of the Sissala East District. However, the current accessibility gap attributed to long walking distance which is quite stressful is consistently being closed as yet more Health Centres and CHPs compounds are set to be constructed and launched sooner than later by the DHMT and its partners. This will go a long way to improve access to ANC services and hence improve and sustain coverage with less stress on women in the district.

The coverage for ANC has witnessed an increasing trend over the past five years. For the three years, the district witnessed 100% and above coverage. Even though this high coverage has been recorded, there is the need for DHMT to look at the quality of ANC services at the CHPS compounds once most of the CHPS zones are without midwives. Another challenge with regards to ANC is the need to reduce second and third trimester ANC registration. This can be done by ensuring that all pregnant women are line listed and registered from the community level and linked to a midwife for antenatal attendance and other midwifery services. The achievement showcased here is the result of few but highly committed midwives, doctors and the front line workers at the health facilities who are sometimes working beyond their scope to ensure the health of these women are improved. It is important to also note that, ANC and deliveries are handled by male staff which traditionally may go against the norms of women in the district leading to a possible non-acceptability of these women for midwifery services in some instances. The

continuous engagement of the traditional authorities and other stakeholders in the district will help to gather the needed human resource for the district.

Also, the situation of practising midwives in 2016 has improved from 7 midwives to 10 in 2016 in the latter part of it.

Below is a table showing coverage of Antenatal Care in the district (2012 – 2016).

Year	Expected Pregnancy	ANC Registrants	ANC Coverage
2012	2348	2227	94.8
2013	2392	2477	103.6
2014	2438	2452	100.6
2015	2484	2448	98.6
2016	2531	2685	106.1

Data source: Monthly midwives returns (Dhims2)

Duration of pregnancy at registration

Taking a look at the health seeking behaviour of mothers for antenatal Care Services, the time care is sought for the first time during pregnancy is an important quality measure of ANC. An early health seeking behaviour of a pregnant woman that is within the first trimester is an assurance for the detection of complications and high risk factors of an expectant mother. This will enable health workers to detect and provide remedy for any complication capable of being a threat to the baby or the mother's life at the early stage. The table indicates that, significant number of pregnant women make their first visit for ANC services after the first trimester of pregnancy. It was observed that 69.1% of women visited the health system for ANC services during the first trimester of the pregnancy in 2016 compared to 58% in 2015. *Below is a table showing Antenatal Care Registrants according to Trimesters (2014 – 2016)*

Year	ANC Reg	1st Trimester		2nd Trimester		3rd Trimester	
		Registrants	%	Registrants	%	Registrants	%
2014	2452	1394	56.85	910	37.1	148	6.04
2015	2448	1428	58.0	893	36.0	127	5.0
2016	2685	1856	69.1	755	28.1	80	2.98

Data source: Monthly midwives returns (Dhims2)

There have been some improvement in the first trimester ANC registrations from 58.0% in 2015 to 69.1% in 2016; the percentage of second and third trimester ANC registrations has also seen a

drastic reduction(refer to the table above). The year 2016 will see the continuous implementation of local strategies aimed at addressing the ANC bottlenecks. These strategies will include the continuous engagement of TBAs, traditional authorities, chiefs, queen mothers, and other opinion leaders, coupled with the churning out of targeted information to demystify outmoded socio-cultural beliefs about hiding of first pregnancy from the public or people. There is also the need for attitudinal change of the health staff towards pregnant women and to create the enabling environment for women to seek health services especially maternal & child health interventions/ services.

ANC Registrants Accessing Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services

PMTCT is an important intervention in the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV. During this period all expectant mothers are supposed to go through routine test for HIV. The purpose of this intervention is to ensure that mothers and their babies are protected from HIV and AIDs. Mothers who are positive during this period are counselled to live healthy lifestyles whilst arrangements are being made for safe delivery (non-infected baby). Interventions such as prophylaxis are given to mothers to protect their babies. It is therefore worthy stating that, the Sissala East District has witnessed a consistent improvement in the provision of PMTCT services as can be seen in the table below. The period under review saw significant progress in the number of PMTCT services across all sub districts and facilities. This is as a result of training of counsellors and on the job coaching by trained counsellors. However, the district still faced with irregular supply of logistics as test kits. To improve this, the district intends train most newly qualified staff as counsellors.

Below is a table showing coverage of Antenatal Care against those receiving PMTCT in the district (2014– 2016)

Year	ANC Registrants	PMTCT Services	% Receiving PMTCT
2014	2452	1665	67.9
2015	2448	2000	81.6
2016	2685	2462	91.7

Data source: Monthly PMTCT returns (Dhims2)

Deliveries

Proper management of labour is critical in the efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Deliveries by midwives, general medical practitioners and obstetricians are classified as skilled deliveries. The specific objective of skilled attendance during labour is to ensure proper management of labour, early identification and proper management of complications.

Available data shows that the proportion of deliveries conducted by skilled personnel has increased consistently in the last five years from 2014-2016 in the district. The performance by three sub districts namely Nabugubelle, Tumu and Wellembele recorded moderate improvement in skilled delivery up to above the 70% for the period under review thereby meeting their set targets. Even though Sakai (45.2%) and Nabulo (49.4%) could not achieve the set targets, they however saw a moderate improvement in their coverage. Tumu and Wellembele Sub districts witnessed the highest deliveries. Innovations reported by some sub districts within these three years include supporting and paying premiums of some pregnant women, provision of incentives for Traditional Birth Attendants to accompany women in labour and the distribution of delivery kits to expectant mothers. District Health Administration also provided facilities and incentives for midwives and Community Health Officers to conduct home deliveries (domiciliary midwifery). Other initiatives includes the scaling up of UNFPA and communication for Development (C4D) activities.

It's only two CHPS zones that have midwives. The district saw a slight improvement in human resource especially midwives, in addition to the motivational package instituted by the District Assembly and DHA, coupled with hard work and dedication could have also contributed to the significant improvement.

A total of 2219 (2239 live births) deliveries were conducted in 2016 compared to 1930(1749 live births) in 2015. Due to long walking distance to the health facilities some years passed, many mothers prefer to deliver with the TBAs or their mother-in-laws. The table shows the total skilled delivery by types from 2008-2016.

Below is a table 4.3 showing coverage of delivery indicators in the district (2008 – 2016)

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Supervised	1501	1727	1568	1733	1775	1872	1958	1930	2219
Skilled	546	664	719	1031	1052	1327	1569	1711	2115
TBA	955	1063	849	702	723	545	389	219	104

CIS	28	48	56	60	72	82	104	83	186
Vacuum	12	9	7	4	21	26	19	26	17
Live Births	1489	1691	1535	1008	1071	1370	1584	1749	2239

Data source: Monthly midwives returns (Dhims2)

Deliveries by facilities

Although some women still travel long distances to the hospitals and health centres for delivery care, more than 19% percent of women in the district sought skilled delivery care from CHO-midwives in the past three years. For the year 2016, 95.3% percent deliveries were conducted by skilled attendants.

The district hospital which is the main referral hospital for all complications including labour, from its inception has been the largest contributor to skilled delivery. Out of a total of 2219 deliveries conducted for the period, its contribution was 1061 representing 47.8%.

It is also significant to note that contributions from other health facilities apart from the main referral hospital have consistently increased over the past three years. Health centres and CHPs zones contribution was 49.3% in 2015, and 47.49% in 2016 respectively.

The District Health Administration is confident that, continues support from its partners and stakeholders to train and attract more skilled attendants to our health centres and CHPS zones will increase further their contribution and reduce the pressure on the district hospital.

At the moment, the staffing situation still remains critical most especially at the district hospital. There are very few young and aged midwives at the disposal of the district hospital a situation which is worrying to management. Until the district is well resourced with skilled attendants which is in keen anticipation, management will continue to motivate workers and anticipate their maximum output.

Traditional believes and practices are still worth fighting among the people especially women who are often seen as victims during labour. These believes and practices ranges from seeking divine instructions from the gods during labour to the use of non-orthodox medicines especially concoctions believed to relieve pain and induce labour. The effect could be very damaging in most instances.

Also, it has been observed over the years that, very few husbands go with their wives to the health facility for child birth and therefore denying many of these women of the needed moral, psychological and social support at birth. These among others have been identified and captured in our action plan as challenges to skilled delivery which the district will channel its resources to address in 2017.

The table below shows skilled delivery by health facilities from 2014 -2017.

Facilities	2014			2015			2016		
	Pop	Del.	%	Pop	Del.	%	Pop	Del.	%
Challu CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	%	109	0	0.0
Kulfuo HC	199	90	45.2	202	135	66.8	46	129	280.4
Nmanduonu CHPS	94	22	23.4	96	11	11.5	98	46	46.9
Tarsaw CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	2	3.9
Banu CHPS	0	0	0	0	3	0	47	30	63.8
Kunchogu HC	90	29	32.2	115	40	34.8	28	44	157.1
Pina CHPS	0	0	0	0	3	0	42	8	19.0
Wuru CHPS	70	9	12.9	46	12	26.1	47	3	6.4
Bujan CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	11	22.0
Dolibizon CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	24	50.0
Nabugubelle HC	183	74	40.4	164	87	53	69	79	114.5
Yigantu CHPS	0	0	0	22	15	68.2	23	18	78.3
Bawiesibelle CHPS	89	17	19.1	91	16	17.6	92	58	63.0
Duu East CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	13	44.8
Guosi CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	35	70.0
Nabulo HC	143	86	60.1	146	91	62.3	120	51	42.5
Santijan CHPS	82	2	2.4	83	0	0	35	4	11.4
Bandei CHPS	0	0	0	0	2	0	58	10	17.2
Lilixi CHPS	0	0	0	0	2	0	74	29	39.2
Pieng CHPS	68	14	20.6	69	21	30.4	71	35	49.3
Sakai HC	264	-	-	308	94	30.5	193	126	65.3
Sakalu CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0.0
Sentie CHPS	0	0	0	28	12	42.9	29	20	69.0
Chinchang CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	14	16.9
Dimajan CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	7	20.6
Kassana CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0.0
Kong CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	21	11.6
MMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
Tumu HC	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	67	25.0
Tumu Hospital	685	936	136.6	514	871	169.4		951	#DIV/0!
Virtue Medical Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Bichemboi CHPS	39	10	25.6	39	8	20.5	40	5	12.5
Bugubelle CHPS	220	4	1.8	196	1	0.5	160	8	5.0

<i>Facilities</i>	<i>2014</i>			<i>2015</i>			<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Pop</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Pop</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Pop</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>%</i>
Jijen CHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	15	37.5
Wellembelle HC	212	276	130.2	213	287	134.7	217	355	163.6
District	2438	1569	64.4	2484	1719	69.1	2531	2219	87.7

Data source: Monthly midwives returns (Dhims2)

The reasons for the high performance could be attributed to the engagement of the services of a second doctor in the Tumu Hospital and the improvement of the midwives situation to conduct delivery in the District or at public health facilities. The improvement and scaling up of CHPS in the district has contributed to improving access and also a possible contributory factor to significant improvement in the skilled delivery. Also about 47.8% of the deliveries were conducted in the Tumu District Hospital, which is the referral point for both Sissala East and West Districts. Once a woman goes into labour she must be delivered within a certain time. Finally the unprecedented support in the form of cash transfers from United Nation Fund and Population Agency (UNFPA) to implement community lead/ cost effective interventions to Reproductive and Child Health Services and well as JICA Maternal, Neonatal Health Project could all be the possible contributory factors for the improvement in most of the Reproductive and Child Health indicators for the period under review.

Despite this moderate achievement, there are other militating factors against the successful implementation of reproductive health in the Sissala East District, these include inadequate number of practicing midwives and difficulties in getting to health facilities while in labour. Cultural and other barriers, including the attitude of health workers, have to also be addressed in order to make the desired impact on skilled deliveries. The District Health Administration would pursue vigorously the scaling up of Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) to improve Maternal and Child Health Services.

BASIC AND COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE

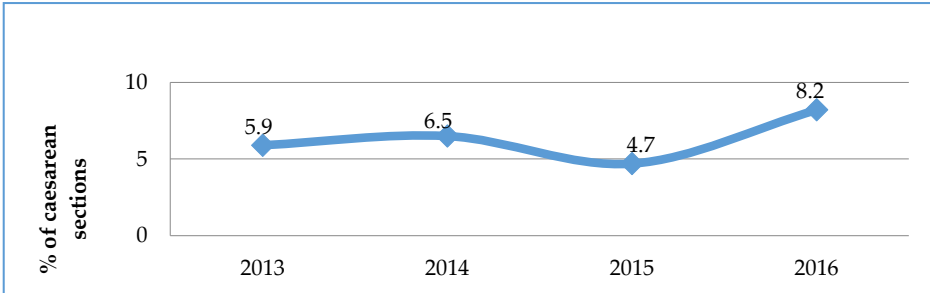
The reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality depends on women's access to Essential Obstetric Care (EOC). Basic Essential Obstetric Care (BEOC) is the minimum package of services provided at the Health Centre level, without the need for an operating theatre, to manage complications during pregnancy, labour and delivery and post-delivery. This package of services

include intravenous or intramuscular administration of antibiotics and anticonvulsants, assisted vaginal delivery and removal of retained products. Comprehensive Essential Obstetric Care includes the Basic Essential Obstetric care package in addition to facilities for caesarean sections, vacuum extraction and safe blood transfusions. This is the minimum package at the district hospital level. This package of services cannot be provided without the appropriate infrastructure and equipment. The availability of skilled human resources (midwives and obstetricians) is even more important as it is these skilled personnel who provide the services and take the critical decisions. In terms of midwives, not only is the total number of midwives decreasing but the proportion actually practicing as midwives is also declining. It's still the priority of the District Health Administration to lobby for a gynaecologist to improve skilled delivery in the district.

CAESAREAN SECTION DELIVERIES

The percentage of births by caesarean section is an indicator of access to and utilization of care during child birth. It is estimated that between 5% and 10% of all births in a population will involve a complication that requires an intervention such as caesarean section. Caesarean sections are lifesaving procedures and it is generally agreed that rates lower than 5% may mean that women do not have access to these lifesaving operations. Without this service many pregnant women with complications will die or develop disabilities.

FIGURE BELOW SHOWS PERCENTAGE OF DELIVERIES BY CAESAREAN SECTION



Data source: Monthly midwives returns (Dhims2)

Generally there is an increasing trend in the proportion of deliveries by caesarean section. During the last three years the minimum of 5% has been reached.

TBA VERSUS SKILLED DELIVERY

It is the objective of the Ghana health service to make skilled delivery available for all women in labour and to ensure that they deliver at a health facility by a skilled health worker and not a Traditional Birth Attendant or any other person. This goal has been monitored consistently over the years and significant progress is observed as the years goes by. From 86.9% in 2015, the proportion of women delivered by skilled personnel rose to 95.3% in 2016 while that of TBAs dipped further from 13.1% in 2015 to 4.6% in 2016.

It must be noted that, only deliveries conducted by a trained health worker are considered skilled and are monitored against those conducted by TBAs which are considered unskilled in the quest to attain this goal. Also, supervised delivery are those deliveries which are conducted by both health worker and TBA (Trained by Ghana Health Service).

Several interventions aimed at realising the dream of every woman delivering in a health facility by a skilled worker were put in place. Some of these included;

- Re-assignment of TBAs to identify & lead women in labour to the health system
- Improved Collaboration with political Heads, NGOs, Chiefs and Community Members to make the services available to the women.
- Promotion of focused ANC services across the district which goes with education on skilled delivery to all women accessing the service.

The table and graph below compares the contribution of TBAs deliveries out of the supervised delivery to skilled delivery from 2007-2015.

Below is a table showing coverage's of TBA deliveries compared to skilled delivery in the district (2008 – 2016).

TBAs compared to Skilled 2008-2016					
Year	TBA Delivery	Skilled Delivery	Supervised Delivery	% of TBA Delivery	% of Skilled Delivery
2010	852	719	1571	54.2	45.8

201 1	701	1031	1732	40.5	59.5
201 2	714	1052	1766	40.4	59.6
201 3	545	1327	1872	29.1	70.9
201 4	389	1569	1958	19.9	80.1
201 5	219	1711	1930	13.1	86.9
201 6	104	2115	2219	4.7	95.3

Data source: Monthly midwives returns (Dhims2)

POSTNATAL CARE COVERAGE

The objectives of postnatal care are to maintain the physical and psychological wellbeing of the baby and mother; perform comprehensive screening for the detection and management of complications in both the mother and the baby; and provide education on nutrition (including breastfeeding), infant immunization and family planning.

Post Natal Care showed an increased from 76.9% in 2015 to 91.4% in 2016. The implementation of the stamp policy by JICA has prevented possible episodes of double registration, and this distribution shows Tumu hospital and Wellembele health center as the highest performing facilities with coverage 177.4% and 85.1% respectively.

The big difference between antenatal care coverage on the one hand and skilled delivery and postnatal care coverage on the other is still a cause for concern. The high “drop-out” rate is probably an indication that people who make contact with service providers are unwilling to continue for reasons which might possibly include dissatisfaction with the service. Operational research is necessary to find out the contributory causes of this high drop-out rate. Furthermore the DHMT would pursue serious community campaigns to engage all stakeholders to address this anomaly.

The introduction of new policy on postnatal health care which requires that all new-borns should receive postnatal care at least twice by his/her seventh day is very critical in reducing infant and child mortality. It does not only help in improving the postnatal care coverage but also helps to improve quality in new-born care.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Family Planning services include methods and practices to space births, prevent unwanted pregnancies and limit family size. The goal of family planning is to assist couples and individuals to achieve their reproductive health goals and improve their general reproductive health. Family planning services are a link to other reproductive health services including the management of reproductive tract infections.

Notably, almost all sub-districts saw an increased in family planning acceptor rate compared to same period last year except Wellembelle sub-district.

Contraceptive use reduces maternal mortality and improves women's health by preventing unwanted and high-risk pregnancies and reducing the need for unsafe abortions. Some contraceptives also improve women's health by reducing the likelihood of transmissions of infections such as HIV.

Child survival is improved through adequate birth spacing, prevention of births among very young women, and prevention of births among women with four or more children. Having too many children also places children's health at risk. Using contraceptive to end childbearing after four births help reduce infant mortality rates. The DHMT will further strengthen its efforts in the collection of family planning data from almost all the identifiable chemical sellers across the district to enable us tell the true situation of family planning in the district. Community initiatives shall be pursued to improve family planning coverage.

Family Planning Acceptor Rate by sub districts

Year	Acceptors	CYP	F.P Coverage
2008	6429	1300.17	51.7
2009	7189	1607.47	56.8
2010	9364	1948.67	72.9
2011	9327	1856.13	71.4
2012	7044	2037.2	50.7
2013	6235	2525.12	43.9
2014	7120	2902.2	49.3
2015	6595	3863.4	44.8
2016	9199	5420.0	61.4

The Couple Years of Protection is a measure of couples that have been protected against unwanted/unplanned pregnancy. Analysis of the (CYP) shows an unstable trend of coverage's during the last three years. *The Table shows family planning coverage/CYP by districts 2015 & 2016 compared*

Table shows the family planning coverage by sub-districts 2015 and 2016 compared

Facility	2015			2016		
	Target	Acceptors	%	Target	Acceptors	%
Kulfuo	1767	627	35.5	1800	1035	57.5
Kunchogu	953	286	30	971	486	50.1
Nabugubelle	1103	494	44.8	1124	610	54.3
Nabulo	1899	625	32.9	1934	719	37.2
Sakai	2404	722	30	2887	1181	40.9
Tumu	3939	2755	69.9	3575	4164	116.5
Wellembelle	2654	1086	40.9	2703	100	37.1
District	14719	6595	44.8	14994	9199	61.4

The Health Administration saw a decline in family planning coverage from 49.3 in 2014 to 44.8 in 2015. However the 2016 witnessed an improvement from 44.8% to about 61.4 %, which is worth commending. This could be due to the enormous support from the UNFPA, Virtue Foundation, Save Ghana et'al to scale up community fora and advocacy meetings with community opinion leaders and the intense home visits embarked upon within the district.

The district employed several cost effective interventions including the formation of male family planning champions at some selected communities as well as the stabilised and low cost of the family planning commodities across the entire district.

There were a lot of stakeholder meetings and durbars organised which were well attended by chiefs, opinion leaders, assembly members, religious leaders, and students from the basic school. This was to enable the district whip the support of all stake holders in health to improving the family planning coverage in the district and the region at large. A lot of opinion leaders, religious leaders, and teachers were present at the occasion, this was done with the support of UNFPA.

In spite of all these, men involvement in family planning is still low in some communities with some disapproving the service for their wives due to some cultural beliefs they hold and the fear that the women will fornicate/ adultery. The Municipality also recorded an improvement in number of deliveries which definitely have a reverse effect on family planning coverage in the long term.

MATERNAL DEATHS

According to ICD 10, "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of the end of the pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes"

Complications during pregnancy and child birth are leading causes of death and disability among women of reproductive age in many developing countries. One institutional maternal death was recorded for the period under review. The institutional maternal mortality ratio has seen a moderate decline 44.7 per 100,000 0 in 2016 compared to 0 per 100,000 live births in 2015. During the last 5 years the lowest maternal mortality ratio has been fluctuating between 186 /100,000 live births and the 277.1/100,000 live births. The district will not relent on its efforts to erase the only maternal death recorded in 2016; more attention needs to be paid to the maternal & child health issues to ensure the trend is put to a halt.

The district embarked on a zero maternal death campaign for the period with several interventions rolled out. The approach which started with district wide fora spread across communities and villages in the district. The district assembly, departments, NGOs, Chiefs, Opinion leaders, politicians, health workers, and community members all became key campaigners for this agenda. Community durbars were held across the entire seven sub-district with presence of a local FM station RADFORD to carry the message further.

Table below shows the number of maternal deaths from 2009-2016

Sub-district	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kulfuo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kunchogu	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nabugubelle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nabulo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wellembelle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tumu	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sakai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	5 (2*)	4	0	0	2	1	0	1
Total	5 (2*)	5	1	4	2	1	0	1

Data source: monthly midwives returns (Dhims2)

Despite the increased coverage in antenatal care with a high proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. The target for no maternal death in 2016 was not met. The number of women who lost their lives in the process of child bearing has gone up for the period under review from zero (0) in 2015 to one (1) in 2016.

Among the actions taken by the district include; organisation of durbars in the communities on early referral of labour cases by TBAs and regular ANC attendance. The district also encouraged communities to form community emergency ambulance systems to aid in transport of labour cases and other medical emergencies to the next level for attention. Coupled with the engagement of members of GPRTU & PROTOA at various communities to quickly transport women in labour to the nearest health facility without immediately demanding for payment the district could not still meet the zero **maternal death**.

MATERNAL DEATH AUDITS

The proportion of maternal deaths has shown a sharp decline within the past three years. The only maternal death recorded was audited. The importance of maternal death audits learns and makes the systemic challenges right from the community and health system. The audit show that the major direct causes of maternal death remain hemorrhage, pregnancy induced hypertension, obstructed labour and sepsis. Underlying factors include delay in seeking care, non-availability of key staff at facility to take decision to intervene and non-availability of blood.

ADOLESCENT HEALTH

Adolescent health services are provided in all sub-districts in the district. The district currently has adolescent health corners established in all health centres and CHPS compounds. The district also has two established adolescent health clubs. As part of the adolescent health services, health staff carry out IE&C in all schools and communities on health issues such as family planning, sex education, comprehensive abortion care, HIV testing and counselling etc.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

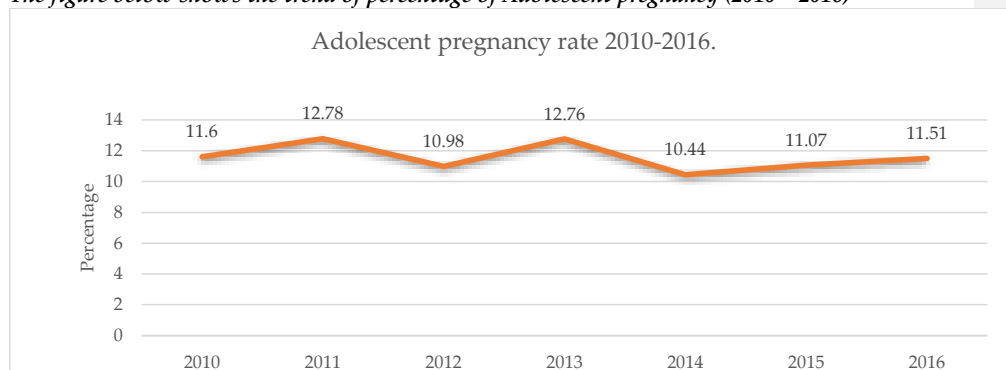
Teenage pregnancy is pregnancy in females under the age of 20. A female can become pregnant from sexual intercourse after she has begun to ovulate which can be before her first menstrual period (menarche), but usually occurs after the onset of her periods. On the average about 11% of pregnancy in the district occur among girls considered within this category. Ignorance and poverty could be attributed to the menace. In addition to these, lack of parental care, peer group influence and general poor level of development as well as lack of employment among others are all linked to the surging increase in teenage pregnancies in our district. The district in collaboration with its partners such as Ghana Education Service, National Commission for Civic Education, UNFPA, Gender Desk Officer and National Youth Authority will continue to institute programs to inform this target group about the prevention of unwanted pregnancies. The inclusion of chiefs and other community leaders and media is very critical in arresting this menace. The table below shows the percentage of teenage pregnancies from 2010-2016.

The table shows the trend of Adolescent pregnancy rate (2010 – 2016)

Year	Total Registrant	Below 14yrs	15-19	Total	% of Adolescent Pregnancy.
2010	1870	2	215	217	11.6
2011	2082	1	265	266	12.78
2012	2222	6	238	244	10.98
2013	2477	3	313	316	12.76
2014	2452	7	249	256	10.44
2015	2448	5	266	271	11.07
2016	2685	4	305	309	11.51

Data source: Monthly midwives returns (Dhims2)

The figure below shows the trend of percentage of Adolescent pregnancy (2010 – 2016)



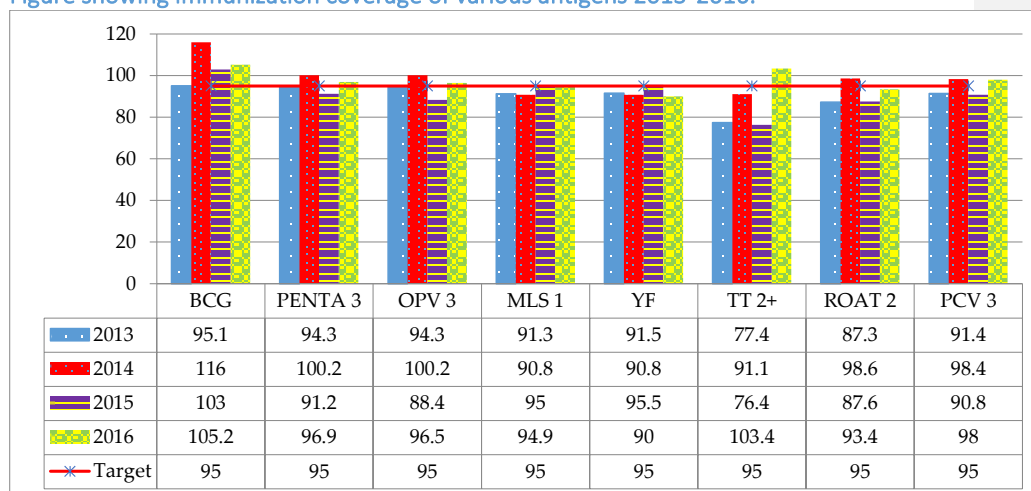
Data source: Monthly midwives returns (Dhims2)

Child Health and Nutrition -Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) three is to reduce child mortality. One strategy to achieving this goal is the immunization of children against vaccine preventable diseases such as measles, polio, whooping cough, tetanus etc. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children since the launch of EPI in 1974. A world Fit for Children goal is to ensure 90% of children <1year of age are fully immunized at national level, with at least 80% coverage in every District (MICS 2006).

In line with this, the district carries out routine immunization services in all communities for all children and women under the target group. The district has recorded tremendous improvement in EPI for the period under review. The district recorded coverage of 105.2% for BCG, Penta 3 (96.9%) OPV 3 (96.5%), Td 2+ (103.4) and PCV 3(98%). Measles-Rubella 1 stood at 94.9% and yellow fever 90% with Rota 2 (93.4%) which are slightly below the 95% target set for the year. It is very laudable to indicate that, for the period under review the district recorded an outstanding performance on Td 2 (103.4%). Based on the performance, the district wish to commend all staffs for their efforts on achievements and are encouraged to work harder to maintain the standards. Below is a table showing various performance.

Figure showing immunization coverage of various antigens 2013-2016.

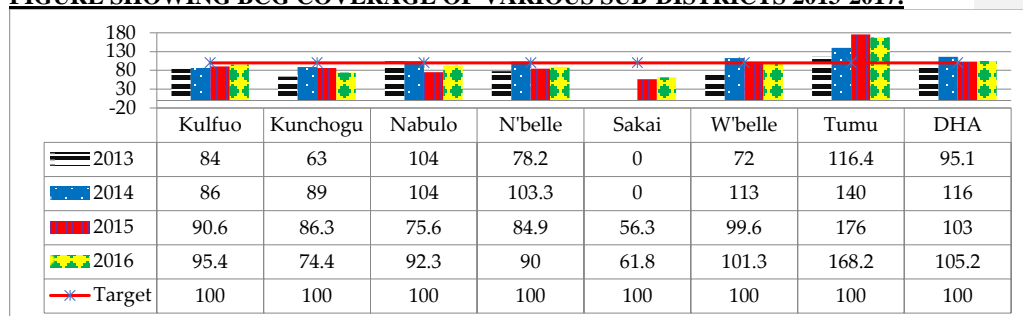


BCG

BCG coverage have seen significant improvement for the period under review, the district has achieved 105.2% for the year. Nonetheless some sub-districts such as Sakai (61.8%), Kunchogu (74.4%) Nabugubelle (90%) and Nabulo (92.3%) coverages could not meet the 95% target even though they have improvement compared to the previous year coverage. Tumu (168.2%), Wallembele (101.3%) and Kulfuo (95.4%) sub have achieved more than 95% thus giving district coverage of 105.2%.

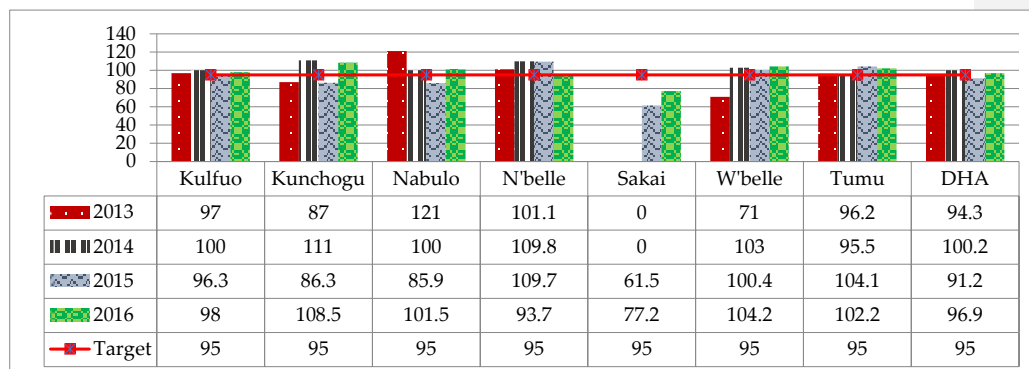
Tumu recorded the highest coverage of 168.2% while Sakai and Kunchogu recorded the lowest 61.8% and 74.4% respectively. Tumu-sub recorded the highest coverage which could be attributed to the high skilled delivery at the Municipal hospital which most are from other sub-districts and district such as Sissala West and Leo in the Burkina Faso. It could also be attributed to the daily immunization services provided by the Tumu-sub and Public Health Unit of the hospital to newly born children at the maternity ward.

FIGURE SHOWING BCG COVERAGE OF VARIOUS SUB-DISTRICTS 2013-2017.



PENTA 3

The district recorded high penta 3 coverage of 96.9% with most the sub-districts exceeding the set target of 95% except Sakai (77.2%) and Nabugubelle (93.7%). It is generally clear from the graph Penta 3 and OPV 3 coverage have seen significant improvement over the years. The district coverage of 96.9% indicates that there has been improvement in terms of geographical access against 91.2% in 2015. Hence there is the need for staff to work hard in order to maintain the high coverage and improve on the quality of immunization services in the district.



Community – Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS)

Community-based health planning and services (CHPS) is a policy, a strategy, and a process. It is the vehicle through which adequate, efficient and equitable Primary Health Care Services can be

provided to all Ghanaians. This is a crucial policy goal of the Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Service. The major objective of the Ministry of Health in this regard is to improve access of health services to most people in deprived communities through the use of front line staff for example, Community Health Nurses, Enrolled Nurses, Midwives and reorienting them on health care delivery to village levels with community sponsored service support and volunteer outreach activities.

The achievement of this objective is to ensure the involvement and full participation of the communities, and authorization of the people themselves at the community level and the reorientation and deployment of some health workers from hospital and clinic activities to community based activities.

Using the CHPS process, retrained Community Health Nurses (Community Health Officers (CHOs) are deployed into communities where they work in collaboration with Community Health Volunteers(CHVs) and Community Health Management Committees (CHMCs) to deliver preventive and primary health care including family planning services. The CHO is to visit households and also treat minor ailments as well as make early referrals of conditions that cannot be managed at the zone to the next level for care. The community is to support the CHO in various forms to carry out his or her duties.

The CHPS concept therefore embraces community based health services delivery for easy access. It places emphasis on community involvement and participation and particularly working in partnership with households, community leadership and social groups towards improving and attaining good health status of the people. In line with this policy goal as well as strategy, the Sissala East District planned and Zoned 25 CHPS across the district to be made functional by end of 2015. This was achieved as scheduled. The initial zoning was done based on populations, location and distances from one community to the other. The district updated and extended the plan up to 2020. We also used the period under review to strengthen the existing zones. The new plan for expansion based on the current population will take effect from the year 2017. This expansion is to further make sure that no community is at a disadvantage when it comes to access to health service delivery.

For the period under review, we have witnessed a significant improvement in the scale up of CHPS. Twenty five zones are currently functional with three functional zones without compounds (Kassana, Challu, and Sakalu CHPS zones). The three zones without compounds are however under construction at various stages of completion. The twenty five functional zones have a population of thirty nine thousand seven hundred and sixty nine (39769) making 62.85% of the District population. The CHPS zones also have thirty four outreach points. A total of ninety four (94) community health volunteers did their voluntary work at these CHPS zones. It is worth stating that all these volunteers are active.

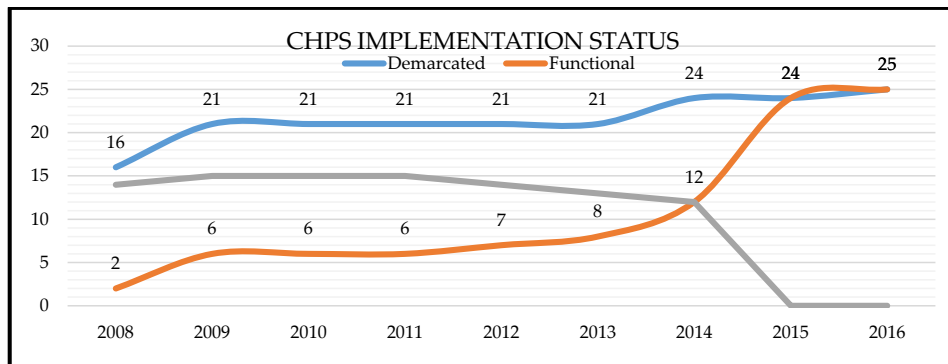
Despite the significant progress in the scale up of CHPS, there are still major challenges that the policy is confronted with. While the community have the perception of CHPS being able to provide quality health services, there are basic equipment that are lacking in some places and inadequate in some instances. This situation has often times led to compromise in the quality of care provided at the CHPS level. It's therefore worthy to state that, these situation needs to be addressed by key stakeholders to ensure that the quality of health service provided by CHPS zones is not compromised. Among other challenges includes: lack of electricity in some facilities, Weak motorbikes for some CHPS compounds, No portable water at most CHPS zones, lack of toilet and urinal pits for clients at some CHPS zones, and community misconception about CHPS. All these challenges need to be addressed in order for the CHPS concept to make the needed impact.

Following the above challenges, the District Health Administration will have to partner with District Assembly and other key stakeholders to address the critical issues such as inadequate equipment for CHPS compounds, by ensuring that constructed CHPS compounds by District Assembly are fully equipped and furnished. We should ensure that newly constructed CHPS compounds are connected by the District Assembly and other partners.

There is the need to also lobby with Regional Health Directorate and other partners to ensure the provision of motor bikes to all functional zones.

The District Health Administration for the period under review, also received unprecedented in the area of CHPS compound construction and equipment including motor bikes. And needs

commendation for their enormous support for helping the district to meet out district target of 25 CHPS compounds.



The figure below shows the CHPS coverage plan for the District as at 2016

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The aim of the Sissala East district mutual health insurance scheme is ensuring that every individual get access to basic health care at affordable and acceptable manner. Active participation of members increased from 38,168 in 2015 to 39,544 in 2016. The percentage active membership per the district population stood at 62.4% for the year 2016 compared to 61.4%. The table below details the situation of active registrations in the district.

Table showing Sissala East District Health Insurance Scheme Status of enrolment for 2014 to 2016 Annual Year

Type of Registration	2014	2015	2016
Informal Sector	10,826	10,866	11,284
SSNIT Contributors	878	880	914
SSIT Pension	114	119	124
Under 18 Years	13,893	13,943	14,480
Above 70 Years	982	987	1025
Indigents	9,955	9,962	10,346
Pregnant Women	1401	1411	1461
Total	38,049	38,168	39,544

From the table above, active registrations improved slightly in 2016 compared to 2015. However, there is the need to intensify more education to ensure all the people living in the district are insured to improve financial access to health care delivery.

HIV / AIDS and STIs

HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis are bed fellows and therefore need more effective collaborative efforts to fight them. The district therefore considered the two diseases as part of the key priority interventions at the beginning of the year under review (2016).

The Sissala East District Health Administration- one of the piloting districts in the upper west region for the *“End TB Strategy” and the Fast Tract Targets ‘90-90-90’* for HIV/AIDS has put in place strategies to contribute the efforts of the national TB control programme and NACP in combat of TB and HIV in Ghana. The district has put in place a lot of measures to improve on case detection and management. Based on these strategies, the district has conducted several monitoring and supervisions to most facilities to offer technical assist and on the job coaching.

Summary of TB activities for the period under review.

TB case detection and management has been a priority area for the district. Several interventions were put in place for the period concern to improve on TB case detection and management. A total of 31 cases were detected for the period under review as compared to 17 same periods in 2015. 29 out of the 31 were categories as sputum smear positive and 2 extra pulmonary and 1 transfer in.

The case detection as compared to same period last year has greatly improved due to many integrated activities that were undertaken for the period under review. Among them include:

- ❖ The integrated TB/ HIV monitoring and case search-the district uses every opportunity/means of transport available to visit facilities and clients rather waiting for separate allocated means of transport for monitoring.
- ❖ Improved sputum collection and transportation-identified CHOs managing TB clients were given 2/3 gals of fuel for transportation of follow up sputum/ contact tracing and investigation.

- ❖ TB-SMC case search and screening-the exercise has sensitized many community members on the risk of TB and need to be screened. Many people visited various health facilities soon after the exercise for TB screening. This can best explain why the district recorded 15 cases of TB after the campaign.
- ❖ Available diagnostic equipment e.g. G-Xpert machine-the mere fact that there is G-xpert machine for TB diagnosis has convinced community members that there is better TB services available. This could explain why the district has seen massive screened cases after the installation of the machine.
- ❖ Increased number of trained staff on TB and HIV activities.

Despite the district efforts to improve case detection and management, Cohort for 2015 cases has shown some unfavourable outcome because most clients could not produce follow up sputum which resulted in most cases being declared as treatment completed instead of cured. However, the district is still putting efforts to get the real state of treatment of the 2015 cases treated. 6 out of 17 cases registered 2015 were declared cured, 8 treatments completed, 3 died.

Table showing HIV/AIDS cases recorded 2013 -2016 annual year

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of Donors screened for HIV	587	509	531	-
No. of positive donor cases	64	0	-	-
No. of CT done	618	1423	-	-
No. ANC Registrants	2363	2087	2448	2689
No. of PMTCT done	1775	1665	2000	2511
No. of mothers positive	14	7	15	12
No. of HTC done	394	510	402	598
No. of positive HTC clients	24	21	20	43
No. Know your status done	-	-	-	-
No. Positive for know your status	-	-	-	-
Total no. of HIV test done	2980	2174	2933	3109
Total no. of positive HIV test	38	28	35	55
No. HIV/AIDS clients who died	-	-	-	-
Rate of Infection	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.7

SOURCE: MHMT, 2017.

CHALLENGES FACING HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY

Despite the numerous successes achieved during for the period under review, the system faced a lot of challenges. Some of which includes the following:

- Delay in reimbursements of NHIS claims
- Inadequate professional staff especially midwives
- Inadequate funding
- Bad road network across the district
- Socio-cultural / outmoded cultural practices such as child marriages
- Frequent breakdown of motor bikes and vehicles leading to high maintenance and running cost
- Inadequate infrastructure for service delivery at some facilities.
- Incomplete and inconsistencies in reports submitted by some facilities
- Inadequate laboratory/diagnostic facilities especially at peripheral facilities.

WAY FORWARD

We will seek to consolidate the gains made for the period under review whiles improving upon service delivery areas which needs attention (priority areas) so that coverages in these intervention areas will be improved. In order to achieve this we will continue with these efforts:

- Lobbying with Muncipal Assembly to sponsor more health staff especially midwives
- To sustain high community engagements and participation in health services
- To strengthen the community based surveillance system
- Continue the motivational packages to reward hardworking staff and attract other staffs
- Lobby with MA for the expansion of some facilities
- To continue with monthly data validations to improve accuracy and timeliness of data sent to the various levels.
- Lobby/Advocate with region and other stake holders for the replacements of over aged motorbikes and vehicles
- Strengthening outreach training and supportive supervision
- Scale up CHPS implementation and creation of more outreach points to densely populated areas to improve access

- Continue to lobby for funding and equipment from key partners to deliver health services
- Continue to engage community members to sustain the gains in maternal and child health services

1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - A brief description of ICT with respect to and not limited to capacity to effectively manage application of ICT, ICT human resource challenges, infrastructure, and ICT investment. Development implications of ICT to the District should be stated.

POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

INTRODUCTION

Over the past decades, considerable efforts have been made to improve the environment for the vulnerable group such as women, children, the disabled persons and the poor within the Municipality. These efforts are rolled out through the provision of Social Protection programmes for the vulnerable and excluded which include the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Capitation Grant, the School Feeding Programme, and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP), the Labour and then the disability fund. These interventions have helped to empower the poor and the excluded economically, socially and there is an increasing awareness about the rights of children, gender, ageing and disability and weak enforcement of laws protecting their rights.

There has been improvement in pro-poor policy formulation and programming with a steady rise in pro-poor spending but the Municipality still does not have a comprehensive social policy framework. Despite the enactment of several laws and the implementation of various policies and programmes, only about 10% of populists have access to formal social security in the face of weakening traditional support systems.

Although some informal social security schemes exist to serve the needs of informal sector operators, the scope of benefits and extent of coverage are not adequate. Poor households continue to be exposed to multiple shocks without adequate fall-back options to prevent them from slipping into poverty. The intergenerational transmission of poverty lies beneath the veneer of the current social order with both direct and indirect impacts on groups, and individuals across the various ecological zones. Environmental risks such as natural and man-made disasters, socio-cultural,

economic and health-related vulnerabilities, and institutional weaknesses persist that render sections of the population vulnerable. As a result the vulnerable and excluded continue to face developmental challenges such as stunting and wasting, physical and psychological abuse, trafficking, youth unemployment and sexual exploitation.

10.2: CHILDREN

The welfare of children is of paramount importance to the Municipality and the department of Social Welfare and Community Development has enhanced the development and general wellbeing of children in accordance with the Children ACT 560 of 1998. A total of forty-one cases were handled from 2014 to 2017 under child maintenance, child custody, paternity, reconciliation and general welfare.

Under pre-school education, about eighteen Day Care Centres were visited most of the issues identified included inadequate access to quality education; the shortage of trained teachers and attendants, and limited resource allocation to the sub-sector. To ensure that every child gets a head start in education, the provision of infrastructural facilities for 6No. pre-school across the Municipality, particularly in deprived areas, will be accelerated. There is the need to incrementally build new structures in all existing public schools to serve the needs of kindergarten education. In addition, teaching and learning in pre-schools will be enhanced through expanding the training of kindergarten teachers and increasing the deployment of trained teachers to pre-schools. Resource inflows to pre-school education will be improved, while promoting collaboration with the private sector to expand pre-school education within the set guidelines for the establishment of schools.

10.3: PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Persons with disability are those restricted in the performance of their roles due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation and such include persons with visual impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional challenges or behavioral disorders and other physical challenges. According to the 2010 PHC, the Municipality has about 4.7% of its population in one form of disability or the other.

In the past, attempts have been made by the Assembly to support the disabled group through the creation of the disability fund and the LEAP programme with a total of ninety-six PWDs

benefitting from the 3% of the DACF. The Municipality has planned to construct a centre for the PWDs who one skill or the other to render services to the public.

1. SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

Social Protection interventions are programmes designed to provide protection from economic, social and political shocks that may arise as a result of poverty, disability, old age, unemployment and other calamities such as death. In the past, the Social Protection programmes being implemented include the following:

8. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
9. Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW)
10. Capitation Grant
11. Disability Fund (PWDs)
12. National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
13. Ghana School Feeding Project (GSFP)
14. Bullock Farming Programme

Currently, other social protection to be rolled out subsequently include the following:

1. Free SHS education
2. The Nation Builders Corp among others.

11.1 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

This is conditional cash given to extremely poor people in poor communities. It covers the aged above 65 years, orphaned vulnerable children, disabled people and people living with HIV/AIDS. This project had helped reduce the poverty in the beneficiary communities. The selected beneficiaries receive a minimum of GHS42 per beneficiary in a household every two months and below is table 5.1 given details of beneficiary communities.

Table 8.1: LEAP beneficiaries in from 2013 to 2017.

S/N	Name Of Community	Number Households	Eligible Beneficiaries
1	Bandei/Timbaka	153	276
2	Basissa	55	121
3	Bawiesiboi	93	202
4	Bichembelle	72	117
5	Bugubelle	65	384
6	Bujan	69	87
7	Challu	166	297
8	Chinchan	57	104
9	Dangi	13	23
10	Dolibizon	46	84
11	Duu -East	4	8
12	Gbenrbisi/Gwosi	73	166
13	Gwosi – upper & Lower	65	88
14	Jijen	40	74
15	Komor	58	105
17	Kuoroboi	70	152
17	Kong	126	199
18	Kowie /Bakawala	27	38
19	Kulfuo	19	26
20	Kwapun	72	166
21	Lilixia	46	60
22	Nabugubell	65	151
23	Nabolu	50	85
24	Nabulo-Fachuboi	73	146
25	Nanchala	64	152
26	Nqnpawie	67	158
27	Nmanduanu	122	253
28	Pieng	77	128
29	Pina	70	151
30	Sakai	24	33
31	Sakallu	141	280
32	Santijan	67	124
33	Sumboru	64	129
34	Sentie	101	547
35	Taffiasi	72	103
36	Tarsor	141	208
37	Tumu	107	158
38	Vamboi	67	205
39	Wembelle	96	272
40	Wuru	75	174

S/N	Name Of Community	Number Households	Eligible Beneficiaries
41	Yigantu	71	129
	TOTAL	3003	6363

Source: DSWCD, 2017.

Some challenges in the implementation of the programme include the frequent breakdown of the LEAP motorbike, computer UPS and untimely release of LEAP mobilization money for payments and long delays in LEAP payments.

11.2 NHIS Registration for the Vulnerable

In collaboration with the Health insurance scheme 2798 LEAP beneficiaries and the vulnerable had been enrolled on to NHIS free of charge. Among this are: LEAP Beneficiaries an indigents, OVC and PWDs.

A table 11.1 showing NHIS Registration of LEAP Beneficiaries and Other Vulnerable Group

CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LEAP	432	808	1240
Indigents	476	979	1455
OVC	45	40	95
PWD	5	3	8
Total	958	1830	2798

Source: DSWCD, 2017.

A lot of the beneficiaries, who are weak find it difficult move to point of registration for their bio-data to be taken. This posed a challenge to the exercise on the beneficiaries as a good number is left out. We need to device strategies to capture all concerned.

11.3 Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW).

Currently through its Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) has provided an effective intervention through which the vulnerable and poor are included in the mainstream development agenda in the labour aspect of the program. The LIPW component of the GSOP gives an opportunity and preference to the vulnerable ie women as well as all those in LEAP households within the catchment areas of the project to be considered for employment in the project. This has improved income of the vulnerable especially women. Below is table 5.2 given details of IPW beneficiaries.

Table 11.2: GSOP Beneficiaries from 2014-2017

Community	Number Employed
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Santijan	221
Sentie	314
Vamboi	342
Bujan	376
Sakalo	312
Gwosi	289
Pieng	284
Bugubelle	322
Kulfuo	150
Kunchogu	211
Kwapun	50
Banu	245

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	NAME OF CATERER	BOYS	GIRLS	REMARKS
1	31 st December (Kg)	Farida Mohmmed	102	86	188
2	Bandei Primary (A)	Fuiseini Alijata	64	82	146
3	Bandei Primary (B)	Abdulai Ramatu	67	90	157
4	Banu Primary	Tunti Dauda Memunatu	107	98	205
5	Bassisan Primary	Kalfah Ibrahim Hamida	95	107	202
6	Bawiesibelle Primary	Tanjia Hagama Kashifatu	199	217	416
7	Bichemboi Primary	Tahi Mariatu Haluki	91	109	200
8	Bichemboi (Kg)	Bipuah Fatima	81	67	148
9	Bugubelle Primary (A)	Mariam Kwota Naraworie	159	153	312
10	Bugubelle Primary (B)	Abu Sawuda	118	95	213
11	Bugubelle Primary (Kg)	Abu Mariam	98	92	190
12	Bujan Primary (A)	Mumuni Fatima	94	101	195
13	Bujan Primary (B)	Adama Asana	93	82	175
14	Challu Primary (A1)	Kateru Issaka	97	88	185
15	Challu Primary (A2)	Sala Amidu	146	129	275
16	Challu Primary (B1)	Ali Safia	110	105	215
17	Challu Primary (B2)	Abiba Siamui	149	136	285
18	Dagbasu Primary (A)	Bashiru Ayishetu	113	100	213
19	Dagbasu Primary (B)	Majeed Fati	100	109	209
20	Dangi Primary	Doho Veleria	128	125	253
21	Dimajan Primary	Jabumie Ramatu	109	101	210
22	Dolibizon Primary (A)	Amadu Memunatu	77	70	147
23	Dolibizon Primary (B)	Nuratu Mohammed	64	79	143
24	Duu-East Primary (A)	Hariata Abdul-Karim	66	84	150
25	Duu-East Primary (B)	Kandei Zenabu	119	121	240
26	Egala Primary (A) Kg1	Baa Jallu Amina Kenin	123	144	267
27	Egala Primary (B) Kg2	Alhassan Alijata	80	96	176
28	Fachoboi Primary(A)	Inusah Kandey	88	62	150
29	Fachoboi Primary (B)	Adams Rafiatu	96	99	195
30	Falahia Primary	Fati Fuisini	83	98	181
31	Gbenebisi Primary	Salifu Inusah Bushirata	72	88	160
32	Gwosi Lower Primary (A)	Zakaria Salima	59	89	148
33	Gwosi Lower Primary (B)	Agines Bawine	64	74	138
34	Gwosi Upper Primary (A)	Bintu Mubarik	70	72	142
35	Gwosi Upper Primary (B)	Braimah Safia Sumbawira	102	97	199
36	Holy Child Primary	Dumah B.Sophia	218	240	458
37	Jijen Primary (A)	Majeed Mariama	88	81	169
38	Jijen Primary (B)	Mustafa Alijata	98	65	163
39	Kassana Primary (A)	Dramani Ayisha	47	54	101
40	Kassana Primary (B)	Bintu Zul-Haq	98	84	182
41	Komo Primary	Adiatu Balaboi	138	131	269
42	Kong Primary (A)	Alimatu Musah	95	72	167
43	Kong Primary (B)	Ali Asana	79	73	152
44	Kong Primary (Kg)	Dajan Salifu Jamila	124	121	245
45	Kong Ext.Bakuala (Kg)	Rahinatu Fadile	45	57	102
46	Kowie Primary	Hadoho Danladi Mary	169	169	338
47	Kunchogu Primary	Alhassan Zuwera	89	92	181
48	Kuroboi Primary (A)	Bontie Amina	78	88	164

49	Kuroboi Primary (B)	Domuah Imoro Sawudatu	64	77	141
50	Kwapun Primary	Alidu Salamatu	68	79	117
51	Lilixia Primary (A)	Kaderi Maria	113	102	215
52	Lilixia Primary (B)	Beatrice Kanton	139	128	267
53	Nabugubelle Primary (A)	Gbamie Umuhani	101	88	189
54	Nabugubelle Primary (B)	Alhassan Duani Asana	139	148	287
55	Nabugubelle Primary (Kg)	Yakubu Fauzia	62	88	150
56	Nabulo Primary (A)	Dajan Sirina	105	123	228
57	Nabulo Primary (B)	Bintu Sulley	117	100	217
58	Nanpkawie Primary	Hawa Yakubu	134	133	267
59	Nanchalla Primary	Mohammed Ayishatu	65	40	105
60	Navrowie Primary	Ibrahim Hawa	64	78	142
61	Nmanduonu Primary (A)	Zakaria Barikisu	140	123	263
62	Nmanduonu Primary (B)	Dankuni Alhassan Abiba	112	108	220
63	Pieng Primary (A)	Tordia Mariama	110	115	225
64	Pieng Primary (B)	Dramani Hawawu	113	116	229
65	Pina Primary	Jallu Kankeni Juliana	98	97	195
66	Sakai Primary (A1)	Hagbene Yiah	151	168	319
67	Sakai Primary (A2)	Lorwia Haluri	82	71	153
68	Sakai Primary (B1)	Salia Hafisah	98	95	193
69	Sakai Primary (B2)	Wutirera Cynthia	147	148	295
70	Sakallu Primary (A)	Mary Clement	88	81	169
71	Sakallu Primary (B)	Basuglo Mariam	81	93	184
72	Santie Primary (A)	Wisikandei Nashiratu	49	53	102
73	Santie Primary (B)	Anvia Adama Wurikia	77	66	143
74	St.Gabriel Primary (A)	Bushira Dauda	78	98	176
75	St.Gabriel Primary (B)	Dawudi Rufia	119	136	255
76	St.Gabriel Primary (Kg)	Asana Yahaya	97	92	189
77	St.Mary Primary (A)	Basuglo Nuhu Rakia	69	71	194
78	St.Mary Primary (B)	Kubura Ahmed	64	69	190
79	Stadium Residential (Kg)	Hudu Latifa	56	67	123
80	Sumboru Primary	Bayuoga Lariba	84	66	150
81	T.I Ahmadiyya Primary	Rahinatu Mohammed	94	89	185
82	Taffiasi Primary (A)	Sarpong Mary	66	40	106
83	Taffiasi Primary (B)	Kanton Jane	65	71	136
84	Tarsow/Kulfuo Primary	Tumbie Abiba	266	318	584
85	Tarsow/Kulfuo (Kg)	Ibrahim Fauzia	66	72	138
86	Tumu Basic Primary	Mumuna Ahmed Bawuoron	126	143	275
87	Tutco Demo Primary (A)	Ibrahim Memunatu	108	106	214
88	Tutco Demo Primary (B)	Alhaji Moro Salamatu	88	74	162
89	Tutco Demo Primary (Kg)	Tommie Samawu	65	74	139
90	United Primary (A)	Mubarik Fehe Bushira	89	72	161
91	United Primary (B)	Zaato Hahen Florence	94	99	193
92	Vamboi Primary (A)	Baduon Zuwera	79	85	164

93	Vamboi Primary (B)	Zinale Muniratu	85	111	196
94	Welebelle Primary	Abass Ayisha	211	201	412
95	Wuru Primary	Samia Haruna	137	145	282
96	Yigantu Primary	Annyubui Alimatu	187	172	359
97	Santijan Primary	Batiah Hajuah Santi	89	95	189

Source: Sema, 2017.

2. The School Feeding Programme

12.1 Introduction

The Ghana School Feeding Programme Started In The Municipality In 2006 With 3 Beneficiary Schools Namely:

- Pina
- Basissan
- Pieng

Currently, The Programme Has Spread Across All Public Basic Schools In The Municipality. In All 56 Basic Public Schools Are Hooked Onto The Programme With The 56 Schools Further Sub-Divided Into 97 In Some Cases A&B To Be Specific The Programme Also Have 97 Caterers Doted Across All The School Providing One Hot Meal To All The Pupils In These Various Schools. The Programme Has A Population Of Over Sixteen Thousand Pupils In The Municipality Across All The Public Schools Comprising Kg-Primary 6. Below Is Table 12.1 Given The Details On Enrolment And Thers.

12.2 Enrollment Figures For Second Term 2017/18 Academic Year

The Desk Officer Together With The Zonal Coordinator Embarked On A Three Day Monitoring To Some Schools In The Municipality. The Team Started The Monitoring On The 22nd Of January 2018 And Visited 8 Schools On The First Day, Namely

- Kong
- Nanpkawie
- Sakai
- Sakallu
- Bandei
- Vamboi

Monitoring observations noted that most of the schools do not followed the menu chart from GSFP and caterers are not always at post.

CHALLENGES:

5. Most of the schools do not have kitchens

6. Most of the schools depends on community boreholes as source of water
7. In some instances pupils were use to fetch firewood for cooking
8. Delay in paying caterers salaries

WAYFORWARD:

4. The assembly should help to put kitchens were they have none
5. Boreholes should be provided to schools that do not have
6. The MCE should impress on central government to pay caterers on time

- 2 **Science, Technology and Innovation (STI):** The analysis relating to Science, Technology and Innovation should indicate the extent to which STI affects the development of the Das.

Table 3c: Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Internally Generated Funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and unreliable release of funds from Central Government. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Over dependence on donors/Central government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High revenue leakages <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor monitoring of revenue collectors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor attitude of tax payers
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate working capital to sustain their activities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor access to business information and marketing opportunities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insufficient capacity for permanent development of products and services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate marketing infrastructures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low income and poor savings practices among groups and individuals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor business management skills <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and unreliable power supply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited access to business information, technology and credit. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor technology in production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High cost of production materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cumbersome business regulation procedures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High interest rate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor quality standard of products <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High illiteracy rate among micro business operators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor commitment from business entrepreneurs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate training logistics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy liquidation of businesses
Accelerated Agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erratic rainfall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Late on-set and early cessation of the rains.

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate field staff and thus very limited coverage. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and late release of operational funds. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate water resources for dry season farming. (Dams/rivers). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak collaboration between the department and some NGOs. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High incidence of bushfires <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High cost of inputs and tractor services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor measuring indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor handling of Agro-chemicals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land degradation and deforestation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low output levels <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate post-harvest infrastructural facilities. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rudimentary farming practices <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor attitude to climate change viabilities
Oil and Gas Development	
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and deplorable road network <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor sanitation coverage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate /Dilapidated Residential facilities for staff <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor maintenance of existing water facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate electricity coverage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Encroachment of schools/government lands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor layouts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High open defecation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low capacity of the environmental health staff <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low capacity of the DWST and WSDB
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate infrastructure across all sectors especially education and health. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate professional staff especially midwives and teachers for the KG level. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate logistics for monitoring especially motor bikes and fuel for Circuit Supervisors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate incentives for staff in deprived communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate office accommodation at the District Education Directorate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate textbooks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate electricity supply to schools for the teaching of ICT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low adoption rate on modern practices <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delay in reimbursements of NHIS claims <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outmoded socio-cultural practices - child marriages, teenage pregnancies, school dropouts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Frequent breakdown of motor bikes/ vehicles leading to high maintenance and running cost <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate laboratory/diagnostic facilities especially at peripheral facilities. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High incidence of child and women's rights violations

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of rehabilitation and education centres for the physically and the mentally challenged <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increasing HIV/AIDS infection rate
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ineffective sub-district structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor communal spirit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incomplete and inconsistencies plans from departments/unit and agencies. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak collaboration between the District Assembly and other stakeholders <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low capacity of the District Assembly members to function effectively especially at the sub-committee level. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inaccessibility to internet service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chieftaincy Disputes

3.1. Base map

The DPCU should sketch the spatial implication of the summarised key development issues on the base map of the District (or area if the development implications go beyond the jurisdiction of the district). The base map will be a diagram in which all the spatial elements emanating from the key development issues are brought together to give a picture of the existing situation.

LESSONS LEARNT WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DMTDP (2018-2021).

The District Assembly with departments Units and Agencies alongside the development partners have learnt to strengthen their collaboration to avoid necessary duplication of efforts and wastage of scarce resources by undertaken the following:

1. Increasing consultation with communities
2. Joining forces on education on cross cutting issues such as climate change, gender mainstreaming etc.

CHAPTER TWO
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

2.0 INTRODUCTION

These are the prioritised development issues collated from the urban and zonal council level and these were further linked to the relevant thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021).

2.1 ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATION.

The MPCU carried out a needs assessment in all the sixty-four communities within the Municipality and the Assembly facilitated the preparation of Community Development Plans (CDPs) and Urban/Zonal Council Plans. These were prioritised at the Urban and Zonal council levels and they became the inputs into the MTDP. Table 2.1 below presents the prioritised needs under each Urban and Zonal Council.:

TABLE 2.1: NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

GOAL	TUMU URBAN COUNCIL	SAKAI ZONAL COUNCIL	WELLEMBELLE ZONAL COUNCIL	BUJAN ZONAL COUNCIL	NABULO ZONAL COUNCIL
Goal Two: Create An Equitable, Healthy And Discipline Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 3No-3-unit classroom blocks at Stadium residential, Egala Primary & Girls' Model JHS. - Construction of 3no. model KGs in the urban area at Stadium Residential, Tutco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction 3no.of 6-unit classroom block at Jijen, Bakwala and Dangi - Construction of 3-unit classroom block at Kowie. - Playing Equipment for KG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a KG blocks at Bugubelle (Mulaboi) - Construction of 6 Unit Classroom block at Tarsor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 2no. teachers quarters at Sumboru & Kasana - Construction of 4no. KG Blocks at Taffiasi, Tanla, Dinduarijan, Taniele, Kasanapuori, Yigantu and Bassisan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 6-unit classroom block at Komo and Gbenebisi - Construction of 5N0. Teachers Quarters (Gbenebisi, Komo,

GOAL	TUMU URBAN COUNCIL	SAKAI ZONAL COUNCIL	WELLEMBELLE ZONAL COUNCIL	BUJAN ZONAL COUNCIL	NABULO ZONAL COUNCIL
	Demonstration and st Gabriel's	- Supply of text books		- Construction of 3 Unit Classroom Blocks at Challu, Kasana, Tanla Dolibzon, Dimajan Tanvieli, , Katinia, Kasanapuori, Kassana Nanchala. - Construction of 6 Unit Classroom Blocks at at Navariwie	Santijan,Gwosi upper n Lower Duu, Bawisibelle). - Construction of KG block at - Supply of Furniture at Gbenebisi basic school
Goal Two: Create An Equitable, Healthy And Discipline Society	- Construction of 3 no. RCH centres at Nyamejan, Stadium residential & Diglafuoro. - Rehabilitation of Formal GPRUT office into a RCH centre at station.	- Completion of CHPS compound at Sakalo - Construction of CHPs Compound at Nankpawie and Dangi. - Upgrading of Sakai Clinic to a poly-clinic	- Support to complete self-initiated delivery room at Nwamduono CHPS - Upgradment of Bugubelle and Kulfuwo clinics into poly clinics and clinic respectively	- Construction of CHPS Compounds at Tanviele, Katinia, Kasanapuori, Nitalu, Kunsolo and Taffiasi - Customised tri-cycle ambulances for Kunchogu	- Construction of 1N0. CHPS compounds at santijan - Ambulances at Nabulo - Poly Clinic (Nabulo-Kajiaboi and Gbenaboi)
Goal Three: Build Safe And Well-Planned Communities While Protecting The	- Opening up of 14no town roads. 1. Daily market - Bolga road (60ft). 2. Bolga road - Kassana road (60ft).	- Rehabilitation of road from Sentie-Jijen -Sakalo road	- Opening up of road from Bechemboi to Kroboi	Rehabilitation of feeder roads. 1. Nabugubelle – Yigantu 2. Kunchogu-Wuru 3.Bujan-Challu 4.Banu-Sumboru	- Rehabilitation of feeder Road from wallembele-santijan

GOAL	TUMU URBAN COUNCIL	SAKAI ZONAL COUNCIL	WELLEMBELLE ZONAL COUNCIL	BUJAN ZONAL COUNCIL	NABULO ZONAL COUNCIL
Natural Environment	3. Fraga fuel station - Pulima road 60ft - Construction of drainage systems within the urban area			5.Dolibizon-Navariwie 6.Nabugubelle- Pieng 7.Dolibizon-Yigantu 8.Kassana-Tanvialle 9.Taffiasi-Dimajan 10.Pina-Kunsolo 11.Pina-Tanvialle 12.Kunchogu-Tanla 13.Yigantu-Diduarijan 14.Chinchang-Dimajan 15.Tanvialle-Nitalu 16.Navariwie-Sumboru	- Rehabilitation of feeder Road from Santijan- kunkuno - Rehabilitation of feeder Road from Roads Fachoboi
Goal One: Build An Industrialised, Inclusive And Resilient Economy	- Construction of new dam at Tumu - Rehabilitation of old dam at Tumu	- Construction of 3no. dams at Bandei, Jijen - Rehabilitation of sakai dam	- Constructions of 3 No. Dams at Vamboi,Bugubelle and Nwanduonu. - Rehabilitation of Wallembele Dam	- Construction of 12no. dugouts at Chinchang, Sumboru, Dolibizon, Dimajan, Katinia, Kasanapuori, Nitalu ,Navariwie, Yigantu, Kwapun, Kunchogu, Nanchala - Construction of 4No. irrigation dams at Bujan, Banu Challu and pieng	- Dams (Duu, Bawiesibelle, Komo,Genebisi, Santijan,Nabulo-GbangaFachoboi, Nabulo-Kajiaboi
Goal Three: Build Safe And Well-Planned Communities While Protecting The	- Expansion of communal waste bins from eleven (11) to twenty five (25)	- Drilling and construction of 6no. boreholes at Nahadakpi, Timbaka, Sentie,	- Drilling a Borehole at Kroboi Basic School - Construction of 2no. small town water supply	- Drilling and construction of 12no. Boreholes at Dinduarijan, Kunsolo, Chinchang, Dolibizon, Tanla,	- Drilling of 10N0. Boreholes (Duu, Bawiesibelle,Kom o, Gbenebisi, Santijan, Nabulo-

GOAL	TUMU URBAN COUNCIL	SAKAI ZONAL COUNCIL	WELLEMBELLE ZONAL COUNCIL	BUJAN ZONAL COUNCIL	NABULO ZONAL COUNCIL
Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 4NO. Institutional toilets at Community centre, Kansec, Tumu Sec/Tech and TUCE. - Expansion of the Tumu water system 	Jijen, Sakalo and Nankowie.	systems at Nwanduonu and Bugubelle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navariwie, Kwapun, Kunchogu, Bassisan, Kassana, Nanchala and Pieng. - Construction of small town water supply system at Challu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gbanga, Nabulo-Kajiaboi, Gbenaboi). - Construction of a small town water supply systems at Nabulo
Goal Three: Build Safe And Well-Planned Communities While Protecting THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of electricity to five (5) newly developed sections at Dimewuo 	Extend electricity to Nahadakui community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of electricity to Wahabu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of 200 pieces of LT poles. - Extension of electricity to eleven (11) Dinduarijan, Kwapun, Tanla, Yigantu, Nitalu, Katinia, Sumboru, Dolibizon Wuru, Kunsolo and Tanviele. 	Extension of electricity to six (6) Duu, Komo, Bawiesibelle, Kalaxi Gbenebisi and Santijan,
Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions	=	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrading of Wellembele Zonal Council to a District constituency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Division of the Zonal Council and Electoral Area. - Construction of community center at Challu - Construction of a police post at Banu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police Post at Nabulo- Gbanga
Goal One: Build An	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revamping of cotton ginnery 	=	-	-	-

GOAL	TUMU URBAN COUNCIL	SAKAI ZONAL COUNCIL	WELLEMBELLE ZONAL COUNCIL	BUJAN ZONAL COUNCIL	NABULO ZONAL COUNCIL
Industrialised, Inclusive And Resilient Economy					
Goal Three: Build Safe And Well-Planned Communities While Protecting The Natural Environment	Revamp of the Community ICT entre	Extension of communication networks to 9no communities: Nankpawie, Sakalu Sentie, Jijen, Dangi Lixia, Bandei, Tinbaga Nahadakui	- Extension of communication networks to 5no communities: Kroboi, Bugubelle, Tarsor, Kulfuu and Wahabu. -	Extension of communication networks to 14no communities: Nabugubelle, Taffiasi Sumboru, Dimajan, Wuru Kwapun, Dolibizon Kassana, Navariwie Nanchala, Chinchana, Bujan Tanviali, Nitatlu	Extension of communication networks to 8no communities: Bawiesibelle, Duu-East Komo, Fachoboi, Gwosi Lower& Upper Sanitijan and Kalaxi

Source:MPCU, 2017.

These were then harmonised with the priorities of the Assembly Departments, Units and Agencies. As such it form the basis for the preparation of all Action plans.

2.2. HARMONISATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/PROBLEMS/ISSUES (FROM REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE AND PROFILE).

The community needs and aspirations identified were further be harmonised with the summarized key development issue and scored to establish their relationship Table 2.2 gives a detailed analysis as follows:

TABLE 2.2: HARMONISATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues	Score
Construction of RCH centres and CHPS Compounds	Inadequate health facilities	2
Construction of more classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	Inadequate educational facilities	2
Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Poor and deplorable road network	2
Expansion of communal waste bins from eleven (11) to twenty five (25)	Low sanitation coverage	2
Extension of electricity to thirty (30) communities	Inadequate electricity supply	2
Construction of institutional toilets	Low sanitation coverage	2
Implementation of CLTs in fifty (50) Communities	High Open defecation and low sanitation coverage	2
Rehabilitation of dugouts and the construction of irrigation dams	Inadequate irrigational facilities	2
Revamping of cotton ginnery	Easy liquidated businesses	1
Construction of drainage systems within the urban area	Poor sanitation coverage	2
Drilling and construction of fifty (50) boreholes	Inadequate water coverage	2
Extension of electricity to communities	Inadequate electricity coverage	2
Expansion of water system	Poor maintenance of existing water facilities	2
Extension of communication networks to 64no communities	Lack/inadequate telecommunication networks	2
Construction of police post	Insecurity within the Municipality and highways	2
TOTAL	Communities	= 65

SOURCE: FIELD NOTES, 2017.

The scores were added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations and the average score was 2.5. The score has given the clear picture that there is a very high relationship between the harmonised community needs and aspirations and key development issue which have implications for 2018 – 2021.

2.3 DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES FROM REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE AND PROFILING FROM 2014-2017.

The harmonised key development issues with implication for 2018-2021 are presented in a matrix under GSGDA II as indicated in table 2.3 below:.

TABLE 2.3: 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
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low Internally Generated Funds - High revenue leakages - Poor monitoring of revenue collectors - Poor attitude of tax payers
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate working capital to sustain their activities - Inadequate marketing infrastructure and market information - Poor business management skills - Inadequate and unreliable power supply - Poor technology in production
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Late on-set and early cessation of the rains. - Inadequate field staff and thus very limited coverage. - Inadequate and late release of operational funds. - Inadequate water resources for dry season farming. (Dams/rivers). - High incidence of bushfires - High cost of inputs and tractor services - Poor handling of Agro -chemicals - Land degradation and deforestation eg logging of rose wood. - Inadequate post-harvest infrastructural facilities.

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and deplorable road network - Poor sanitation coverage - Inadequate /Dilapidated Residential facilities for staff - Poor maintenance of existing water facilities - Inadequate electricity coverage - Encroachment of schools/government lands - Poor layouts - High open defecation
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate infrastructure across all sectors especially education and health. - Inadequate professional staff especially midwives and teachers for the KG level. - Inadequate logistics for monitoring especially motor bikes and fuel) - Inadequate incentives for staff in deprived communities - Inadequate textbooks - Inadequate electricity supply to schools for the teaching of ICT - Low adoption rate on modern practices - Delay in reimbursements of NHIS claims - Outmoded socio-cultural practices - child marriages, teenage pregnancies, school dropouts - Frequent breakdown of motor bikes/ vehicles leading to high maintenance and running cost. - High incidence of child and women’s rights violations - Lack of rehabilitation and education centres for the physically and the mentally challenged - Increasing HIV/AIDS infection rate
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak collaboration between the District Assembly and other stakeholders - Low capacity of Assembly members to function effectively especially at the sub-committee level. - Inaccessibility to internet service - Chieftaincy Disputes

SOURCE: MPCU, 2018.

2.4. HARMONISATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021 WITH THOSE OF THE NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) UNDER THE LONG-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LTNDP 2018 – 2057).

The MPCU then harmonised the issues from the review of the 2014-2017 programmes and projects implementation under the GSGDA II, with those issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. Table 2.4 gives a detailed description of identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

TABLE 2.4: IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II AND NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Goal	Adopted Issues
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low Internally Generated Funds - High revenue leakages - Poor monitoring of revenue collectors - Poor attitude of tax payers 	Goal 1: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others. - Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget - Inadequate production and disaggregated data especially by location
		Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate working capital to sustain their activities - Inadequate marketing infrastructure and market information - Poor business management skills - Inadequate and unreliable power supply - Poor technology in production - Inadequate and unreliable electricity 	Goal 1: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak factory inspectorate division. - Inadequate market information - Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy - Inadequate managerial and technical skills - Poor entrepreneurship culture - Obsolete technology - inability to meet international requirements - Inadequate and unreliable electricity
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Late on-set and early cessation of the rains. - Inadequate field staff and thus very limited coverage. 	Goal 1: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure - Inadequate feed and water for livestock

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Goal	Adopted Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and late release of operational funds. - Inadequate water resources for dry season farming. (Dams/rivers). - High incidence of bushfires - High cost of inputs and tractor services - Poor handling of Agro -chemicals - Land degradation and deforestation eg logging of rose wood. - Inadequate post-harvest infrastructural facilities. 	<p>Goal three: Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system - Over-exploitation of fisheries resources - Risk of desertification in the Sahel and savanna ecological zones. - Loss of soil fertility - Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon - Reduced rainfall - Drought - Untimely delivery of information on inputs, prices, markets, diseases, weather and innovation to farmers
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and deplorable road network - Poor sanitation coverage - Inadequate/weak/Dilapidated Residential facilities for staff - Poor maintenance of existing water facilities - Inadequate electricity coverage - Encroachment of schools/government lands - Poor layouts - High open defecation - Overburdening of women and children with the collection and use of fuel wood and charcoal - High incidence of road traffic crashes and fatalities 	<p>Goal 1: Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy</p> <p>Goal 2: Create an equitable, healthy and discipline society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. - Weak infrastructure - Inadequate investment in the tourism sector - Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services - Unreliable power supply - Vulnerability to environmental hazards in the production, transportation and utilisation of energy - Overburdening of women and children with the collection and use of fuel wood and charcoal - Poor urban settlement planning - Poor sanitation and waste management - High prevalence of open defecation

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Goal	Adopted Issues
		Goal Three: Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate maintenance of facilities - Poor quality and inadequate road networks - High incidence of road traffic crashes/fatalities - Illegal logging - Protracted Land disputes - Illegal mining - Poor mining practices - Poor sanitation - Poor public awareness on coping strategies during natural disasters - Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response - Poor drainage systems - Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response - Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change - Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate infrastructure across all sectors especially education and health. - Inadequate professional staff especially midwives and teachers for the KG level. - Inadequate logistics for monitoring especially motor bikes and fuel) - Inadequate incentives for staff in deprived communities - Inadequate textbooks 	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and discipline society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education - Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level - Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care - Wide gaps in health service data - Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Goal	Adopted Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate electricity supply to schools for the teaching of ICT - Low adoption rate on modern practices - Delay in reimbursements of NHIS claims - Outmoded socio-cultural practices - child marriages, teenage pregnancies, school dropouts - Frequent breakdown of motor bikes/vehicles leading to high maintenance and running cost. - High incidence of child and women's rights violations - Lack of rehabilitation centres for the physically and the mentally challenged - Increasing HIV/AIDS infection rate - Inability to effectively promote tourism potential and Ghanaian culture in the sub-region and the world 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups - Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies - High disability unemployment - Parental irresponsibility towards children - Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children - Youth unemployment and underemployment
- Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak collaboration between the District Assembly and other stakeholders - Low capacity of the Assembly members to function effectively especially at the sub-committee level. - Inaccessibility to internet service - Chieftaincy Disputes 	Goal : Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate corporate governance culture - Limited access to finance - Informal nature of businesses - Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills - Inability to meet both local and international standards - Low awareness of incentive regime for local investor - Negative behavioural patterns of young people resulting in sexual and reproductive health issues

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Goal	Adopted Issues
-	-	Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups - Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions. - In adequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels - Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans' - Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes - Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels - Non-functioning sub-district structures

SOURCE: FIELD NOTES, 2018

2.5 ADOPTED GOALS AND ISSUES OF SMTDP

The issues in Table 2.4 were also matched with the adopted goals to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. Where there are similarities, the similar issues from GSGDA II were adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. The adopted goals and issues for the MTDP are presented in Table 2.5 below.

TABLE 2.5: ADOPTED GOALS AND ISSUES OF SMTDP OF MDAS

MTDP Goals 2018-2021	MTDP Sub-Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate public sector service delivery • Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy • Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. • Poor entrepreneurship culture • Obsolete technology • inability to meet international requirements • Lack of structured coordination between government and private sector
	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate market information • Inadequate export promotion services • Limited access to finance • Informal nature of businesses • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Inability to meet both local and international standards • Low awareness of incentive regime for local investors
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to finance • Informal nature of businesses • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Inability to meet both local and international standards • Low awareness of incentive regime for local investors
	.Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate investment in the tourism sector • Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism • Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry • Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services • High cost of electricity generation • Inefficiencies in the management of utilities • Unreliable power supply • Over dependence on wood fuel
Goal One: Build an inclusive	Promote sustainable industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture • High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment

MTDP Goals 2018-2021	MTDP Sub-Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
industrialised and resilient economy. Cont'		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of drudgery in agriculture • High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall.
	Encourage growth and development of high-value services (such as ICT, finance, health, education, and technical services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low adoption of technology
	Promote sustainable <u>agriculture</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds • Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds • Weak legislation on protection of farmers rights
	Promote sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level • Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators • Poor rural road infrastructure • Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response (gaps in legal and policy frameworks) • Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain
	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Agricultural production and productivity
	Promote sustainable industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures •
	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Low, poor quality and irregular supplies of raw materials to agro-processing enterprises • Low patronage of locally produced/ processed products • Inadequate institutional arrangement to support commercial scale agro-processing • High production cost • Poor packaging

MTDP Goals 2018-2021	MTDP Sub-Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prejudice against made in Ghana goods. •
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to appropriate financial products • Low level of economies of scale in agriculture • Limited insurance products targeted at the agriculture sector • Inadequate incentives and subsidies • High risk level in agriculture • Weak involvement of the communities in fisheries resources management
Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education • Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Low levels of teacher commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools • Change negative perception of TVET • low participation in Non-Formal education • The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote <u>lifelong learning</u> opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non implementation of the policy on 60:40 admission ratio of Science to Humanities students at the tertiary level • <u>Producing the Required manpower for industrialization</u>
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote <u>lifelong learning</u> opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Inadequate funding sources for education

MTDP Goals 2018-2021	MTDP Sub-Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care • Wide gaps in health service data • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household food insecurity • Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Gender biases in cultural practices eg genital mutilation/cutting, child marriage etc, • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children • limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities • Widespread disdain or paternalism for children with disability • High rate of child abuse • Violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children • Inadequately resourced correctional facilities • Youth unemployment and underemployment • Violence and Crime • Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Sustainability of funding • Lack of a comprehensive M& E system for social protection • Inadequate cultural infrastructure
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Low water coverage • Increasing demand for household water supply

MTDP Goals 2018-2021	MTDP Sub-Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions • Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Poor waste collection system • Inadequate waste management facilities • Inadequate of opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks • Early deterioration of road networks • Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport • Inadequate attention to health and safety issues at construction sites • High incidence of road traffic crashes and fatalities • Inadequate response to traffic accidents and poor trauma care facilities • Non road worthy vehicles
	Water resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating quality of water resources • Weak water resources management • Loss of water resources
	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ICT centers within communities. • Inadequate use of ICT strategies across various sectors
	Construction and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment constrains in physical infrastructure • Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance • Poor management practices and environmental management on construction sites
	Drainage and Flood control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drainage system within the Urban Centre
	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate extension of electricity to rural areas
	Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management of infrastructure
	Governance and Institutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal logging

MTDP Goals 2018-2021	MTDP Sub-Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
	Land administration and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Cumbersome land acquisition process • Complex land tenure system in Ghana • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership • Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing) • Protracted Land disputes • Poor land-use and management
	Mineral Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open mining surfacing
	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate dumping • Poor use and disposal of chemicals •
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment on biodiversity hot spots • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Non-existence of climate change fund • Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon • Climate change as a major cause of poverty • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Reduction in crop yield • Low levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion
	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters • Poor land use and spatial planning • Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services • Ineffective compliance and enforcement of laws • Poor public awareness on coping strategies during natural disasters • Weak collaboration between institutions • Risk of damage to critical infrastructure • Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response

MTDP Goals 2018-2021	MTDP Sub-Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage systems • Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response • Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
	Human Settlements and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge housing deficit •
	Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers
Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive dominance • Overlapping functions between public sector institutions • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector • Undue interference by politicians in the work of public sector institutions • Inefficient and unresponsive service delivery; negative work attitude • Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy • Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies • Non-functioning sub-district structures • Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Negative cultural practices of traditional authority • Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans • Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Inadequate financial resources • Low level stakeholder consultation • Ineffective coordination of gender equality results • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels

MTDP Goals 2018-2021	MTDP Sub-Goals 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
Goal Five: Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts and wars • Inability to effectively promote tourism potential and Ghanaian culture in the sub-region and the world

SOURCE: MPCU, 2017.

In conclusion, those issues within the Municipality that matched with the adopted goals were adopted as shown in table 2.5 above.

2.6 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

This section of the report presents the situational analysis of the thematic areas, as well as the POCC analysis. This facilitated in identifying issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges. The application of the POCC is presented in Table 2.6 below:

TABLE 2.6: APPLICATION OF THE POCC

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
<u>GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY</u>					
Lack of off farm/off season employment	-existence of irrigable dams for dry season farming -favourable vegetation for livestock	-Support from MA -introduction of Small Scale Enterprises Project	-lack of employable skills -high illiteracy	Seasonal Migration	Provision has been made for a dam for off farm season employment

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
Low output levels in all sectors of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land availability - Presence of corporative societies - Availability of labour - Existence of established markets - Availability of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of MA agriculture department - Support from non-governmental Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rudimentary farming practices - Unskilled labour - Illiteracy - Difficulty in accessing credit - Negative cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate transport and poor access to farm lands - Seasonal nature of economic activities 	LED activities have been highlighted to boost the local economy
Lack of organised market for agricultural produce (low prices, the issue of middlemen etc.)	The existence of two major established market centres in the district.	geographical location of district (to the Burkina Faso border)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High illiteracy rate among farmers - poor and inadequate marketing infrastructure - existence of middlemen - low prices of farm produce 	Lack of transport facilities to convey goods to and from marketing centres due to poor road network	MA is unable to track middlemen activities
- Unstabl ed Food productio	- Vast arable land	- Available facilities	- Untapped Navaribie/Sissilia rivers	- Inefficient use of the existing warehouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural disasters - Land tenure system

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
Food and Nutritional Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimal land litigation - Availability of human Resource - Conducive weather condition - Available water bodies - Strong government commitment to Agriculture Block Farming Program etc.) - Rich seed diversity - Large pastoral lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (warehouses, dams) - Good topography for irrigation - Large tract of available land - Large local knowledge of food storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good topography for irrigation - Human Resource for agricultural production - The urge to escape from poverty - Low utilization of dug-outs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Poor road network across farming communities - High cost of building materials - Not appreciating dry season farming as business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emerging Land litigation - Wild fires - Over grazing - Migration - Sand winding activities
Inadequate Agriculture Infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available facilities (warehouses, dams) - Good topography for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untapped Navaribie/Sissilia rivers - Good topography for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inefficient use of the existing warehouses - Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural disasters - Land tenure system - Emerging Land litigation - Wild fires - Over grazing - Migration 	Some agricultural facilities like feeder roads, storage facilities and dams are created and provided

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large tract of available land - Large local knowledge of food storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Resource for agricultural production - The urge to escape from poverty - Low utilization of dug-outs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor road network across farming communities - High cost of building materials - Not appreciating dry season farming as business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand winding activities 	
High rate of Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large tract of available land - Availability of Health Facilities - Enjoyment of environmental services provided by trees - Available water bodies for irrigation - Local Knowledge for tree regeneration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untapped Black Volta/Kamba rivers - Good topography for irrigation - Human Resource/ Possibility of attracting funding (Carbon Credit) - Government commitment to disaster risk reduction – Plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate knowledge on the effects of climate change - No land use plan - Not perceiving the environment as a potential source of revenue - Lack of knowledge on short duration and drought-resistant crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural disasters - Big mining firms pushing their way through with money 	Growing of trees, reduction of disaster risk, reduction in bush burning and indiscriminate felling of trees

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
		Dev't, SADA etc - Available seedlings for tree growing - The Harsh conditions - Existing realities of impacts of Climate Change	varieties and animal breeds		
Poor Utilization of natural resources	- Available natural resource eg land water, minerals, rivers, forest - Demonstrated anti-bush fire campaigns in the district - Existing forest reserves - Existence of NADMO, Fires Service	- Untapped Navaribie/Sissili rivers - Human Resource/ local knowledge on growing trees - Readiness of donors/government to support afforestation, dams rehabilitation	- Ineffective MAs By-Law to clamp down on illegal mining “galamsey” - Indiscriminate felling of non-timber products and timber forest for charcoal production. - Inadequate value addition shea processing - Inadequate alternate	- Inadequate legal bye-laws to prosecute galamsey mining - Lack of resources to add value to agro processing factories	Some natural preserved and are sustainable and consciously utilized

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
			livelihood options		
Weak collaboration between the MA and other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level man power available - Availability of information - Structures available - Periodic inter and intra agency meetings - existence of sub district structures 	<p>The existence of MA to coordinate programs and activities in the district.</p> <p>Donor and NGOs support in the area of capacity building</p> <p>Existence of the mass media</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate capacity of MA to pay salaries and wages to its staff - Mismanagement of resources - Poor planning - Lack of good working relationship - Poor condition of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unfavourable government policies and directives - Reluctance of service personnel to accept posting to the district. - lack of reliable data base system on SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular management meetings between and among departments will strengthen collaboration among the departments weak collaboration - The combination of the constraints and challenges presents a complex environment for resolving the issue in question.
Poor revenue collection mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence of revenue collection outlets (border, property rates) - availability of personnel for revenue collection 	<p>Availability of common fund. migrant traders from Burkina Faso</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate in-service training for staff - ignorance of the need for tax payment - embezzlement on the part of the revenue collectors 		
Low staff capacity of					

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
<p>District Assembly</p> <p>Over dependence on external sources of funds to support development (DACF and development partners)</p> <p>Congested and jumbled development along road frontages. Defeats urban aesthetics</p>	<p>- Availability of qualified human resource for recruitment</p> <p>-existence of untapped economic resources</p> <p>Functioning TCPD Functional statutory planning committee Temporal use of road frontages</p>	<p>- Support from local government ministry</p> <p>- the introduction of SADA</p> <p>Land use zoning</p>	<p>- poor access to some communities</p> <p>- Excessive development problems over resource endowment</p> <p>-Already developed space along the roads and might required demolishing Resources may not be forthcoming to this effects</p>	<p>- overdependence/reliance on external sources of funds</p> <p>- Inadequate in-service training for staff</p> <p>- Absences of a national framework on road frontages</p>	<p>Congestion and jumbled development on the road frontages demolished</p>

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
Establish a GIS laboratory at physical planning Department and procure drawing materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing office space - Officer with competence in GIS - Non-Governmental Organisation - Internally generated revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly Common Fund - District Development Fund - Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internally generated revenue expended sooner than planned - Many other priorities of the DA - Minimal appreciation of physical planning and Geo-graphical Information technology - Absence of a substantive District Chief Executive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presidential directive without dedicated resources - Delay in processing hardware and software by MLGRD - Delay in release of DDF/Capacity building fund and DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GIS Laboratory established for TCPD
Training of the staff of TCPD and SAT in LUPMIS and Mapmaker software	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Town planning officer with competence in both softwares - Training gadgets are available though(project ors and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skilled technicians at TCPD(Head office) - Few GIS equipment at regional office of TCPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low speed desktop computer - Limited tools with trial versions - Vast area of training required to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low internet speed - Expensive GIS hardware and software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained on the SAT in LUPMIS and Mapmaker software

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> training and training hall) - Trial version of softwares are available - Scanned local plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satellite imagery from Google earth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> given by an individual - No financial resources 		
Obtain Orthophotos and line maps for geo-referencing of local plans for street naming and property addressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outdated topo sheets available - Skilled personnel to use - Scanned local plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available line maps at survey and mapping division - Available Orthophotos from the LAP project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No financial capacity to procure - Outdated maps require detailed updating with accompanying cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in the release of DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtained Orthophotos and line maps for geo-referencing of local plans for street naming and property addressing
Inadequate knowledge in building permits acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial TCPD and Building Inspector - Available permit application forms - Technical sub-committee - Statutory planning committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Information Service - Utility Agencies - Examples of Repercussions of illegal structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to deal with illegal structures - Cost of Airtime limits frequencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of National concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public educated on building permit procedures

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges	Remarks
	- Radio for Development				
Low acquisition of building permits	- Functional TCPD - Supportive traditional Leaders	- NGOs/CBO	- Financial Resources - Priorities of DA	- Delay in release of funds - Limited NGOs into physical planning	- Traditional Leaders and Authentics, landlords are sensitised
Lack of Local plans of Wallembele and Bugubelle	- TCPD - Landowners	- Survey and mapping division - Google satellite	- Existing structures and ongoing development - Constraints on availability of resources - Absence of structures plans and spatial development framework	- Delay in release of funds	- Local plans prepared for Wallembele and Bugubelle

SOURCE; MPCU, 2017

2.7 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The impacts of the development issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were further assessed to establish the linkages, multiplier effects, impact and opportunity for promotion cross cutting issues within the Municipality. To ensure their linkage and multiplier effects, each prioritised issue is scored using the scale below:

TABLE 2.7: SCORING

Definition Score	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

2.7.1: PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

It is recommended that intra- and inter-sectoral approach be adopted in formulating the PoA. This will facilitate district multi-sectoral approach in its implementation and coordination in relation to synergy and resource efficiency. The broad projects/activities in the PoA may be a shopping list which should be prioritised by the DPCU through consensus. The prioritisation should be guided by the following criteria – thus the broad projects/activities should:

- i. Impact nationally (economic, social, environment);
- i. Impact spatially (e.g. nationwide/ selected region);
- ii. Have reliable source of funding;
- iii. Have identified target group(s).

To achieve this, the DPCU should develop a matrix in which the first column should deal with the broad projects/activities and the rows for the criteria. Each criteria should be awarded a score ranging from 0-3 against each broad activity. (See table 7 for definition of score).

Table 8: IMPACT ANALYSIS Matrix

Sectors	Potential Climate Change Vulnerability	Adaptation Strategies
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest failures from improper adaptive strategies • Reduce biological productivity and loss of forest cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of drought tolerant and flood resistant varieties. • Breeding of early or extra early maturing genotypes. • developing food insurance schemes;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive loss of non-timber forest products • Increased land degradation and loss of croplable land • Reduction in livestock size and nutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating farmers to plant in low population densities so as to reduce competition for scarce or limited soil moisture • Encourage farm level adaptation such as shift in planting dates and modifying the amount and timing of fertilizer application • Shifts in natural production centres for various food crops areas where comparative advantage can be obtained. • Enhancing food security measures by storing food in national banks
Marine ecosystem and coastal zone infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential risk from sea level rise such as coastal inundation and erosion • Salt water intrusion into fresh water resources • Disruption of sources of livelihoods e.g. fishing and agriculture • Population displacement • Invasion and destruction of mangrove ecosystem, coastal wetlands and beaches along with their associated economic and social importance such as being sites for migratory birds • Loss of habitat of several species including marine turtles • Risk to life, structures and property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negotiating regional water-sharing agreements; • providing efficient mechanisms for disaster management; • developing desalination techniques; • planting mangrove belts to provide flood protection; • planting salt-tolerant varieties of vegetation; • improving drainage facilities; • establishing setback policies for new developments; • Devising flood early warning systems. • The use of setback policies for all underdeveloped areas within the coastal zone. This would prevent the construction of immovable structures within hazard areas.
Human Health and Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of emergence of new disease vectors in some areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing setback policies for new developments • improving drainage facilities
Energy, Industry and Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption in industry productivity due to possible crises in the energy sector • Disruption in the supply of raw materials e.g from agriculture, fisheries and forestry • Potential impact on inter-regional trade • Disruption of rainfall patterns will affect Akosombo dam(30% of our energy sources) • Higher risk of property insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of woodlot • Promote and develop energy efficient technologies • Promotion of energy conservation especially in large energy consuming industries. • Monitor and control emissions from industries and transport sectors • Promote and develop alternative energy sources such as biomass, wind, biomass, mini-hydro etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible disruption of banks' lending portfolios 	
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible reduce biological productivity • Alteration of species (flora and fauna) composition in the different ecological zones. • Alteration of vegetation structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation • Ensure the cultivation of species in the environment that they are adapted to. • Establish land use plan for hot spots
Water Resources and wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biological diversity • Pollution of fresh water resources • Disruption of fishing activities • Reduction in underground Water levels • Drying up of river courses resulting from forest losses in headstream areas • Threat to biodiversity e.g. migratory birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devise flood/drought early warning systems • Provide alternative skill training for fishing communities • Desalinization of water

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
Programme 1						

The scores should be added together and divided by the number of the criteria to obtain the average score. Where the score is very high, it indicates that the project/activity is of higher priority. A low score will indicate low priority while a zero score means not a priority at all in consideration.

2.8 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES (INTERNAL CONSISTENCY/COMPATIBILITY)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were again subjected to strategic environment analysis; by assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the

MTDP. Those with a positive relationship, draws more attention for comprehensive implementation. On the other hand, those with negative relationship are reconsidered for adaptation.

The conduct of the sustainability analysis made it possible to identify sustainable prioritised issues and these issues are presented in Table 2.7 below:

TABLE 2.7: SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES AS CATEGORISED UNDER THEMES AND GOALS

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy • Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. • Poor entrepreneurship culture • Obsolete technology
	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate market information • Inadequate export promotion services • Limited access to finance • Informal nature of businesses • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Inability to meet both local and international standards • Low awareness of incentive regime for local investors
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Development of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to finance • Informal nature of businesses • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Inability to meet both local and international standards • Low awareness of incentive regime for local investors

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
	.Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Tourism Culture Creative Arts Industry Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate investment in the tourism sector • Inadequate promotion of creative art industry • Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry • Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services • High cost of electricity generation • Inefficiencies in the management of utilities • Unreliable power supply • Over dependence on wood fuel
Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy. Cont'	Promote sustainable industrialization	Industrial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture • High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment • High incidence of drudgery in agriculture • High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall.
	Encourage growth and development of high-value services	Agriculture Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low adoption of technology
	Promote sustainable agriculture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds • Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds • Weak legislation on protection of farmers rights
	Promote sustainable agriculture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level • Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators • Poor rural road infrastructure

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response (gaps in legal and policy frameworks) • Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain
	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Agricultural production and productivity
	Promote sustainable industrialization		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures •
	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Low, poor quality and irregular supplies of raw materials to agro-processing enterprises • Low patronage of locally produced/ processed products • Inadequate institutional arrangement to support commercial scale agro-processing • High production cost • Poor packaging • Prejudice against made in Ghana goods.
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Production risks/ bottlenecks in Agriculture Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to appropriate financial products • Low level of economies of scale in agriculture • Limited insurance products targeted at the agriculture sector • Inadequate incentives and subsidies • High risk level in agriculture

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement of the communities in fisheries resources management
Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education • Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Low levels of teacher commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools • Change negative perception of TVET • low participation in Non-Formal education • The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education	Tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non implementation of the policy on 60:40 admission ratio of Science to Humanities students at the tertiary level • Producing the Required manpower for industrialization • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Inadequate funding sources for education
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care • Wide gaps in health service data • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Increased cost of healthcare delivery

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Reproductive health and family planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low family planning acceptance rate
	End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Food and Nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household food insecurity • Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Informal Employment and Labour Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and underemployment amongst the youth • Gender biases in cultural practices eg genital mutilation/cutting, child marriage etc,
		Child protection and family welfare Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children • limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities • Widespread disdain or paternalism for children with disability • High rate of child abuse • Violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children • Inadequately resourced correctional facilities • Youth unemployment and underemployment • Violence and Crime • Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Sustainability of funding • Lack of a comprehensive M& E system for social protection • Inadequate cultural infrastructure
Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls (5)	Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of sex disaggregated data and gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision-making
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Housing, Water and sanitation Water supply for all Solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Low water coverage • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions • Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Poor waste collection system • Inadequate waste management facilities • Inadequate of opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
		Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate of opportunities for persons with disabilities
Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks • Early deterioration of road networks • Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport • Inadequate attention to health and safety issues at construction sites

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of road traffic crashes and fatalities • Inadequate response to traffic accidents and poor trauma care facilities • Non road worthy vehicles
	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Water resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating quality of water resources • Weak water resources management • Loss of water resources
	Achieve an electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ICT centers within communities. • Inadequate use of ICT strategies across various sectors
	Promote a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry.	Construction and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment constrains in physical infrastructure • Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance • Poor management practices and environmental management on construction sites
	Reduce risk and flooding	Drainage and Flood control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drainage system within the Urban Centre
		Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate extension of electricity to rural areas
	Achieve a timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles	Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management of infrastructure

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
the natural environment	Promote environmental Management	Governance and Institutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal logging
	Achieve sustainable land management	Land administration and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Cumbersome land acquisition process • Complex land tenure system in Ghana • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership • Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing) • Protracted Land disputes • Poor land-use and management
	Protect mangrove forests, wetlands and marine areas	Protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand wining
	Promote efficient management of mineral resources	Mineral Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open mining surfacing
	Eliminate environmental pollution	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate dumping • Poor use and disposal of chemical
	Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment on biodiversity hot spots • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture	Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Non-existence of climate change fund

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
	and Food Security Systems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon • Climate change as a major cause of poverty • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Reduction in crop yield • Low levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion
	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters • Poor land use and spatial planning • Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services • Ineffective compliance and enforcement of laws • Poor public awareness on coping strategies during natural disasters • Weak collaboration between institutions • Risk of damage to critical infrastructure • Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response • Poor drainage systems • Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response • Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Human Settlements and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge housing deficit

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
	Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas	Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers
	Promote a balanced re-distribution of population and a spatially integrated hierarchy of human settlements.	Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban service deficiencies
Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	<p>Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana</p> <p>Local Governance and Decentralisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive dominance • Overlapping functions between public sector institutions • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector • Undue interference by politicians in the work of public sector institutions • Inefficient and unresponsive service delivery; negative work attitude • Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy • Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies • Non-functioning sub-district structures • Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels

MTDP GOALS 2018-2021	MTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
		<p>Traditional authorities and national development</p> <p>Public policy development and management</p> <p>Women and governance</p> <p>Development communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Negative cultural practices of traditional authority • Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans • Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Inadequate financial resources • Low level stakeholder consultation • Ineffective coordination of gender equality results • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Public safety and security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)
Goal Five: Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world	International Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts and wars • Inability to effectively promote tourism potential and Ghanaian culture in the sub-region and the world

SOURCE: MPCU, 2017.

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the report looks at the development framework for the Sissala East Municipal Assembly between 2018 to 2021. It therefore looks at the main focus of development, goals, objectives and strategies for solving the identified development problems/issues.

The Departments, Units and Agencies that made up the MPCU all stated their development projections from 2018 to 2021 in relation to the adopted issues. This help the MDA to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve development objectives. The additional services required are driven by the projected target population of the Municipality as this was determined by development standards.

The MPCU collaborated with the Ghana Statistical Service for projections of the target population and the Physical Planning Department for standards on land use and other related infrastructural developments. The projected development requirements for the target population were inputted to determine the medium-term targets for the Municipality.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

Resulting from the review of the previous MTDP, the development focus of the current MTDPF (2018-2021) is an agenda for jobs; creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all. This forms the basis for the generation of development goals, objective and strategies which are directed at achieving the broad development focus. These have however been grouped under the main development themes under the MTDPF.

3.2.1 GOAL OF THE MUNICIPALITY

In line with the MTDPF goal, the Sissala East Municipal aims to attaining socio-economic transformation through facilitation of local production activities and promotion of good governance towards the reduction of poverty.

3.3 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS 2018-2021

This section presents the projections it terms of population and infrastructural needs. Again,

expected agricultural production levels over the plan period have also been captured under this section.

3.3.1 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- Population has been identified as both determinant and consequence of development and as a result must be considered central to any development planning activity. In view of this, the district population has been projected to assess the basic demographic characteristics of the district expected over the next three years (2018-2021). The population projection has also been computed to estimate the social, technical, and economic needs over the plan period.
- The current population projection is based on the Municipal population compiled in 2010 PHC by the Ghana Statistical Service. This base population as has already been indicated is 56,528 with an annual growth rate of 1.7%. Out of this figure, the male and female proportions are 48.7% and 51.3 % respectively. The estimated total number of households in 2010 is 8,652 with an average household size of 7.6 people.

In the projections of the population the major issues considered are fertility, mortality and migration rates. Consideration was also given to expected increase in the district's economic activities. Based on the foregoing, some assumptions have been made as basis for the population projection. These have been captured below:

3.3.2: ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions have been made about the population over the plan period spanning 2018-2021.

1. The current estimated population growth rate of 1.7% per annum will remain constant over the plan period.
2. The total fertility rate of 2.89% per woman of the Sissala East Municipal (2010 PHC) will not change.
3. The survival rate of 80.1 % (2010) for the Sissala East Municipal will increase gradually to 83.7 % over the plan period.
4. Average infant mortality rates of 2.6% will decrease to 1.9%
5. In-migration of Fulani herdsmen will be checked over the plan period
6. General migration in and out of the district will be insignificant.
7. There will not be the up surge of any major economic activity such as mining/large

industrial activity

8. The outbreak of an epidemic is not expected over the plan period
9. The district population will grow geometrically over the plan period spanning 2018-2018
10. Male and female proportions of the districts population will remain constant over the plan period.
11. The population proportion of individual settlement will not change.
12. Base on the above assumptions, the estimated population of the district and their sex breakdown over the plan period has been presented in table 3.0 below.

TABLE 3.0: POPULATION PROJECTIONS (2018-2021)

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2013	28933	30477	59410
2014	29420	30990	60410
2015	29859	31578	61437
2016	30303	32178	62481
2017	30915	32565	63480
2018	31,402	32,952	64,354
2019	31,765	33,233	64,998
2020	32,005	33,707	65,712
2021	32,347	34,081	66,428

Source: MPCU, SEMA, 2017 based on 2010 PHC

From the table, the additional population expected over the plan period is 2,948 representing a percentage change of 4.0 % over the 2021 estimated population of 66.428.

3.3.2 POPULATION PROJECTION FOR FIRST TEN SETTLEMENTS

The estimated population of 2018 indicates that 53.4% of the populations are concentrated in the first ten settlements. Assuming that this proportion will not change over the plan period, the demographic patterns of the first ten settlement of the Sissala East Municipal over the plan period have been presented in table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1: POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR FIRST TEN SETTLEMENTS

Settlement	2010			2013			2017			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tumu	5817	6301	12118	6121	6631	12,752	6608	6960	13568	6,608	7,300	13,906
Wellebele	1662	1801	3463	1749	1895	3,644	1888	1989	3877	2,010	2,190	4,200
Nabulo	1819	1085	2904	1914	1141	3,055	2,001	1668	3669	2,128	1,922	4,050
Sakai	1882	1975	3857	1980	3008	4,988	2585	2722	5307	2,912	3,001	5,913
Bugubelle	657	711	1368	691	748	1,439	746	785	1531	1,011	1,009	2,020
Nmaduana	750	814	1564	789	857	1,646	853	898	1751	891	1,127	2,018
Nabugubelle	670	726	1396	705	764	1,469	761	802	1563	883	955	1,838
Kulfuo	536	581	1117	564	611	1,175	609	741	1250	790	811	1,601
Sakalo	388	421	809	408	443	851	441	464	905	564	688	1,262
Bujan	375	407	782	394	428	822	426	449	875	511	602	1,113
Total	14556	14822	29378	15315	16526	31841	16499	17380	33879	18,308	18,479	37,921

Source: MPCU, Sissala East Municipal, 2017 based on 2010 population

The table indicates the continuous primary role of Tumu, the capital of the Municipality with the highest population. This is due to its strategic location and its function as an administrative and socio-economic hub. Again Tumu tends to receive more travellers on transit from Wa to the Upper East region and vice versa as well as those entering the country from the Republic of Burkina Faso.

3.3.3 PROJECTION OF WATER NEEDS

Water is a basic necessity of life and must therefore be supplied in the right quantities and quality for the benefit of all people. Over the plan period therefore, the Sissala East Municipal Assembly aims at expanding the current coverage of water supply. Following from the foregoing objective the estimation of water needs over the plan period vis-à-vis the existing potable water points have been captured in Table 3.2. The estimation has been done on the basis of the projected district population.

TABLE 3.2: PROJECTION FOR BOREHOLE

Year	Population	Pop. change	No. Of boreholes needed due to population change	Projected minimum number of boreholes required
2014	60410	-	-	201
2015	61437	1027	4	205
2016	62481	1044	4	209

2017	65,122	999	3	212
2018	66,229	1107	4	216
2019	67,354	1125	4	220
2020	68,499	1145	4	224
2021	69,663	1164	4	228

Source: MPCU, Sissala East Municipal, 2017; based on 2010 population census.

With the current population of 66, 229, the Municipality needs a total of 216 potable water sources (i.e. 300 people/water source). With the existing number of boreholes standing at 230(82 are broken down), with an average additional needs of 4 potable water sources (borehole) per year. The total need over the plan period is 228 (see Table 3.2).These water needs require huge investments from all development stakeholders. Frantic efforts should therefore be made to design action programs and/or projects to address this growing water demand.

3.3.4 PROJECTION FOR SANITATION FACILITIES

The main sanitation facilities considered are toilets. Projects under these facilities have been grouped into two; community level and household level and household toilet facilities. The estimated needs for community toilet facilities have been captured in Table 3.3

TABLE 3.3: ESTIMATION OF COMMUNITY TOILET FACILITIES

Year	Population	Pop. change	No. Needed due to pop change	Base Year Needed
2014	60410	-	-	201
2015	61437	1027	4	205
2016	62481	1044	4	208
2017	65,122	999	3	212
2018	66,229	999	4	216
2019	67,354	1107	4	220
2020	68,499	1125	4	224
2021	69,663	1145	4	228

Source: MPCU, Sissala East Municipal, 2017; base on 2010 population census.

Projection for community toilet facilities was also based on the projected population, with the assumptions that a population of 300 people is entitled to a community toilet facility. With 381 KVIP community facilities currently available, the district will need 228 community Toilet facilities over the plan period.

3.3.5: ESTIMATION OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

In the case of household facilities, there are currently 163 facilities within the Municipality. According to the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR, 2017) about 11,061 people are without any toilet facility and as such practice open defecation.

With the assumption that each household must have a toilet facility, 9470 facilities will be needed over the period between 2014 and 2017 (See Table 3.4). This figures should however be adjusted to suite the situation on the ground since some household will be sharing facilities.

TABLE 3.4: ESTIMATION OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

Year	Households	Change in Household	No. Needed due to Household change	Base Year Needed
2014	9110	-	-	9110
2015	9228	118	118	-
2016	9348	120	120	-
2017	9470	122	122	-
2018	9650	180	180	9650
2019	9791	141	141	-
2020	9894	103	103	-
2021	10,014	120	120	-

Source: MPCU, Sissala East Municipal Assembly, 2017.

On the other hand, with the assumption that each housing unit should have a household toilet facility, the total number needed over the plan period is 4,503. Also, no community among the 64 communities within the Municipality have been declared Open Defecation Free. With 1,071 toilet facilities, the Municipality has a deficit of about 2,912 toilet facilities by the end of December, 2019. There is therefore the need to intensify on CLTs activities to increase household awareness and the need to respond positively to meet the deadline set by the Upper West and National level of achieving ODF status for all communities within the country.

3.3.6 PROJECTION OF HOUSING UNITS

The provision of quality housing is also considered a major development issue in the Sissala East Municipal. The projection of housing need of the people has been considered. With an estimated current housing stock of 6390, and an assumed yearly increase of 2.3%, housing stock will increase from 6390 to 6980 over the plan period. This will indicate an average of 9 people per house over the plan period.

TABLE 3.5: PROJECTION FOR HOUSING NEEDS

Year	Houses	Population	Number of persons per household
2014	6408	60410	9.4
2015	6626	61437	9.3
2016	6851	62481	9.2
2017	7083	63480	9.1
2018	7911	66,229	4
2019	8380	67,354	4
2020	9001	68,499	4
2021	9597	69,663	4

Source: MPCU, Sissala East Municipal Assembly, 2017.

Figures on Table 3.5 above give an encouraging picture of the housing situation in the district over the plan period. It must however be noted that the quality of housing in the district leaves much to be desired and as such efforts should rather be directed at improving the quality of housing units.

3.3.7 ESTIMATION FOR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

In estimating the need for educational infrastructure for the plan period, attention is focused on basic schools (Nursery, Primary and JHS). The following assumptions were taken into consideration;

- ❖ That all children between ages 6 to 11 years must be in basic schools
- ❖ That every 200 children between ages 6 and 11 years should have a basic school
- ❖ That each primary school must have a nursery and junior secondary school attached.

Based on the above assumptions, the estimated basic education infrastructural needs over the plan period have been captured in table 3.6

TABLE 3.6: PROJECTION FOR BASIC EDUCATION AGE (6-11=37%)

Year	Population of basic sch. going age	Pop. change	No. Needed due to pop change	Base Year needed	Total needed (back log)
2014	21683	-	-	101	51

2015	22094	411	2	-	53
2016	22536	442	2	-	55
2017	23009	473	2	-	57
2018	66,229	1107	5	1107	87
2019	67,354	1125	5	-	91
2020	68,499	1145	5	-	95
2021	69,663	1164	5	-	99

Source: MPCU, Sissala East Municipal Assembly, 2017; based on 2010 population census.

The above figures notwithstanding some adjustment can be made to locate some JHS facilities at central points to benefit the children of adjoining settlements/communities.

3.3.8 ESTIMATION FOR HEALTH NEEDS

The standard for the estimation of health needs are as follows;

1. Level A (health post/rural clinic)-2000-5000
2. Level B (health centre) - 5000 – 10000
3. Level C (district hospital)- 75,000 minimum.

With the above standards as the basis and the population ranging from 60,410 to 63,480 over the plan period, the district seems not to require the provision of new health facilities. There are however other pertinent health issues that will be handled under the plan period. These borders on the following;

- ✚ Provision of needed equipments and logistics
- ✚ Capacity building of health personnel and volunteers
- ✚ Expansion of health and nutrition education and campaign
- ✚ Control HIV/AIDS and other disease

However, based on the dispersed settlement pattern of the district which creates surface inaccessibility to health facilities coupled with other socio-economic challenges, the Municipality intends to expand health infrastructure especially in the rural communities in order to alleviate existing health problems.

3.3.9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ESTIMATION/PROJECTION

Annual Crop/Animal Production Estimates

Agriculture is the economic backbone of the district. Therefore the behaviour of the sector over the planning period will determine the economic base of the Municipality. In the projection of agricultural production, the following assumptions have been made;

- ✚ That weather and climate conditions will be favourable over the plan period.
- ✚ That there will be improvement in agricultural technology and extension services
- ✚ That there will be sufficient land and other agricultural input for farming
- ✚ That physical access (feeder roads) will be improved.
- ✚ Farmers will maintain the cropping and animal production patterns.
- ✚ That set targets/ objectives will be achieved
- ✚ That there will be favourable national policies in the sector

Based on the above assumptions, the projected output/production levels for the various crops and animals are captured in tables 3.7 and 3.8 below

Crop	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha.)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)
Maize	9925	1.92	10416	2.0	10913	2.1	11409	2.2	12,401	2.2	13,111	2.2	14,991	2.2	16,110	2.2
Sorghum	938	1.24	965	1.12	991	1.22	973	1.18	1,038	1.18	1,900	1.18	2,600	1.18	4,000	1.18
Millet	5351	1.25	5450	1.30	5593	1.40	5692	2.0	7,436	2.0	8,112	2.0	8,997	2.0	10,091	2.0
Yams	5018	17.31	5153	17.63	5246	18.09	5381	18.41	6,221	18.41	6,999	18.41	7,570	18.41	8,440	18.41
Groundnut	13270	1.24	13655	1.30	14206	1.32	14591	1.40	15,192	1.40	16,920	1.40	17,550	1.40	18,510	1.40
Rice	235	1.56	246	1.64	261	2.0	272	2.54	332	2.54	371	2.54	411	2.54	489	2.54
Cowpea	6989	1.19	7097	1.21	7286	1.24	7394	1.26	9,442	1.26	10,522	1.26	11,933	1.26	13,330	1.26

TABLE 3.7: PROJECTION OF OUTPUT OF SOME MAJOR CROPS

Source: MPCU, Sissala East Municipal, 2017.

TABLE 3.8: LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION ESTIMATES

Type/breed	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cattle	29862	34341	39492	45416	50,010	55,133	58,100	60,700
Sheep/goats	22332	25681	29533	33963	42,221	47,119	49,567	51,000
Pigs	768	837	912	994	1,433	1,990	2,090	2,230
Poultry	37852	43530	50060	57569	65,659	70,000	75,011	78,915

Source: MPCU, Sissala East Municipal, 2014-2017 MTDIP figures

3.3.10 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

a. FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Over the plan period, the Municipal Assembly's Administration intends to increase its financial inflow base in order to expand its development programmes and projects. This, the MA intends to do by expanding its financial sources. This underpins the financial projections of the Municipal Assembly over the plan period. In coming out with the projections certain critical assumption have been made as shown below;

b. ASSUMPTIONS

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 Municipal Assembly will be increasing by 25% - 40% 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.

Based on the above assumptions, the projections of the Municipal Assembly's financial inflows and outflows have been presented in Tables 3.8 to 3.13

TABLE 3.8; REVENUE PROJECTION (2014-2017)

Component	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rate	124,205.00	130,415.25	136,936.01	143,782.81	155,920.21	195,920.21	200,220.88	201, 551.11
Lands	78,750.00	82,687.50	86,821.88	91,162.97	105,222.20	115,222.20	105,222.20	105,222.20
Fees	112,200.00	117,810.00	123,700.50	129,885.53	132,566.61	145,611.11	150,256.66	1155,556.51

Component	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Licences	58,155.00	61,062.75	64,115.89	67,321.68	71,901.33	73,001.90	74,991.43	75,330.13
Investment	8,400.00	8,820.00	9,261.00	9,724.05	10,900.00	11,500.00	12,880.70	13,909.10
Rent	34,300.00	36,015.00	37,815.75	39,706.54	41,443.14	42,113.13	43,747.42	44,433.44
miscellaneous	10,000.00	10,500.00	11,025.00	11,576.25	12,760.02	13,600.12	14,060.04	15,550.52
<i>Sub-Total</i>	426,010.00	447,310.50	469,676.03	493,159.83	530,713.51	596,968.67	601,379.33	1,410,001.90
DACF	2,099,350.00	2,204,317.50	2,314,533.38	2,430,260.04	2,430,260.04	2,430,260.04	2,430,260.04	2,430,260.04
DDF	1,033,836.00	1,085,527.80	1,139,804.19	1,196,794.40	1,196,794.40	1,196,794.40	1,196,794.40	1,196,794.40
GOG	2,614,997.00	2,745,746.85	2,883,034.19	3,027,185.90	3,027,185.90	3,027,185.90	3,027,185.90	3,027,185.90
DONOR/NGO	2,518,613.00	2,644,543.65	2,776,770.83	2,915,609.37	2,915,609.37	2,915,609.37	2,915,609.37	2,915,609.37
<i>Sub-Total</i>	8,266,796.00	8,680,135.80	9,114,142.59	9,569,849.72	10,599,849.72	11,969,849.02	12,569,849.72	9,569,849.72
GRAND-TOTAL	8,692,806.00	9,127,446.30	9,583,818.62	10,063,009.55	11,363,009.51	11,993,349.15	12,226,102.05	13,383,990.11

Source: Municipal Assembly's Administration, 2017.

TABLE 3.9: PROJECTED EXPENDITURE PATTERNS FOR 2021

<i>SOURCE OF FUNDING</i>	<i>ESTIMATED INFLOW</i>	<i>AREAS OF EXPENDITURE</i>			
		<i>COMPENSATION (%)</i>	<i>GOODS & SERVICES (%)</i>	<i>ASSETS (%)</i>	<i>TOTAL (%)</i>
<i>Central Administration</i>	2,429,507.00	739,786.00	1,286,292.00	496,113.00	27.95
<i>Education</i>	1,615,749.00	0.00	1,215,470.00	400,279.00	18.59
<i>Health</i>	540,166.00	0.00	272,583.00	174,899.00	6.21
<i>Agriculture</i>	944,088.00	338,178.00	85,910.00	520,000.00	10.86

Social Welfare & Community Dev.	215,482.00	143,169.00	72,312.00	0.00	2.48
Works	2,848,007.00	74,942.00	32,549.00	2,740,516.00	32.76
Physical Planning	94,087.00	31,022.00	62,904.00	162.00	1.08
Birth and Death	5,720.00	0.00	5,720.00	0.00	0.07
Total	8,692,806.00	1,327,097.00	3,033,740.00	4,331,969.00	100

Source: Municipal Assembly's *Administration, 201*

3.4 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, THEMATIC GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES FROM NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

3.4.0: INTRODUCTION

This section of the report presents the adopted development issues listed in the previous chapter.

3.4.1 ADOPTION OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND SUB-GOALS

The MPCU adopted the suitable thematic goals and sub-goals from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 that reflect the development aspirations of the Municipality. These are reported in table 3.10 below:

TABLE 3.10: ADOPTED GOALS AND SUB-GOALS WITH STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy • Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. • Poor entrepreneurship culture • Obsolete technology 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development 2. Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate market information • Inadequate export promotion services • Limited access to finance • Informal nature of businesses 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Expand access to both domestic and international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote development of regional trade infrastructure • Build capacity of local exporters

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Inability to meet both local and international standards • Low awareness of incentive regime for local investors 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to finance • Informal nature of businesses • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Inability to meet both local and international standards • Low awareness of incentive regime for local investors 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the provision of training and business development services • Support the promotion of cost effective technology to remove value chain constraints • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Inadequate and obsolete technologies • Low productivity • Weak linkages between agriculture and industry • Inadequate and unreliable electricity • Weak infrastructure 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Accelerate technology-based industrialisation with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the “One District, One Factory” Initiative • Encourage Local Economic Development (LED) based on the resource endowments of districts

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to long-term finance 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate investment in the tourism sector 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Public Private Partnerships for investment in the sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate promotion of creative art industry Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Develop a competitive creative arts industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote coordination among key MDAs on the development of the creative arts industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services High cost of electricity generation Inefficiencies in the management of utilities Unreliable power supply Over dependence on wood fuel 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable Ensure universal access to electricity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of mechanisation in agriculture High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment High incidence of drudgery in agriculture 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy. Cont'	Promote sustainable industrialization	Promote agriculture mechanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revamp existing mechanization centres and establish new mechanisation service centres with backup spare parts for all machinery and equipment Support the private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall • Inadequate irrigation infrastructure 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy. Cont'	Promote sustainable industrialization	Promote irrigation development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable irrigation and technologies for all agro ecological zones. • Rehabilitate viable existing irrigation infrastructure and promote their efficient utilisation • Promote private sector participation in irrigation development, management and utilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy. Cont'	Promote sustainable agriculture	Re-oriente agriculture education and increase access to extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to achieve the UN recommended ratio of one extension officer to 500 farmers, with emphasis on recruiting female extension officers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Agricultural production and productivity 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy. Cont'	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns)	Increase agricultural productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to agricultural mechanisation along the value chain. • Improve access to agricultural extension services • Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)
			Promote the access and security of land tenure for small scale farmers especially women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upscale application of model land lease agreement • Advocate and orient land owners for improved access

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
				to land by small-scale farmers, especially women.
			Promote irrigated agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and implement appropriate irrigation interventions for rural, urban and peri-urban agriculture.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low adoption of technology 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.	Encourage growth and development of high-value services	Increase private sector investments in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen coordination and collaboration between research institutions locally and internationally
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds Weak legislation on protection of farmers rights 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.	Promote sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote seed and planting materials development Ensure legislation on seed and plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the development and introduction of climate resilient, high-yielding, disease and pest-resistant, short duration crop varieties taking into account consumer health and safety Ensure that farming inputs are readily available within farming communities at affordable prices. Support private certified seed growers to increase substantially the supply of improved seeds to farmers Increase subsidies on retail prices of seeds, fertilizers and other agrochemicals Tap into gas and petroleum resources, to locally produce

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
				fertilisers for the industry to improve agricultural yield and save foreign exchange
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Agricultural production and productivity 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns	Improve post-production management	Expand and upgrade the road infrastructure connecting farming communities and processing sites to marketing centres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.	Promote sustainable industrialization		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure Low, poor quality and irregular supplies of raw materials to agro-processing enterprises Low patronage of locally produced/ processed products Inadequate institutional arrangement to support commercial scale agro-processing High production cost Poor packaging Prejudice against made in Ghana goods. 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Develop an effective domestic market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accelerated construction of all-weather feeder roads and rural infrastructure Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions Promote accelerated construction of all-weather feeder roads and rural infrastructure Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to appropriate financial products Low level of economies of scale in agriculture 	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Improve Agriculture Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide improved rural infrastructure to enhance private sector investments

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited insurance products targeted at the agriculture sector • Inadequate incentives and subsidies • High risk level in agriculture 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of feed and water quality standards • Uncompetitive local livestock/poultry industry • Inadequate and poor quality data • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Inadequate access to veterinary services • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce 	<p>Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.</p>	<p>Livestock and Poultry Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggressively promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop cattle ranches • In collaboration with the private sector, facilitate the establishment of Livestock Development Centres in the three agro-climatic zones to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats • Facilitate land acquisition for cattle ranching by the private sector • Support relevant tertiary institutions to train more veterinary doctors and staff • Enact and enforce laws to limit cattle grazing to fenced-in areas designated as fodder/grazing banks for cattle.

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the private sector to expand local production of livestock and poultry feed and veterinary products • Support efficient production of both maize and soya beans • Facilitate access to credit by the industry • Encourage local poultry meat processing • Institute anti-dumping measures on poultry
Weak involvement of the communities in fisheries resources management	Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy.	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Enhance productivity and production in fisheries and aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and strengthen co-management mechanisms with local communities for fisheries resource management • Promote the integrated development of artisanal fisheries and create alternative livelihoods • Strengthen inter-sector cooperation in fisheries management
GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education • Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level 	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to senior high school

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Low levels of teacher commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools • Change negative perception of TVET • low participation in Non-Formal education • The low prominence accorded Languages learning in the school system 		lifelong learning opportunities for all		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop well-balanced individuals as functional and productive citizens with right attitudes • Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels • Expand delivery modes including distance education, open schooling, transition education and competency-based training for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SFP • Delay in payment 	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Enhance School Feeding Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalise and improve monitoring processes under the GSFP • Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food • Ensure regular payments for catering service.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Inadequate funding sources for education 	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology	Create effective linkages between management processes and schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care 	Goal Two: Create an equitable,	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of the revised

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide gaps in health service data • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • Inadequate capacity • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 	healthy and disciplined society		Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<p>CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve access to information on health care • Increase access to emergency health services • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low family planning acceptance rate 	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Improve reproductive health	Expand reproductive health services among young people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household food insecurity • Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.) 	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Eliminate infant malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the effectiveness of existing interventions towards eliminating infant malnutrition

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify advocacy programmes on exclusive breastfeeding. • Intensify advocacy programme on complementary feeding
			Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a holistic early warning system (weather forecasting, monitor pest and disease) • Improve operations of the buffer stock systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Gender biases in cultural practices eg genital mutilation/cutting, child marriage etc, 	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Create an enabling environment for decent employment in the informal sector	Develop database on informal sector operators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children • limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities • Widespread disdain or paternalism for children with disability • High rate of child abuse • Violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children • Inadequately resourced correctional facilities 	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	<p>Expand access to social protection services</p> <p>Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses</p> <p>Reduce the negative impacts of migration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on the availability and benefits of social services • Provide social services at subsidised rates for informal sector players • Create land banks in all communities supported by legislation • Formulate and implement programmes to harness the

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment • Violence and Crime • Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Sustainability of funding • Lack of a comprehensive M& E system for social protection • Inadequate cultural infrastructure 				<p>benefits of migration for socio-economic development and mitigate its negative impacts</p>
<p>Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p>	<p>Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</p>	<p>Reduce income and spatial inequality</p>	<p>End poverty in all its forms and dimensions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare • Poor quality of services for children and families 	<p>Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</p>	<p>Reduce income and spatial inequality</p>	<p>Reduce policy gaps related to child specific issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of Child Protection and family welfare programmes • Strengthen the capacity of institutions for the implementation of Child Protection and Family Welfare Policies

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<p>Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of sex disaggregated data and gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision-making</p>	<p>Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</p>	<p>Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls (5)</p>	<p>Promote mainstreaming of gender into the policy cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake gender analyses in all sectors. • Promote the generation and use of sex disaggregated data and gender statistics for policy-making in all sectors. • Establish gender equality indicators, baselines and targets at all levels. • Institutionalize gender responsive budgeting (GRB). • Monitor and evaluate goals and targets for achieving gender equality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Low water coverage • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions • Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Poor waste collection system • Inadequate waste management facilities • Inadequate of opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society 	<p>Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</p>	<p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve investment for sanitation • Scale-up investments and develop innovative financing mechanisms for the sanitation sector • Municipality declared ODF by 2019 • Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities • Promote effective solid waste management at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up investments and develop innovative financing mechanisms for the sanitation sector • Ensure sustainable funding for sanitation • Develop and market DWSP at MMDAs • Develop sustainability plans for all water facilities • Define and disaggregate budget line for post construction

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of final disposal sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate of opportunities for persons with disabilities 	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Disability	<p>Ensure accessibility to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices for PWDs</p> <p>Ensure equal access to health services and related facilities for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Provide sensitisation, education on accessibility standards</p> <p>Provide a training centre for the disables to train others and operate</p>
Inequitable access to and distribution of power	Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power	1. Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid
GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks High incidence of road traffic crushes and fatalities Inadequate response to traffic accidents and poor trauma care facilities 	Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deteriorating quality of water resources Weak water resources management Loss of water resources 	Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the protection and conservation of river basins and wetlands for water security and enhanced resilience to climate change

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
	natural environment			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop multi-purpose storage facilities to increase storage capacities to serve multi-use and users
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate ICT centers within communities. Inadequate use of ICT strategies across various sectors 	Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Achieve an electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	Provide an electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	Improve ICT literacy skills among all citizens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drainage system within the Urban Centre 	natural environment	Reduce risk and flooding	Strengthen environmental governance	Develop systems and incentives to support public, private sector and community investment in reforestation and forest plantation development in degraded priority forest areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate extension of electricity to rural areas 	Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment			
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management of infrastructure 		Achieve a timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles		

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal logging 	Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Achieve environmental Management	Promote environmental Management	Develop systems and incentives to support public, private sector and community investment in reforestation and forest plantation development in degraded priority forest areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Cumbersome land acquisition process • Complex land tenure system in Ghana • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership • Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing) • Protracted Land disputes • Poor land-use and management 		Achieve sustainable land management	Promote sustainable land management	Decentralize fully, Lands Commission and land services to the district level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open mining surfacing 	Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Promote efficient management of mineral resources	Promote efficient management of mineral resources	Provide special support to artisanal small scale mining to facilitate compliance with good mining/processing and environmental practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate dumping • Poor use and disposal of chemical 		Eliminate environmental pollution	Prevent environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on noise pollution • Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment on biodiversity hot spots • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 		Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places	Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development plans and decisions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Non-existence of climate change fund • Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon • Climate change as a major cause of poverty • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Reduction in crop yield • Low levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion 		Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and strengthen the capacity of extension agents and FBOs with emphasis on recruiting more female extension officers. • Build community weather system for agricultural planning • Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters • Poor land use and spatial planning • Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services • Ineffective compliance and enforcement of laws • Poor public awareness on coping strategies during natural disasters • Weak collaboration between institutions 	Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address capacity needs on disaster risk management at the local and national levels for government officials, civil society, academia and private sector • Empower local authorities through regulatory and financial means to work with key stakeholders in disaster risk management.

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of damage to critical infrastructure • Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response • Poor drainage systems • Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response • Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote data collection, management and dissemination for the effective land use and spatial planning • Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge housing deficit 		Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers 	Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas	Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the Community Information Centres (CIC) blueprint • Extend the CIC facility to all remaining communities.
GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive dominance • Overlapping functions between public sector institutions • Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector 	Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective,	Promote democratic devolution of executive power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen awareness of the public on their rights and responsibilities • Re-establish People's Assemblies to encourage

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undue interference by politicians in the work of public sector institutions • Inefficient and unresponsive service delivery; negative work attitude • Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy • Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies • Non-functioning sub-district structures • Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Negative cultural practices of traditional authority • Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans 		accountable and inclusive		<p>citizens to participate in government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make adequate provision to secure the independence of the Judiciary and parliament and other constitutional bodies • Strengthen capacity of Parliament to perform its oversight functions

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Inadequate financial resources • Low level stakeholder consultation • Ineffective coordination of gender equality results • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) 	<p>Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions</p>	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive</p>	<p>Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization</p> <p>Improve local government service and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting</p>	<p>Ensure the speedy enactment of the Municipal Finance Bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the Tamale campus of Institute of Local Government Service (ILGS) into a modern state-of-the-art institute to train local government practitioners and staff in northern Ghana • Review the Local Government Service regime and practice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective coordination of gender equality results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote gender equality and equity in political 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a gender equality accountability framework for

Adopted Development Issue	Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
	Dynamic Institutions	sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	development systems and outcomes.	all levels of development planning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and sustain policy advocacy at all levels of decision making. • Institute mechanisms to hold duty bearers to account for Gender Equality results. • Strengthen coordination on gender equality initiative
GOAL FIVE: STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts and wars • Inability to effectively promote tourism potential and Ghanaian culture in the sub-region and the world 	Goal Five: Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world	Enhance international image through the harnessing of Soft Power	Promote Ghanaian values, history and culture through the use of ICT alignments and other means in pursuit of Ghana's interest domestically and internationally

CHAPTER FOUR
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2018-2021

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the Adopted goals, strategies, programmes and sub-programmes as a back up to the adopted thematic areas, issues, policy objectives and strategies outlined in chapter three. These reviewed and formulated programmes and sub-programmes were based on the mandate and functions Assembly’s departments, Units and Agencies. Table 4.1 below contains the Adopted goals, strategies, programmes and sub-programmes.

TABLE 4.1: ADOPTED OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES.

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand opportunities for job creation and improve efficiency and competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. ▪ Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage and attract tourist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize basic, intermediate and advanced training programmes in both technical and managerial skills development. • Organize Business counselling and monitoring of clients and business operators. • Preparation of Monthly, Financial Returns and Quarterly Reports. • Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development • Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competency 	PROGRAMME 4	4.1 Trade Tourism and Industrial Development
Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable • Ensure universal access to electricity 	PROGRAMME 4	4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote agriculture mechanisation • Promote irrigation development • Re-oriente agriculture education and increase access to extension services • Increase agricultural productivity. • Increase private sector investments in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp existing mechanization centres and establish new mechanisation service centres with backup spare parts for all machinery and equipment • Support the private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable irrigation and technologies for all agro ecological zones. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to agricultural mechanisation along the value chain. • Improve access to agricultural extension services • Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals) 	PROGRAMME 4	4.2 Agriculture Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote seed and planting materials development • Improve post-production management • Develop an effective domestic market • Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development and introduction of climate resilient, high-yielding, disease and pest-resistant, short duration crop varieties taking into account consumer health and safety • Ensure that farming inputs are readily available within farming communities at affordable prices. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and upgrade the road infrastructure connecting farming communities and processing sites to marketing centres 	PROGRAMME 4	4.2 Agriculture Development

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the private sector to expand local production of livestock and poultry feed and veterinary products 		
Enhance productivity and production in fisheries and aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and strengthen co-management mechanisms with local communities for fisheries resource management 	PROGRAMME 4	4.2 Agriculture Development

MMDA'S ADOPTED GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to senior high school Formulation and implementation of policies on Education in the District within the framework of National Policies and guidelines; Advise the District Assembly on matters relating to preschool, primary, Junior High Schools in the District and other matters that may be referred to it by the District Assembly; Facilitate the appointment, disciplining, posting and transfer of teachers in pre-schools, basic schools and special schools in the district; Liaise with the appropriate authorities for in-service training of pupil teachers and encouraging teachers to undergo advance studies relevant to the field; Supply and distribution of textbooks in the district Advise on the construction, maintenance and management of public schools and libraries in the district; 	PROGRAMME 3	3.1 Education and Youth Development

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise on the granting and maintenance of scholarships or bursaries to suitably qualified pupils or persons to attend any school or other educational institution in Ghana or elsewhere; • Assist in formulation and implementation of youth and sports policies, programmes and activities of the District Assembly 		
Enhance School Feeding Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalise and improve monitoring processes under the GSFP • Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food • Ensure regular payments for catering service. 	PROGRAMME 3	3.1 Education and Youth Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access to quality and affordable health services in the District • To scale up FP service delivery • Eliminate infant malnutrition • Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the construction and rehabilitation of clinics and health centres or facilities;; • Undertake health education and family immunization and nutrition programmes; • Promote and encourage good health, sanitation and personal hygiene ;Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Facilitate diseases control and prevention; ; • Establish, maintain and carry out services for the removal and treatment of liquid waste; • Intensify advocacy programmes on exclusive breastfeeding. • Intensify advocacy programme on complementary feeding • Provide for the inspection of meat, fish, vegetables and other foodstuff and liquids of whatever kind or nature, whether intended for sale or not and to seize, destroy and otherwise deal with such 	PROGRAMM 3	3.2 Health Delivery

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	foodstuff or liquids as are unfit for human consumption; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide, maintain, supervise and control slaughter houses and pounds and all such matters and things as may be necessary for the convenient use of such slaughter houses; • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop targeted economic and social interventions for the vulnerable and the marginalized in the communities. • To protect and promote the rights of children against violence, abuse and exploitation • To enhance institutional arrangement for sectorial collaborations on poverty reduction. • Promote mainstreaming of gender into the policy cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on the availability and benefits of social services • Provide social services at subsidised rates for informal sector players • Create land banks in all communities supported by legislation • Formulate and implement programmes to harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development and mitigate its negative impact <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize gender responsive budgeting (GRB). • Monitor and evaluate goals and targets for achieving gender equality 	PROGRAMME 3	3.3 Social Welfare and community Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve investment for sanitation • Municipality declared ODF by 2019 • Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up investments and develop innovative financing mechanisms for the sanitation sector • Ensure sustainable funding for sanitation • Develop and market DWSP at MMDAs • Develop sustainability plans for all water facilities 	PROGRAMME 5	5.1 Environmental and Sanitation Management

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Promote effective solid waste management at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and disaggregate budget line for post construction Acquisition of final disposal sites 		

MMDA'S ADOPTED GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated & orderly human settlements	Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport	PROGRAMME 2	2.1 Infrastructure Delivery and Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks Limited use of local building materials for housing construction Integrate land use, transportation planning, development planning & service provision Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power Improve access & coverage of potable water in rural & urban communities 	The provision and maintenance of Socio-economic infrastructure which are relevant to the general public such as health, education, transport, trade, water and sanitation, housing among others.	PROGRAMME 2	2.2 Infrastructure Development
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the protection and conservation of river basins and wetlands for water security and enhanced resilience to climate change Develop multi-purpose storage facilities to increase storage capacities to serve multi-use and users 	PROGRAMME 5	5.1 Environmental and Sanitation Management

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the capacity of society to prevent and manage disasters • To improve the livelihood of the poor and vulnerable in rural communities through effective disaster management, social mobilisation and income generation. • Promote efficient management of mineral resources • Prevent environmental pollution • Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop systems and incentives to support public, private sector and community investment in reforestation and forest plantation development in degraded priority forest areas • Provide special support to artisanal small scale mining to facilitate compliance with good mining/processing and environmental practices • Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places • Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development plans and decisions 	PROGRAMME 5	5.1 Environmental and Sanitation Management
Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the Community Information Centres (CIC) blueprint • Extend the CIC facility to all remaining communities. 	PROGRAMME 2	2.2 INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

MMDA'S ADOPTED GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate and coordinate activities of departments of the Assembly • To provide effective support services • Ensure effective implementation of decentralisation policy and program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen awareness of the public on their rights and responsibilities • Compiles and submit monthly, quarterly and annual reports • Provision of general services such as utilities, general cleaning, material and office consumables, printing and 	PROGRAMME 1	1.1 General Administration

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<p>publications, travel and transport, repairs and maintenance, rentals, training seminars and conferences, compensation of employees, and general expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize management meetings to deliberate on implementation of plans • Provide logistical support for effective services delivery • Keeping inventory and stores management 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization and management including IGF • To ensure timely disbursement of funds and submission of financial reports • To implement financial policies and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of Annual Revenue Improvement Action Plan • Payroll/pension, • Receipt and safe custody and integrity of funds, proper documentation of financial transactions, • Preparation, submission of monthly and annual financial statements and making inputs in budget preparation and again, Plan and install financial systems and budget controls. 	PROGRAMME 1	1.2 Finance and Revenue Mobilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate and institutionalise participatory level planning and budgeting • Facilitate, formulate and coordinate plans and budgets and • Monitoring of projects and programmes implementations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the MTDP, AAP, Annual Composite Budgets to facilitate and ensure local level governance and development 	PROGRAMME 1	1.3 Planning, Budgeting and coordination

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake periodic review of the implementation of plans and budgets of the Assembly • Conduct routine monitoring and reporting on the plans and budgets of the Assembly to the appropriate authorities • Provide services to clients/stakeholders by serving on steering and implementation committees, boards, etc. • Organizing Accountability forums to ensure the participation of the people in the planning and implementation of the plans and budgets • Collection, collation and analysis of data • Public education and sensitization on government policies and programmes • Serving as links between the Finance and Administration Sub-committee, Development Planning Sub-Committee and the secretariat of the Assembly 		
To perform deliberative and legislative functions within the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Budget Sub-Programme is delivered through the deliberative and legislative function of the Assembly in the approval of policy, plans, bye-laws and budget of the District. • The Budget Sub-Programme is delivered through the Ordinary and 	Programme 1	1.4 Legislative oversight

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	Special meeting of Sub-Committee, Executive Committee and General Assembly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Executive Committee, Sub-Committees, Public Relation and Compliance Committee and the General Assembly are the main bodies involve in carrying out this sub-program. • The Sub-Programme activities are basically funded with Internally Generated Funds 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop adequate skilled human resource base • To effectively implement staff performance management systems in the Assembly • Coordinate overall human resources programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring regular updates of staff records • Conduc, staff needs assessment, • Ensuring general welfare of staff, ensuring inter and intra departmental collaboration to facilitate staff performance and development • organizing staff trainings to build their capabilities, skills and knowledge. 	Programme 1	1.4 Human Resource Management
GOAL FIVE: STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS			

4.2 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/SUB-PROGRAMMES OF ACTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY FOR 2018-2021 LINKED TO THE PROGRAMME-BASED BUDGETING

It was immediately followed by the POA for all the programmes and sub-programmes including monitoring, evaluation and communications from 2018 to 2021. The POA was drawn after carrying out an intra- and inter-sectoral analysis in order to facilitate multi-sectoral collaboration in its implementation and coordination in relation to synergy and resource efficiency. The PoA therefore consists of the thematic area, adopted goals,

sub-goals, adopted objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programme. Others include the sets of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, time frame, indicative budget and implementing agencies. Please refer to table 4.2 for the PoA.

TABLE 4.2: PoA fro 2018-2021 MTDP ACTIVITIES

THEMATIC AREA: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION														
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization	Strengthen existing sub-Structures for effective operation	1. Management and Administration	1.1 General Administration	Repairs, maintenance and insurance of official vehicles	No. of vehicles repaired	→				-	×	-	Transport officer	Central Administration
				Service Conferences, Seminars, Workshops	No. of seminars attended	→				-	×	-	Invited official	Central Administration
				Payment for Running Cost of official vehicle	No. of trips made	→				-	×	-	Invited official	Central Administration
				Procure logistics and office consumables for office use	No. of items received	→				-	×	-	Store Keeper	Central Administration
				Repairs and maintenance of office equipment	No. of equipment repaired	→				-	×	-	MWD	Central Administration
				Service official travel of DA staff and other Hon. Assembly Members	No. of trips made	→				-	×	-	Invited official	Central Administration
				Development and management of website	No. updates made	→				-	×	-	MIO	Central Administration
				Provision for the payment of utility services	No. of credit purchased	→				-	×	-	MWD	Central Administration
				Cleaning office and residency	No. of items purchased	→				-	×	-	MWD	Central Administration
				Conduct Quarterly audit of Councils	No. councils visited	→				-	×	-	MIA	Central Administration
				Donations and Contributions	No. of donations made	→				-	×	-	MCD	Central Administration
				Hon. MP support for programmes/operations	No. of reports produced	→				-	×	-	MP	Central Administration
				Miscellaneous Expenses	Items received	→				-	×	-	DCD	Central Administration
				Procure official vehicle	No. of vehicles procured	→				-	×	-	MCD	Central Administration
Procurement of Motorbikes for Central Administration	No. of bikes procured	→				-	×	-	MCD	Central Administration				
Hon. MP support for Community Initiated Projects	No. of projects supported	→				-	×	-	MP	Central Administration				
Improve local government	Deepen the integration and	1. Management and Administration	1.2 Finance and Revenue mobilisation	Undertake valuation of properties in the district to boost Internal Revenue	No. of properties valued	→				-	×	-	MBA	Central Administration

THEMATIC AREA: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION															
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
				Procure Motor Bikes for Hon. Assembly Members	No. of bikes procured	→					×	×	-	DPO	Central Administration
				Organize Staff capacity building training	No. of training organised	→					×	×	-	HR	Central Administration
				Organize staff Durbar	No. of durbars organised	→					×	×	-	HR	Central Administration
				Update HRMIS	No. of reports on Update	→					×	×	-	HR	Central Administration
				Prepare capacity building plan	No. of plans generated	→					×	×	-	HR	Central Administration
Develop adequate skilled human resource base to effectively implement staff performance management systems and Coordinate overall human resources programmes of the district.	Ensure regular updates of staff records, needs assessment, general welfare, inter and intra departmental collaboration to facilitate staff performance and development,	1.Management and Administration	1.5 Human Resource Management												

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/SUB-PROGRAMMES OF ACTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY FOR 2018-2021 LINKED TO THE PROGRAMME-BASED BUDGETING

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT														
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	Improve existing road infrastructure Sustain labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve roads and maximize employment213	2. Infrastructure delivery and management	2.1 Physical and spatial planning	Organize public education with stakeholders on zoning and permit regulation	No. of reports produced	→				×	×	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
				Undertake street naming and property addressing	No. of streets named	→				×	×	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
				Procure office stationery and logistics	No. of trips made	→				×	×	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
				Sensitise traditional authorities and land owners on local land plans	No. of reports produced	→				×	×	-	MPPO	MIO, Lands commission Central Administration
				Procure field equipment and logistics	No. received	→				×	×	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
				Procure two number motor bikes	No. of bikes procured	→				×	×	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
				Procure 2 No. digital cameras	No. cameras procured	→				×	×	-	MIO	Central Administration
				Procure Office Furniture	No. of furnishing received	→				×	×	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
				Conduct property numbering	No. of property addressed	→				×	×	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
2. Provide quality socio-economic infrastructure and services in a decent and secured environment	1. Improve access to energy	2. Infrastructure delivery and management	2.2 Infrastructure Development	Identify and promote the adaptation and use of alternative energy sources in rural areas	No. of sources adopted and are in use	→				×	×	×	MWD	MPCU
				Identify and promote the adaptation and use of renewable energy sources in rural areas	No. of renewable sources in use	→				×	×	×	MWD	MPCU
	Improve ICT infrastructure and services in rural areas			ICT usage in rural areas	→				×	×	×	MWD	MPCU	
	Promote a spatially balance with well integrated transport modes in rural areas			Spatial plans updated in rural areas	→				×	×	-	MWD	MPCU	

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT														
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Improve accessibility and mobility in rural areas 4. Expand access to education infrastructure and facilities				Rehabilitate and resource all schools in rural areas						×	×	-	MWD	MPCU
				Rehabilitation of community center Tumu						×	×	-	MPPO	MIO, Lands commission Central Administration
				Repairs and maintenance of official staff residence						×	×	-	MDPO	MWD
				Opening up of 25No. roads within Tumu township						×	×	-	MPCU	Urban Roads
				Extension of electricity to 15no. communities						×	×	-	MWD	MPCU
				Rehabilitation of 30 No. roads in the peri urban areas						-	-	×	DPO	MPCU
				Maintenance and extension of street lights						×	×	-	MWD	MPCU
				Construction of animal pond to carp strain animal within Tumu Township.						×	×	-	MEHO	MWST
				Acquisition of 2no. final disposal sites						×	×	-	MEHO	Central Administration
				Rehabilitation of 2no. STWSS						-	-	×	MDPO	CWSA
				Construction of 2 No. STWSS						-	-	×	MDPO	CWSA

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/SUB-PROGRAMMES OF ACTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY FOR 2018-2021 LINKED TO THE PROGRAMME-BASED BUDGETING

THEMATIC AREA: EDUCATION, SPORTS DEVELOPMENT														
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve quality of teaching and learning Ensure inclusive and equitable access and participation in education at all levels Develop comprehensive sports policy	Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants Provide infrastructure facilities for schools Promote schools sports	3. Social Service Delivery	3.1. Education and Youth Development	Support to 10 no. brilliant but needy students	No. of students supported	→	→	→	→	X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU
				Provide for my "First Day at school!"	No. of reports produced	→	→	→	→	X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU
				Provide for the organization of Sports, Culture and other Youth Development programmes	No. of reports available	→	→	→	→	X	X	-	MEO	Art and culture, Central Administration
				Construction of 10No. KG blocks	No. of completed classroom blocks	→	→	→	→	X	X	X	MEOC	MPCU, Getfund, Donors
				Construction of 6 No. 3-Unit classroom blocks		→	→	→	→	X	X	X	MEOC	MPCU, Getfund, Donors
				Construction of 5 No. 6-Unit classroom blocks		→	→	→	→	X	X	X	MEOC	MPCU, Getfund, Donors
				Procure 2000 No. dual desk	No. of desk supplied	→	→	→	→	X	X	X	MEOC	GoG, Donor
				Feeding of BECE candidates	No. of candidates and % passed	→	→	→	→	X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU
				Supply of 12,000 text books on all core subjects	No. of books supplied	→	→	→	→	X	X	-	MPPO	GoG,
				Rehabilitation of 10 no. school infrastructure	No. of reports produced	→	→	→	→	X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU
				Construction and furnishing of Education office complex	Office completed	→	→	→	→	X	X	X	MEOC	MPCU
				Construction of 5No. teacher's quarters	No. of quarters constructed	→	→	→	→	X	X	X	MEOC	MPCU, Getfund, Donors
				Carry out enrolment drive campaigns in basic schools	GER, NER & GPI	→	→	→	→	X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU
				Conduct regular monitoring and supervision	% of school monitored annually or Teachers attendance rate	→	→	→	→	X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU
				Organise capacity building trainings to Improved educational planning and supervision	% of staff trained	→	→	→	→	X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU

THEMATIC AREA: EDUCATION, SPORTS DEVELOPMENT																	
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY																	
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies				
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating			
						Provision for school feeding programme	No. of days / no. of students fed									×	×
Supply of 10,000 free school uniform	No. of Uniforms distributed									×	×	-	MEOC	MPCU			
THEMATIC AREA: HEALTH																	
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY																	
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies				
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating			
Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable finance arrangements that protect the poor	Accelerate implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas	3. Social Service Delivery	3.2 Health delivery	MPCU,	No. of functional CHPs per no. of enumerated areas						×	×	×	MHMT	MPCU		
				Construction of 3no. RCH Centres						×	×	×	MHMT	MPCU			
				Complete the construction of CHPS compound at Sakalu						×	×	×	MHMT	MPCU			
	Expand access to primary health care						No. of CHPs expanded										
				Organize stakeholder forums to develop sanitation bye-laws	No. of people prosecuted								×	×	×	MEHU	MPCU,
				Train 2 environmental health officers as sanitary prosecutors	No. of prosecutors trained								×	×	-	MEHU	MPCU,
				Acquisition of 2no. final disposal site	No. of sites acquired								×	×	×	MEHU	MPCU,
				Carry out CLTs in 64 communities	No. of communities declared ODF status								×	×	×	MEHU	MPCU,
				Conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion education	No. of H/Hs practicing safe disposal waste								×	×	×	MEHU	MPCU,
Improve access to quality maternal,				Carry out ANC activities	ANC					×	×	×	MHMT	MPCU			

THEMATIC AREA: EDUCATION, SPORTS DEVELOPMENT																	
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY																	
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies				
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating			
neonatal, child and adolescent health services				Set up a neo-natal unit in the children's ward	No. of deaths within the first 28 days of life						X	X	X	MHMT	MPCU		
				Sensitise pregnant women on the importance of skill delivery and related services	% change in Skilled delivery								X	X	X	MHMT	MPCU
					Post-natal care coverage								X	X	X	MHMT	MPCU
				Conduct routine activities to improve the nutritional status of children <5 in %	Prevalence of children <5 in %								X	X	X	MHMT	MPCU
				Carry out activities relating to mass immunization and screening for diseases treatment	BCG, Penta 1/OPV1 & Penta/OPV3								X	X	X	MHMT	MPCU
				Carry out FP services across the Municipality	FP coverage								X	X	X	MHMT	MPCU
Prevent and control the spread of Communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	Scale up vector control strategies			Train food handlers on food hygiene and safety	No. of vendors medically screened						X	X	-	MPPO	GoG,		
				Conduct medical screening for food vendors							X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU		
Rehabilitate and expand health infrastructure				Undertake water quality sampling and testing in 25 communities	No. of good sources compiled						X	X	X	MEOC	MPCU		
				Rehabilitation of 3 No. Nurses bungalow	No. of infrastructure completed						X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU		
				Construction of doctor's bungalow							X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU		
				Provide support for Sakai Community to Construct Medical Assistant Quarters through Communal labour						X	X	-	MEOC	MPCU			
THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT																	
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY																	
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies				
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating			
To develop targeted economic			3.3 Social welfare and	Quarterly disbursement of LEAP Funds.													



THEMATIC AREA: EDUCATION, SPORTS DEVELOPMENT																	
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY																	
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies				
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating			
and social interventions for the vulnerable and the marginalized in the communities. To protect and promote the rights of children against violence, abuse and exploitation	Scale up social protection programmes Formation and training of groups in group dynamics, income generating and entrepreneurial skills Promote women and children's right among others.	3. Social Service Delivery	community development	Expand LEAP coverage to cover all area communities..	No. of beneficiary households								DSWCD	MPCU, GDO			
				Sensitization of selected communities on LEAP													
				Monitor implementation of LEAP													
				Awareness creation on the Disability fund		No. of PWDs supported	→				×	×			×	DSWCD	MPCU
				Disbursement of disability funds													
				Organize training on financial management disability fund beneficiaries.		No. of PWDs beneficiaries trained	→				×	×			×	DSWCD	MPCU
				Provide personal welfare services for other vulnerable groups like women and children			No. of vulnerable groups like women and children	→				×			×	×	
				Carry out quarterly monitoring of day care operations		No. of day care visited		→				×			×	×	DSWCD
				Provide welfare services to families			No. of beneficiary families	→				×			×	×	DSWCD
				Formation and training of groups in group dynamics, income generating and entrepreneurial skills		No. of groups formed		→				×			×	×	DSWCD
Organize durbar on domestic violence and some harmful cultural practices	No. of durbars held	→					×	×	×	DSWCD	MPCU						
Sensitise 20 no. communities on self-help projects development and implementation		No of communities trained	→				×	×	×	DSWCD	MPCU						

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/SUB-PROGRAMMES OF ACTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY FOR 2018-2021 LINKED TO THE PROGRAMME-BASED BUDGETING

THEMATIC AREA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Expand opportunities for job creation and improve efficiency and competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Organize basic, intermediate and advanced training programmes in both technical and managerial skills development. Organize Business counselling and monitoring of clients and business operators.	4. Economic Development	4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Train and link business enterprises to business development services	No. of enterprises Linked	→				×	×	×	BAC	MPCU
				Conduct counselling session for 100 lients to the BAC	No. of clients counselled	→				×	×	×	BAC	MPCU
				Train 200 people in beads making, leather work, soap making and Fish farming	No trained	→				×	×	×	BAC	MPCU
				Train and establish 50 no. Youth in aluminium fabrication	No trained and established	→				×	×	×	YEA	MPCU
				Technological Improvement Training in Leather Works	No trained and established	→				×	×	×	YEA	MPCU
				Train SMSE s in managerial skills	No. of local business association strengthened	→				×	×	×	BAC	MPCU
				Local Economic Activities promotion Technological Improvement Training in Shea nut Process										
Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage and attract tourist.	Promote tourism locally			Documentation of all tourist sites and promoting it locally	No. of sites promoted	→				×	×	×	Centre for Culture	MPCU
				Linking visits of sites to the celebration of festivals	No. of sites visited annually	→				×	×	×		

THEMATIC AREA: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT														
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1. Modernise Agriculture for rural growth and development	1. Mehansation of Agriculture	4. Economic Development	4.2 Agriculture Development	Create targeted plant-pooling	No. of poolings create	→				×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU
	2. Create new non-farm jobs			Create modules that response (Art and craft, processing etc)	No. of non-farm jobs created	→				×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU

THEMATIC AREA: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT																					
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY																					
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies								
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating							
3. Improve access to land in rural areas				Enact and enforce bye-laws to facilitate access to land by all	No. of bye laws on land	→					×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU						
				Resolve all boundaries disputes	No. of disputes resolved	→						×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU					
				Develop a framework to guide community participation on sustainable and management and development practices. No. Of communities	No. Of communities that have adopted the framework	→							×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU				
				Ensure the highest and best use of land	Spatial Plan Developed	→							×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU				
				Negotiate for land for development purposes and ensure proper documentation and processes	Landed property register developed	→							×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU				
				Promote the creation of land banks at the rural areas	Land banks duly registered	→							×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU				
				4. Adopt cost-effective irrigated technologies for year round agriculture	Create irrigable buffer dams for agriculture productivities	Irrigable buffer dams created	→						×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU				
				Improve value chain and storage in Agriculture	Strengthen the capacity of the rural poor to form commercially oriented organisaions	No of Organisations formed	→							×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU			
					Train the rural poor to develop skilss required to interact effectively with the market	No. of rural poor trained	→							×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU			
					Develop specialized farmers markets	No. of markets developed.	→							×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU			
					Support to improve techniques for production, storage, processing and packaging to meet market demands	No. of farmers trained	→							×	×	×	DOFA	MPCU			
					6. Provision of extension services	4. Economic Development	4.2 Agriculture Development	Recruit and post extension officers to all urban and zonal councils	No. of councils with extension officer	→								×	×	×	DOFA

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/SUB-PROGRAMMES OF ACTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY FOR 2018-2021 LINKED TO THE PROGRAMME-BASED BUDGETING

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT														
ADPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome /impact indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To enhance the capacity of society to prevent and manage disasters To improve the livelihood of the poor and vulnerable in rural communities through effective disaster management, social mobilisation and income generation.	Promote public campaigns and sensitisations assisting in post-emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction of efforts Provision of first line response in times of disaster Formation and training of community-based disaster volunteers.	5. Environment and sanitation management	5.1. Disaster prevention and management	Sensitize community members to plant trees to serve as wind breaks	No. of campaigns organised	→	→	→	→	×	×	-	NADMO	MPCU
				Organize public education on the effects of floods in disaster prone communities	No. of disaster prone sites visited	→	→	→	→	×	×	-	NADMO	MPCU
				Organize fora to create awareness on food security to farmers	Number of Volunteer Groups Functioning No. of campaigns organised	→	→	→	→	×	×	-	NADMO	MPCU
				Carry out public education on anti-bush fires on RADFORD FM	No. of campaigns organised	→	→	→	→	×	×	-	NADMO	MPCU, Fire service
				Formation and training of Fire Volunteers on Anti-Fire	No. of volunteer groups functioning	→	→	→	→	×	×	-	NADMO	MPCU, fire service
				Conduct visit to disaster affected location	No. of Disaster victims provided with relief items	→	→	→	→	×	×	-	NADMO	MPCU
				Organize public education on epidemics in our communities		→	→	→	→	×	×	-	MPPO	MIO, Lands commission Central Administration

SOURCE MPCU, 2017.

4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

The MPCUs then developed an Indicative Financial strategy as required over the planned period. The Indicative Financial Plan deals with the means for mobilising and utilising financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. The strategies for funds mobilisation and utilisation

took into consideration the sources of funding such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF), projected central government in-flows such as Departmental Allocations District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), DDF, development partners etc. Much attention was paid on the identification and filling of financial resource gaps and expenditure areas with cost which provided information on the cost of the implementing the MTDP. Table 4.3 below clearly spelled out the needed resources to implement each programme area, the contributions from the various sources and the gaps.

TABLE 4.3: INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY.

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue			
Programme 1. Management & Administration	2,702,286.23	1,945,646.08	540,457.24	-	-	2,486,103.32	216,182.89	Improve upon IGF mobilisation Improve upon service delivery to increase FOAT scores	Develop proposals to solicit for donor support
Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery & management	16,200,000.00	12,150,000.00	162,000.00	3,240,000.00	-	15,552,000.00	648,000.00		
Programme 3. Social Service Delivery	9,084,524.20	7,267,619.36	181,690.48	1,362,678.63	908,452.42	9,720,440.89	181,690.48		Solicit for communal labour
Programme 4. Economic Development	2,423,556.01	1,696,489.21	21,812.00	460,475.64	24,325.56	2,203,102.41	24,325.56		
Programme 5. Environment and sanitation management	1,013,357.33	608,014.39	70,935.01	307,007.19	35,467.50	950,489.08	35,467.50		
TOTAL	29,000,167.76	21,722,122.96	365,502.48	5,370,161.46	968,245.48	28,426,032.38	1,105,666.43		

SOURCE: MPCU, 2017.

4.4 **FINANCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS AT THE ASSEMBLY LEVEL**

There are financial control mechanisms in place to ensure that funds are used for the purpose intended for and an implementing department, Unit or Agency would have to strictly comply with these before funds would be released for activities implementation. These are as follows:

1. A request in the form of a Memorandum of understanding is submitted to the MCE through the MCD.
2. When approval is given, it is forwarded to the Budget Unit for a warrant. This is to ensure that the said activity has a provision in the Composite budget.
3. Then the request is pre-audited to ensure that it forms to financial Management principles
4. Checks are issued to implementing department, unit or agency or directly to a contractor if a contract is at hand.
5. Payment vouchers a acquitted with receipts
6. Accounts statements are examined monthly by the Finance and Administration Sub-committee
7. External audit is carried out quarterly by the Ghana Audit service to examine expenditures
8. Findings are forwarded to the Audit implementation committee which ensure that Assembly Department Units and Agencies implement Audit recommendations.

CHAPTER FIVE
ANNUALISED ACTION PLANS FROM 2018 TO 2021

2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

2018 AAP FOR CENTRAM ADMINISTRATION

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1: Management Administration Sub-Programme 1.1 General Administration	Repairs, maintenance and insurance of official vehicles	-	10 vehicles	No. of vehicles repaired	√	√	√	√	-	120100	-	Transport officer	Central Administration
	Service Conferences, Seminars, Workshops	-	100	No. of seminars attended	√	√	√	√	280,733	15000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Payment for Running Cost of official vehicle	-	100	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	80000	25000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Procure logistics and office consumables for office use	-	-	No. of items received	√	√	√	√	150000	45000	-	Store Keeper	Central Administration
	Repairs and maintenance of office equipment	-	-	No. of equipment repaired	√	√	√	√	20000	15000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Service official travel of DA staff and other Hon. Assembly Members	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	20000	5000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Development and management of website	-	1 web site	No. updates made	√	√	√	√	15000	2000	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Provision for the payment of utility services	-	14 pre-paid meters	No. of credit purchased	√	√	√	√	200500	5000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Cleaning office and residency	-	-	No. of items purchased	√	√	√	√	5000	2000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Conduct Quarterly audit of Councils	-	-	No. councils visited	√	√	√	√	2000	-	-	MIA	Central Administration
	Donations and Contributions	-	-	No. of donations made	√	√	√	√	30000	-	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Hon. MP support for programmes/operations	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	MP	Central Administration
	Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	Items received	√	√	√	√	10000	2000	-	DCD	Central Administration
	Procure official vehicle	-	-	No. of vehicles procured	√	√	√	√	120000	-	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Procurement of 5no. Motorbikes for Central Administration	-	12	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	35000	5000	-	MCD	Central Administration
Hon. MP support for Community Initiated Projects	-	-	No. of projects supported	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MP	Central Administration	

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1.2 Finance and Revenue mobilisation	Undertake valuation of properties to boost Internal Revenue	Tumu, wellembele	-	No. of properties valued	√	√	√	√	-	15000	-	MBA	Central Administration
	Procure logistics for Councils Revenue Mobilization	-	-	Value of Items received	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	DPO	Central Administration
	Procure value books	-	-	No. of books procured	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	DPO	Central Administration
	Updating of Revenue Data Base	All sub-structures		No. of report produced	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	MBA	Central Administration
	Procure 1no. Motor Bike as an award for best performing Area Council		1	No. of bike procured	√	√	√	√	-	5000	-	DPO	Central Administration
1.3 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitoring of Assembly Projects and Programmes	All sub-structures		No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	5000	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Service Planning and Budgeting Processes	-	-	No. of AApps and Budgets produced	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Hold Fee-Fixing Consultation with Rate Payers	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Organize Mid-Year and Annual performance review	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Contribution to RCC Strategic Projects and Programmes	-	-	Amount disbursed	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Conduct Quarterly M&E meetings	All sub-structures	-	No. of M&E reports produced	√	√	√	√	20000	5000		MPCU	Central Administration
	Production of Magazine on all development projects and activities in the district.	-	-	No. of newsletter published	√	√	√	√	2000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
1.4 Legislative Oversight	Organise Sub-committees and General Assembly meetings	-	-	No. of sub-committees meetings held	√	√	√	√	50000	20000	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Organize monthly F&A Sub-committee meetings	-	-	No. of meeting held	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	-	MFO	Central Administration
	Provide for Presiding Member's monthly allowance	-	-	No. of months paid	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Radio Discussion on Major Issues & day-to-day Media Briefs	-	-	No. of media engagements	√	√	√	√	10000	2000	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Provide for NALAG Dues & Diaries	-	-	Amount released	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MFO	Central Administration

Commented [PP1]:

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Procure Motor Bikes for Hon. Assembly Members	-	-	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	DPO	Central Administration
1.5 Human Resource Management	Organize Staff capacity building training	-	-	No. of training organised	√	√	√	√	12000	2000	-	HR	Central Administration
	Organize staff Durbar	-	-	No. of durbars organised	√	√	√	√	8000	-	-	HR	Central Administration
	Update HRMIS	-	-	No. of reports on Update	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	HR	Central Administration
	Prepare capacity building plan	-	-	No. of plans generated	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	HR	Central Administration
	Procurement of Rechargeable public addressing system, Epson projector 3200, 2No.Lumens HP Pavilion and 1No. UPS	-	-	Items supplied	√	√	√	√	-	-	24000		
	Sub-Total								1,445,233	351100	24000		
	Total								2,000,333				

2018 AAP FOR INFORMATON SERVICE DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1: Management Administration	Organization of Town Hall Meetings.	All sub-structures	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	36,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Expansion of Town Hall Meeting to four (4) Zonal Councils in the Municipality.	Tumu	-	No. of streets named	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
2.7 Social Accountability	Situational monitoring and feeding back on gov'ts policies, projects and activities in the Municipality.	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	2018 Budget and Financial Statement Education	Tumu	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	3,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Radio Discussion on Major Issues & day-to-day Media Briefs	-	-	No. received	√	√	√	√	6,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Repair and maintenance of office equipment								3,000	-	-		
	TOTAL								79,000				

2018 AAP FOR PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery and management 2.1 Physical and spatial planning	Organize public education with stakeholders on zoning and permit regulation	All sub-structures	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	5000	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
	Undertake street naming and property addressing	Tumu	-	No. of streets named	√	√	√	√	20000	10000	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
	Procure office stationery and logistics	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	3000	-	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
	Sensitise traditional authorities and land owners on local land plans	Tumu	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	MPPO	MIO, Lands commission Central Administration
	Procure field equipment and logistics	-	-	No. received	√	√	√	√	9000	-	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
	Procure two number motor bikes	-	3 bikes	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	14000	-	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
	Procure 2 No. digital cameras	-	-	No. cameras procured	√	√	√	√	1000	-	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Procure Office Furniture	-	-	No. of furnishing received	√	√	√	√	5000	1000	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
	Conduct property numbering	Tumu	0	No. of property addressed	√	√	√	√	40000	20000	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
	Sub-total									92000	39000	-	
Total										131000			

2018 AAP FOR MUNICIPAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery and management	Organise fora to identify and promote the adaptation and use of alternative energy sources in rural areas	All sub-structures	-	No. of sources adopted and are in use	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Organise fora to identify and promote the adaptation and use of renewable energy sources in rural areas	All sub-structures	-	No. of renewable sources in use	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
2.2 Infrastructure Development	Expand the community ICT infrastructure and services in rural areas	Challu	-	ICT usage in rural areas	√	√	√	√	450000			MWD	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 7no. feeder roads	-Sentie-Jijen -Sakalo -Bechemboi to Kroboi - Nabugubelle –Yigantu -Kunchogu-Wuru	-	Spatial plans updated in rural areas	√	√	√	√	970000			MWD	MPCU
	Opening up of 8No. roads within Tumu township	-Daily market -Bolga rd -Bolga rd - Kassana rd -Fraga station - Pulima rd -VRA Office -cotton com -Habunga hotel - Kassana rd - Kansec entries - Tanni Bar Wa rd - Ahymadia JSS Stadium - high tension	-	No. of roads opened	√	√	√	√	120000	-	-	MPCU	Urban Roads
	Rehabilitate 3 no. school blocks in rural areas	Kunchogu, Gwosi Lower & Bugubelle	-	Rehabilitation completed	√	√	√	√	90000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Construction of 3No. KG blocks	Kuroboi, Yigantu & Bichemboi	-	School block completed					800000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Construction and furnishing of 3No. 3-Unit classroom blocks	Challu, Kowie and Kassana	-	School block completed	√	√	√	√	-	-	600000	MWE	Central Administration
	Supply if 500 dual desk	All sub-structures	-	No. quarters rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MPO	MWD
	Rehabilitation of 3no. nurse's quarters	Wellembele	-	No. of quarters completed	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Fencing of director of health services residents	Tumu	-	Fence completed	√	√	√	-	35000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Construction and furnishing of doctors bungalow at Wellembele phase I	Wellembele	-	Bungalow completed	√	√	√	√	350000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
Construction of walk-ways to children ward	Tumu	-	Walk way complied	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MWE	MPCU	

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Support to complete self-initiated delivery room	Nwamduono CHPS	-	Room completed	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Completion and furnishing of CHPS compound	Sakalu	-	CHPS completed	√	√	√	√	100000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Extension of electricity to 20no. communities	Kwapun, Tanla, Yigantu, Nitalu, Katinia, Sumboru, Dolibizon Wuru, Kunsolo Tanviele Duu, Komo, Bawiesibelle, Kalasi	-	No. of communities connected	√	√	√	√		-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Maintenance and extension of street lights	Tumu and others	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	80000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Supply of 100 pieces of LT poles	Tumu	-	No. of poles supplied	√	√	√	√	120000	-	-	DPO	MPCU
	Construction of 5no. 10-unit water closet toilet facility	Wellembelle SHS, Kansec, Tumu SHST, TUCE & Community centre- Tumu	-	5 OD institutions converted to ODF	√	√	√	-	900,000	-	MPCT	MEHO	Special Dev Fund
	Acquisition of 2no. final disposal sites	Tumu	-	No. of site acquired	√	√	√	√	15000			MEHO	Central Administration
	Construction of 1 No. STWSS	Nwanduoni	-	No. of STWSS constructed	√	√	√	√	-	-	900000	MWST	CWSA
	Drilling, testing and construction of 10No. boreholes	List attached	-	Boreholes completed	√	√	√	√	-	-	154,777.00	MWST	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 3no.Dam	Tumu, Wellebele and Sakai	-	Dam rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	1400000	MWE	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of dugout	Chinchang, Dolibizon Sumboro, Dimajan	-	Dugouts rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	900000	MWE	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 3no. ware houses	Banu, Nabulo and Sakai	-	Ware houses rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	300000	MWE	MPCU
	Renovation of Environmental Health officer's quarters	Tumu	-	Quarter rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	54000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of BNI Officer's quarters	Tumu	-	Quarter rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	60000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Renovation of MASLOC office	Tumu	-	Office renovated	√	√	√	√	30000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Construction of MWD Office	Tumu	-	Office block completed	√	√	√	√	250000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Sub-Total								4,089,000	-	4,754,777		
	Total								7,100,799.01				

2018 AAP FOR DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
5. Environment and sanitation management 45.1. Disaster prevention and management	Provide contingency fund for NADMO to implement its activities	District-wide	-	No. of Disasters/ victims supported with relief items	-	√	√	√	20,000			NADMO	MA
	Sensitized community members to plant trees to serve as wind break	All sub-structures	-	No. of communities sensitised	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	NADMO	EPA,MA
	Public Education on the effect of floods in our communities	Communities along Sissili River	-		-	√	-	-	12,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Awareness creation on food security to farmers	All sub-structures	-	No. of campaigns organised	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Formation and training of Fire Volunteers on Anti-Fire	All sub-structures	-	No. of groups functioning	-	-	√	√	5,000	-	-	NADMO	MA, Fire service
	Conduct visit to disaster affected location	Affected areas	-	No. of Disaster victims supported	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Public education on epidemics and effects in our communities	District Wide	-	No. of volunteer groups functioning	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	NADMO	Health, MA
	Sub-total								97,000	-	-		
	Total								97,000				

2018 AAP FOR GHANA FIRE SERVICE

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
5. Environment and sanitation management	Quarterly meetings with traditional rulers on wild/BUSH fires.	Tumu	-	Report Available	√	√	√	√	3,000			NADMO	MA
	Sensitise the public on fire safety measures at home	Tumu	-	No. of people sensitised	√	√	-	-		10,000	-	NADMO	EPA,MA
45.1. Disaster prevention and management	Sub-total								3,000	10,000	-		
	Total									13,000			

2018 AAP FOR EDUCATION

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery 3.1 Education and youth development	Support to 10 no. brilliant but needy students	All circuits	-	No. of students supported	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Provide for my "First Day at school!"	All circuits	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Provide for the organization of Sports, Culture and other Youth Development programmes	-	-	No. of reports available	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Feeding of BECE candidates	-	-	No. of candidates and % passed	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Facilitate the provision of 12,000 text books on all core subjects	All circuits	-	No. of books supplied	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Training for beginning teachers	All circuits	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Support for independence day activities	-	-	Office completed	√	√	√	√	9000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Carry out enrolment drive campaigns in basic schools	All circuits	-	GER, NER & GPI	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Conduct regular monitoring and supervision	All circuits	-	% of school monitored annually or Teachers attendance rate	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Organise capacity building trainings to Improved educational planning and supervision	All circuits	-	% of staff trained	√	√	√	√	25000	-	-	GES	MPCU
Provision for school feeding programme	All circuits	-	No. of days / no. of students fed	√	√	√	√	800000	-	-	GES	MPCU	

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Supply of 10,000 free school uniform	All circuits	-	No. of Uniforms distributed	√	√	√	√	160000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Hold quarterly MEOC meetings	Tumu	-	No. of meeting held with reports	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Conduct Monitoring and supervision	All circuits	-	No. of monitoring done	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Sub-Total								1,134,000	-	-		
	Total								1,134,000.00				

2018 AAP FOR HEALTH

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Conduct routine activities to improve the nutritional status of children under 5	Sub- structure level	-	Prevalence of under-weight, stunting among children <5 in %	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct biannual nutrition surveillance	Sub- structure level	-		√	√	√	√		-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize inservice trainings for staff	Sub- structure level	-	No. of staff trained	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize quarterly monitoring and supervision to all facilities	Sub- structure level	-	No. of facilities visited	√	√	√	√	115,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize annual staff durbars to award hard working staffs	Sub- structure level	-	No. of staff awarded	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize stakeholders engagement for annual review conference	Sub- structure level	-	Data entered into DHIMS 2	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	15,000	MHMT	MPCU
	To provide support for credit to enhance data quality in DHIMS2	Kunchogu and Nabulo sub	-	No of tri-cycles distributed	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	20,000	MHMT	MPCU
	Supply customized tricycles for emergencies and post midwives to hard to reach areas	Othe sub	-	No of subs with tri-cycles distributed	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitize communities on family planning and provide the services to all interested members.	Sub-structure level	-	FP acceptor rate improved	√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitize pregnant women on the importance of skill delivery and related services	Sub-structure level	-	% change in Skilled delivery and	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Carry out counselling session for pregnant women on care during and after delivery	Sub-structure level		% of ANC services / Post-natal care coverage					-	-	30000		
	Scale up EPI services, disease surveillance & respond to epidemics & outbreaks	Sub-structure level	-	% of FP Coverage	√	√	√	√	-	6,500	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitization and screening of the population for HIV/AIDS.	Tumu	-	Communities sensitized and screened for HIV/AIDS	√	√	√	√	-	1,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sub-Total								254,000	52,500	65,000		
	Total									371,500			

2018 AAP FOR MUTUAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/NHIS	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Conduct the registration of new and renewal of members	Tumu, Wellembele Sakai Nabulo Kunchogu	41,461	No. of newly registered clients	√	√	√	√	-	4,920.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
3.2 Health Delivery	Organize special registration exercise every quarter	Nabugubelle, Sakai Wellembele Nabulo	4		√	√	√	√	-	19,680.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize registration and renewal of students/pupils from SHS, JHS and Primary Schools	Tumu Wellembele Sakai Nabulo Kunchogu	14,639	No. of renewals done	√	√	√	√	-	4,545.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize registration and renewal of the poor and vulnerable such as LEAP beneficiaries, indigents, orphanages, psychiatric institutions.	Tumu Wellembele Saka, Nabulo Kunchogu	13,208		√	√	√	√	-	4,675.00	-	NHIS	SEMA

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/NHIS	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize special registration exercise targeted at premium paying groups (informal sector)	Challu,Bugubelle Nmanduanu Nabugubelle,Nabulo	5		√	√	√	√	-	4,340.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Conduct verification exercises in all registration zones to ensure premium collected are properly accounted for	Tumu Wellembele SakaiNabulo Kunchogu	20		√	√	√	√	-	2,560.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake financial monitoring across all registration zones to ensure compliance to financial regulations and internal controls	Tumu, Wellembele SakaiNabulo Kunchogu	20	No. of zones visited and reports available	√	√	√	√	-	2,350.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake monitoring and support visits to provider sites	All health facilities in the municipality	-	All the 65 credited facilities	√	√	√	√	-	3,072.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize performance review meetings with service providers quarterly.	Tumu	4	No. of reviews organised					-	4,800.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake post credentialing monitoring in at least 15 provider sites per quarter	All health facilities in the municipality		All the 65 credited facilities					-	2,928.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize 2 Stakeholders' engagements with both internal and external stakeholders by end of 2018	Tumu	2	No. of fora held 4					-	7,543.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Conduct 4 media engagement to inform the public on policies and programmes in the municipality by end of 2018	Tumu	4						-	3,500.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
		Sub-total							-	64,13.00	-		
		Total								64,913.00			

2018 AAP FOR MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Organize stakeholder forums to develop sanitation bye-laws	All Sub-structures	-	No. of people prosecuted	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
3.2 Health Delivery	Train 2 environmental health officers as sanitary prosecutors	-	0	No. of prosecutors trained	√	√	√	√		-	-	MEHU	MPCU,

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Carry out CLTs in 64 communities	All Sub-structures	-	No. of communities declared ODF status	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	500000	MEHU	MPCU,
	Conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion education	All Sub-structures	-	No. of H/Hs practicing safe disposal waste	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Promote HHLs construction to ensure that all H/Hs have latrines	Tumu	-	No. of H/Hs with Latrines	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	15,000	MEHU	MPCU,
	Organise refresher training for latrine artisans and re-introduce them to H/Hs.	Tumu	-		√	√	√	√	26,000	-	20,000	MEHU	MPCU,
	Train food handlers on food hygiene and safety	Tumu	-	No. of vendors medically screened	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Conduct medical screening for food vendors				√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Undertake water quality sampling and testing in 25 communities	All Sub-structures	-	No. of good sources compiled	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Sub-Total								119,000	45,000	535000		
	Total									699,000			

2018 AAP FOR DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery 3.3 Social welfare and community development	Quarterly disbursement of LEAP Funds.	All Sub-structures	19 Communities are currently benefiting	No. of beneficiary households	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU, GDO
	Expand LEAP coverage to cover all area communities..				√	√	√	√		-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitization of selected communities on LEAP				√	√	√	√	5,000	-	500000	MHMT	MPCU
	Monitor implementation of LEAP	19 Communities		No. of monitoring conducted	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Carry out a radio talk show to create awareness on the Disability fund	-	-	No. of PWDs supported	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	15,000	DSWCD	MPCU
	Disbursement of disability funds	Approved applications	-		√	√	√	√	6,000	-	20,000	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize training on financial management disability fund beneficiaries.	All Sub-structures	-	No. of PWDs beneficiaries trained No. of vulnerable protected	√	√	√	√	8,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Provide personal welfare services for other vulnerable groups like women and children				√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-		
	Carry out quarterly monitoring of day care operations	All Sub-structures	-	No. of day care visited	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Provide welfare services to all families	All Sub-structures		No. of beneficiary families	√	√	√	√	2,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Formation and training of 20 groups in group dynamics, income generating and entrepreneurial skills	All Sub-structures		No. of groups formed	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Organize durbar in 10 communities on domestic violence and some harmful cultural practices	All Sub-structures		No. of durbars held	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Sensitise 20 no. communities on self-help projects development and implementation	All Sub-structures		No of communities trained	√	√	√	√	11000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
			Sub-total						106,000	45,000	535000		
		Total							686,000				

2018 AAP FOR BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE -BAC

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development 4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Counterpart funds for BAC	Tumu	-		√	√	√	√	-	20,000		DA	REP
	Training of 25 groups in Beads/Sandals Making	Tumu	-	No. of groups Trained	-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	GHABA
	Technological Improvement Training in Leader Works	Tumu	-		-	-	-	√	-	-	3,500	BAC	GHABA
	Technological Improvement Training in Sheanut Process	Wellembele	-		-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	Sunta Nunta
	Tech. Improv't Training in poultry	Bugubelle	-		-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	
	Tech. improv't Training in Sheanut Processing	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	GDO
	Tech. Improv't Training in fashion and design	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in Financial Management	Tumu	-	No of artisans trained	-	√	-	-	-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in Records keeping	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in 3Ps	Bugubelle	-				√		-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Business Counseling & Clients' Monitoring		-	No of MSEs Counseled	√	√	√	√	-	-	4,000	BAC	DOFA
	Rural Enterprises development Fund		-	40 Youth Trained	√	√	√	√	-	-	20,000	Wenchi Farm Inst	BAC
	10 no. MSE's supported with Matching Grant Fund		-				√	√	-	-	300,000	BAC	SRB
	Leadership Skills Dev't & Group Dynamics Training	All sub-structures	-	No. of MSEs supported	√		√		-	-	50,000	SRB	BAC
	Organise quarterly meetings for MSE Dev't Sub-C'ttee Meeting	Tumu	-	No. of Busin trained		√		√	-	-	5,000	LBAs	
Stakeholders Forum	Tumu	14 of Meetings Held	No of Meetings Held	√	√	√	√	-	4,000		BAC		
	Sub-total								-	24,000	407,500		
	Total									431,500			

2018 AAP FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AUTHORITY

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development	Train 100 no. Youth in dress making	All 64 Communities	-	No. of youth employed under each module	√	√	√	√	120,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in aluminium fabrication				√	√	√	√	80,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 100 no. Youth in hair dressing				√	√	√	√	119,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in plumbing				√	√	√	√	65,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 100 no. youth in tiling				√	√	√	√	120,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in building and masonry				√	√	√	√	80,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development		Sub-total											
		Total						584,000	-	-			
								584,000					

2018 AAP FOR DEPARTMENT FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development	Monitor the supply of farms inputs to farmers	Municipality Wide	-	No. of farmers covered and inputs distributed	-	√	√	√	30,000			DoFA	MA
	Expand programme on fertilizer and seed subsidies /Block farms to cover more farmers	Municipality Wide	-	No. of beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	20,000			DoFA	MA
4.2 Agriculture Development	DA's support for the celebration of farmers day	Municipality Wide	-	Celebration organized				√	-	15,000		DoFA	NGOs
	Training of agricultural extension agents for capacity enhancement.	Tumu	-	Training reports submitted	√	√	√	√	30,000			DoFA	MA
	Support for DOFA to participate in regional meeting	-	-	No. of reports available	√	√	√	√	10,000			DoFA	MA
	Training of farmers on appropriate farming practices	Municipality Wide	-	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	25,000			DoFA	MA
	Collate data on reservoirs	Municipality Wide	-	No. of reservoirs collated.	√	√	√	√	5,000			DoFA	MA
	Conduct market survey on cold stores and smoked fish	Municipality Wide	-	No. of reservoirs collated.	√	√	√	√	2,000			DoFA	NGOs
	Sub-total									15,000			
	Total									122,000			

2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

2019 AAP FOR CENTRAM ADMINISTRATION

<u>ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS</u>													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1: Management Administration	Repairs, maintenance and insurance of official vehicles	-	10 vehicles	No. of vehicles repaired	√	√	√	√	-	120100	-	Transport officer	Central Administration
	Service Conferences, Seminars, Workshops	-	100	No. of seminars attended	√	√	√	√	280,733	15000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
Sub-Programme 1.1 General Administration	Payment for Running Cost of official vehicle	-	100	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	80000	25000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Procure logistics and office consumables for office use	-	-	No. of items received	√	√	√	√	150000	45000	-	Store Keeper	Central Administration
	Repairs and maintenance of office equipment	-	-	No. of equipment repaired	√	√	√	√	20000	15000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Service official travel of DA staff and other Hon. Assembly Members	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	20000	5000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Development and management of website	-	1 web site	No. updates made	√	√	√	√	15000	2000	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Provision for the payment of utility services	-	14 pre-paid meters	No. of credit purchased	√	√	√	√	200500	5000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Cleaning office and residency	-	-	No. of items purchased	√	√	√	√	5000	2000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Conduct Quarterly audit of Councils	-	-	No. councils visited	√	√	√	√	2000	-	-	MIA	Central Administration
	Donations and Contributions	-	-	No. of donations made	√	√	√	√	30000	-	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Hon. MP support for programmes/operations	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	MP	Central Administration
	Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	Items received	√	√	√	√	10000	2000	-	DCD	Central Administration
	Procure official vehicle	-	-	No. of vehicles procured	√	√	√	√	120000	-	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Procurement of 5no. Motorbikes for Central Administration	-	12	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	35000	5000	-	MCD	Central Administration
Hon. MP support for Community Initiated Projects	-	-	No. of projects supported	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MP	Central Administration	
1.2 Finance and Revenue mobilisation	Undertake valuation of properties to boost Internal Revenue	Tumu, wellembele	-	No. of properties valued	√	√	√	√	-	15000	-	MBA	Central Administration
	Procure logistics for Councils Revenue Mobilization	-	-	Value of Items received	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	DPO	Central Administration

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Procure value books	-	-	No. of books procured	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	DPO	Central Administration
	Updating of Revenue Data Base	All sub-structures		No. of report produced	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	MBA	Central Administration
	Procure 1no. Motor Bike as an award for best performing Area Council		1	No. of bike procured	√	√	√	√	-	5000	-	DPO	Central Administration
1.3 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitoring of Assembly Projects and Programmes	All sub-structures		No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	5000	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Service Planning and Budgeting Processes	-	-	No. of AAs and Budgets produced	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Hold Fee-Fixing Consultation with Rate Payers	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Organize Mid-Year and Annual performance review	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Contribution to RCC Strategic Projects and Programmes	-	-	Amount disbursed	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Conduct Quarterly M&E meetings	All sub-structures	-	No. of M&E reports produced	√	√	√	√	20000	5000		MPCU	Central Administration
	Production of Magazine on all development projects and activities in the district.	-	-	No. of newsletter published	√	√	√	√	2000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
						√	√	√	√	50000	20000	-	MCD
1.4 Legislative Oversight	Organise Sub-committees and General Assembly meetings	-	-	No. of sub-committees meetings held	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	-	MFO	Central Administration
	Organize monthly F&A Sub-committee meetings	-	-	No. of meeting held	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Provide for Presiding Member's monthly allowance	-	-	No. of months paid	√	√	√	√					
	Radio Discussion on Major Issues & day-to-day Media Briefs	-	-	No. of media engagements	√	√	√	√	10000	2000	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Provide for NALAG Dues & Diaries	-	-	Amount released	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MFO	Central Administration
	Procure Motor Bikes for Hon. Assembly Members	-	-	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	DPO	Central Administration
						√	√	√	√	12000	2000	-	HR
1.5 Human Resource Management	Organize Staff capacity building training	-	-	No. of training organised	√	√	√	√	8000	-	-	HR	Central Administration
	Organize staff Durbar	-	-	No. of durbars organised	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	HR	Central Administration
	Update HRMIS	-	-	No. of reports on Update	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	HR	Central Administration
	Prepare capacity building plan	-	-	No. of plans generated	√	√	√	√					

Commented [PP2]:

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Procurement of Rechargeable public addressing system, Epson projector 3200, 2No.Lumens HP Pavilion and 1No. UPS	-	-	Items supplied	√	√	√	√	-	-	24000		
	Sub-Total								1,445,233	351100	24000		
	Total								2,000,333				

2019 AAP AAP FOR INFORMATON SERVICE DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1: Management Administration 2.7 Social Accountability	Organization of Town Hall Meetings.	All sub-structures	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	36,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Expansion of Town Hall Meeting to four (4) Zonal Councils in the Municipality.	Tumu	-	No. of streets named	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Situational monitoring and feeding back on gov'ts policies, projects and activities in the Municipality.	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	2018 Budget and Financial Statement Education	Tumu		No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	3,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Radio Discussion on Major Issues & day-to-day Media Briefs	-	-	No. received	√	√	√	√	6,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Repair and maintenance of office equipment								3,000	-	-		
	TOTAL									79,000			

2019 AAP FOR PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery and management 2.1 Physical and spatial planning	Organize public education with stakeholders on zoning and permit regulation	All sub-structures	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	5000	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
	Undertake street naming and property addressing	Tumu	-	No. of streets named	√	√	√	√	20000	10000	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
	Procure office stationery and logistics	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	3000	-	-	DPO	MPPO. Central Administration
	Sensitise traditional authorities and land owners on local land plans	Tumu		No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	MPPO	MIO, Lands commission Central Administration
	Procure field equipment and logistics	-	-	No. received	√	√	√	√	9000	-	-	DPO	MPPO. Central Administration
	Procure two number motor bikes	-	3 bikes	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	14000	-	-	DPO	MPPO. Central Administration
	Procure 2 No. digital cameras	-	-	No. cameras procured	√	√	√	√	1000	-	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Procure Office Furniture	-	-	No. of furnishing received	√	√	√	√	5000	1000	-	DPO	MPPO. Central Administration
	Conduct property numbering	Tumu	0	No. of property addressed	√	√	√	√	40000	20000		MPPO	MBA, MFO
	Sub-total									92000	39000	-	
Total										131000			

2019 AAP FOR MUNICIPAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery and management	Promote the adaptation and use of alternative energy sources in rural areas	All sub-structures	-	No. of sources adopted and are in use	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Promote the adaptation and use of renewable energy sources in rural areas	All sub-structures	-	No. of renewable sources in use	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
2..2 Infrastructure Development	Expand the community ICT infrastructure and services in rural areas	Nabulo	-	ICT usage in rural areas	√	√	√	√	450000			MWD	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 7no. feeder roads	-Bujan-Challu -Banu-Sumboru -Wallembelle-Santijan .Nabugubelle- Pieng Dolibizon-Yigantu	-	Spatial plans updated in rural areas	√	√	√	√	970000			MWD	MPCU
	Opening up of 10No. roads within Tumu township	- Stadium - Belin-City hotel JB Kanton rd - Sillibelle rd JB Kanton rd – Leo rd GES within Dimbewuo resid, Tutridep - Industrial valley	-	No. of roads opened	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	MPCU	Urban Roads
	Supply of furniture; Mono desk 309 Duel desk 424 & Hexagonal table 72 with 423 chairs for KGs	Whole Municipality	-	No. of furniture supplied	√	√	√	√	120000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Construction and furnishing of GES office Annex	Tumu	-	Office completed					350000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Construction and furnishing of 3No. 3-Unit classroom blocks	Tumu-Girls Model, Jijen & Nanchalla	-	School block completed	√	√	√	√	-	-	600000	MWE	Central Administration
	Supply of text books - Math. 6,000 (All levels) - English 7,000 (All levels) - Science 5,000 (All levels)	All sub-structures	-	No. quarters rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	MPO	MWD
	Construction & furnishing of a modern hospital	Tumu	-	% of work completed	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Upgrade Bugubelle facility to a Health Centre/ Clinic	Bugubelle	-	Fence completed	√	√	√	-	35000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Construction and furnishing of doctors bungalow at Wellembele phase I	Wellembele	-	Bungalow completed	√	√	√	√	350000	-	-	MWE	MPCU

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Upgrade Nabulo Health Centre to Polyclinic	Nabulo	-	No. of facilities upgraded	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Upgrade Kulfuo Health Centre to Polyclinic	Kulfuo	-		√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Completion and furnishing of CHPS compound	Sakalu	-	CHPS completed	√	√	√	√	100000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Extension of electricity to 20no. communities	Dimbewuo, Nahadakui, Wahabu Dinduarijan, Kwapun, Tanla, Yigantu, Nitalu, Katinia, Sumboru, Dolibizon Wuru, Kunsolo Tanviele Duu, Komo, Bawiesibelle, Kalaxi Gbenebisi and Santijan	-	No. of communities connected	√	√	√	√		-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Maintenance and extension of street lights	Tumu and others	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	80000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Supply of 100 pieces of LT poles	-	-		√	√	√	√	120000	-	-		
	Construction of animal pond to carp strain animal within Tumu Township.	Tumu	-	Pond completed	√	√	√	√	60000			MEHO	MWST
	Acquisition of 2no. final disposal sites	Tumu	-	No. of site acquired	√	√	√	√	15000			MEHO	Central Administration
	Rehabilitation of 2no. STWSS	Tumu and Sakai	-	No. of STWSS rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	--	500000	MWST	CWSA
	Construction of 1 No. STWSS	Challu	-	No. of STWSS constructed	√	√	√	√	-	-	900000	MWST	CWSA
	Construction and mounting of a 1000 capacity tank	GNFS Tumu	-	Tank mounte	√	√	√	√	30000	-	-	MWST	MPCU
	Drilling, testing and construction of 10No. boreholes	Bawesible, Fatchuboi, Kapoungang, Pido, Pina, Kong Bullulo, Bakwala, Naadukui, Chinchang CHPS, United Primary	-	Boreholes completed	√	√	√	√	-	-	154,777.00	MWST	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 3no. Dam	Tumu, Wellembele and Sakai	-	Dam rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	1400000	MWE	MPCU
	C Rehabilitation of dugout	Katinia, Kasanapuori, Navariwie & Nanchala	-	Dugouts rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	900000	MWE	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 3no. ware houses	Banu, Nabulo and Sakai	-	Ware houses rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	300000	MWE	MPCU

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Completion of car park	Municipal Assembly	-	Park completed	√	√	√	√	-	-	55,000	MWE	MPCU
	Refurbishment of the Assembly hall	Municipal Assembly	-	Hall Refurbished	√	√	√	√	-	-	125,000	MWE	MPCU
	Construction of MCE's new Bungalow (Phase I)	Tumu	-	Hall Refurbished	√	√	√	√	-	-	200,000	MWE	MPCU
	Sub-Total								4,089,000	-	4,754,777		
	Total										8,643,777		

2019 AAP FOR DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
5. Environment and sanitation management 45.1. Disaster prevention and management	Provide contingency fund for NADMO to implement its activities	District-wide	-	No. of Disasters/ victims supported with relief items	-	√	√	√	20,000			NADMO	MA
	Sensitized community members to plant trees to serve as wind break	All sub-structures	-	No. of communities sensitised	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	NADMO	EPA,MA
	Public Education on the effect of floods in our communities	Communities along Sissili River	-		-	√	-	-	12,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Awareness creation on food security to farmers	All sub-structures	-	No. of campaigns organised	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Formation and training of Fire Volunteers on Anti-Fire	All sub-structures	-	No. of groups functioning	-	-	√	√	5,000	-	-	NADMO	MA, Fire service
	Conduct visit to disaster affected location	Affected areas	-	No. of Disaster victims supported	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Public education on epidemics and effects in our communities	District Wide	-	No. of volunteer groups functioning	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	NADMO	Health, MA
	Sub-total								97,000	-	-		
	Total										97,000		

2019 AAP FOR GHANA FIRE SERVICE

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
5. Environment and sanitation management	Quarterly meetings with traditional rulers on wild/BUSH fires.	Tumu	-	Report Available	√	√	√	√	3,000			NADMO	MA
	Develop a draft bushfire bye-laws for gazetting	Tumu	-	Bye-law drafted	√	√	-	-		2,000	-	NADMO	EPA,MA
45.1. Disaster prevention and management	Sub-total								3,000	2,000	-		
	Total									5,000			

2019 AAP FOR EDUCATION

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Support to 10 no. brilliant but needy students	All circuits	-	No. of students supported	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
3.1 Education and youth development	Provide for my "First Day at school!"	All circuits	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Provide for the organization of Sports, Culture and other Youth Development programmes	-	-	No. of reports available	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Feeding of BECE candidates	-	-	No. of candidates and % passed	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Facilitate the provision of 12,000 text books on all core subjects	All circuits	-	No. of books supplied	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Training for beginning teachers	All circuits	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Support for independence day activities	-	-	Office completed	√	√	√	√	9000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Carry out enrolment drive campaigns in basic schools	All circuits	-	GER, NER & GPI	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Conduct regular monitoring and supervision	All circuits	-	% of school monitored annually or Teachers attendance rate	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Organise capacity building trainings to Improved educational planning and supervision	All circuits	-	% of staff trained	√	√	√	√	25000	-	-	GES	MPCU

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Provision for school feeding programme	All circuits	-	No. of days / no. of students fed	√	√	√	√	800000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Supply of 10,000 free school uniform	All circuits	-	No. of Uniforms distributed	√	√	√	√	160000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Hold quarterly MEOC meetings	Tumu	-	No. of meeting held with reports	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Conduct Monitoring and supervision	All circuits	-	No. of monitoring done	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Sub-Total								1,134,000	-	-		
	Total								1,134,000.00				

2019 AAP FOR HEALTH

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Conduct routine activities to improve the nutritional status of children under 5	Sub- structure level	-	Prevalence of under-weight, stunting among children <5 in %	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct biannual nutrition surveillance	Sub- structure level	-		√	√	√	√		-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize inservice trainings for staff	Sub- structure level	-	No. of staff trained	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize quarterly monitoring and supervision to all facilities	Sub- structure level	-	No. of facilities visited	√	√	√	√	115,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize annual staff durbars to award hard working staffs	Sub- structure level	-	No. of staff awarded	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize stakeholders engagement for annual review conference	Sub- structure level	-	Data entered into DHIMS 2	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	15,000	MHMT	MPCU
	To provide support for credit to enhance data quality in DHIMS2	Kunchogu and Nabulo sub	-	No of tri-cycles distributed	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	20,000	MHMT	MPCU
	Supply customized tricycles for emergencies and post midwives to hard to reach areas	Othe sub	-	No of subs with tri-cycles distributed	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
Sensitize communities on family planning and provide the services to all interested members.	Sub-structure level	-	FP acceptor rate improved	√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-	MHMT	MPCU	

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitize pregnant women on the importance of skill delivery and related services	Sub-structure level	-	% change in Skilled delivery and	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Carry out counselling session for pregnant women on care during and after delivery	Sub-structure level		% of ANC services / Post-natal care coverage					-	-	30000		
	Scale up EPI services, disease surveillance & respond to epidemics & outbreaks	Sub-structure level	-	% of FP Coverage	√	√	√	√	-	6,500	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitization and screening of the population for HIV/AIDS.	Tumu	-	Communities sensitized and screened for HIV/AIDS	√	√	√	√	-	1,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sub-Total								254,000	52,500	65,000		
	Total									371,500			

2019 AAP FOR MUTUAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/NHIS	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Conduct the registration of new and renewal of members	Tumu, Wellembele Sakai, Nabulo Kunchogu	41,461	No. of newly registered clients No. of renewals done	√	√	√	√	-	4,920.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
3.2 Health Delivery	Organize special registration exercise every quarter	Nabugubelle, Sakai Wellembele, Nabulo	4		√	√	√	√	-	19,680.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize registration and renewal of students/pupils from SHS, JHS and Primary Schools	Tumu Wellembele Sakai, Nabulo Kunchogu	14,639		√	√	√	√	-	4,545.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize registration and renewal of the poor and vulnerable such as LEAP beneficiaries, indigents, orphanages, psychiatric institutions.	Tumu Wellembele Saka, Nabulo Kunchogu	13,208		√	√	√	√	-	4,675.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize special registration exercise targeted at premium paying groups (informal sector)	Challu, Bugubelle Nmanduanu Nabugubelle, Nabulo	5		√	√	√	√	-	4,340.00	-	NHIS	SEMA

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/NHIS	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Conduct verification exercises in all registration zones to ensure premium collected are properly accounted for	Tumu Wellembele SakaiNabulo Kunchogu	20		√	√	√	√	-	2,560.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake financial monitoring across all registration zones to ensure compliance to financial regulations and internal controls	Tumu, Wellembele SakaiNabulo Kunchogu	20	No. of zones visited and reports available	√	√	√	√	-	2,350.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake monitoring and support visits to provider sites	All health facilities in the municipality	-	All the 65 credited facilities	√	√	√	√	-	3,072.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize performance review meetings with service providers quarterly.	Tumu	4	No. of reviews organised					-	4,800.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake post credentialing monitoring in at least 15 provider sites per quarter	All health facilities in the municipality		All the 65 credited facilities					-	2,928.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize 2 Stakeholders' engagements with both internal and external stakeholders by end of 2018	Tumu	2	No. of fora held 4					-	7,543.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Conduct 4 media engagement to inform the public on policies and programmes in the municipality by end of 2018	Tumu	4						-	3,500.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
		Sub-total							-	64,13.00	-		
		Total								64,913.00			

2019 AAP FOR MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Organize stakeholder forums to develop sanitation bye-laws	All Sub-structures	-	No. of people prosecuted	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
3.2 Health Delivery	Train 2 environmental health officers as sanitary prosecutors	-	0	No. of prosecutors trained	√	√	√	√		-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Carry out CLTs in 20 communities	All Sub-structures	-	No. of communities declared ODF status	√	√	√	√	280,000	-	500000	MEHU	MPCU,

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion education	All Sub-structures	-	No. of H/Hs practicing safe disposal waste	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Promote HHLs construction to ensure that all H/Hs have latrines	Tumu	-	No. of H/Hs with Latrines	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	15,000	MEHU	MPCU,
	Organise refresher training for latrine artisans and re-introduce them to H/Hs.	Tumu	-		√	√	√	√	26,000	-	20,000	MEHU	MPCU,
	Train food handlers on food hygiene and safety	Tumu	-	No. of vendors medically screened	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Conduct medical screening for food vendors				√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Arrest and impound stray animals	Tumu town		All stray animals arrested	-	-	√	-	2,500	-	-	MEHU	MA
	Undertake water quality sampling and testing in 25 communities	All Sub-structures	-	No. of good sources compiled	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Procure sanitary tools	-	-	Tools procured	-	-	-	√	2,000	-	-	MA	MEHU
	Carry out health education and provide health talks	8 Selected schools		Education done	√	√	√	-	9,200	-	-	MEHU	MA
	Sub-Total								119,000	45,000	535000		
	Total									699,000			

2019 AAP FOR DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery 3.3 Social welfare and community development	Quarterly disbursement of LEAP Funds.	All Sub-structures	19 Communities are currently benefiting	No. of beneficiary households	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU, GDO
	Expand LEAP coverage to cover all area communities..				√	√	√	√		-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitization of selected communities on LEAP				√	√	√	√	5,000	-	500000	MHMT	MPCU
	Monitor implementation of LEAP	19 Communities		No. of monitoring conducted	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Carry out a radio talk show to create awareness on the Disability fund	-	-	No. of PWDs supported	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	15,000	DSWCD	MPCU
	Disbursement of disability funds	Approved applications	-		√	√	√	√	6,000	-	20,000	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize training on financial management disability fund beneficiaries.	All Sub-structures	-	No. of PWDs beneficiaries trained	√	√	√	√	8,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Provide personal welfare services for other vulnerable groups like women and children			No. of vulnerable protected	√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-		
	Carry out quarterly monitoring of day care operations	All Sub-structures	-	No. of day care visited	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Provide welfare services to all families	All Sub-structures		No. of beneficiary families	√	√	√	√	2,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Formation and training of 20 groups in group dynamics, income generating and entrepreneurial skills	All Sub-structures		No. of groups formed	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Organize durbar in 10 communities on domestic violence and some harmful cultural practices	All Sub-structures		No. of durbars held	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Sensitise 20 no. communities on self-help projects development and implementation	All Sub-structures		No of communities trained	√	√	√	√	11000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Sub-total								106,000	45,000	535000		
	Total									686,000			

2019 AAP FOR BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE -BAC

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development 4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Counterpart funds for BAC	Tumu	-		√	√	√	√	-	20,000		DA	REP
	Training of 25 groups in Beads/Sandals Making	Tumu	-	No. of groups Trained	-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	GHABA
	Technological Improvement Training in Leader Works	Tumu	-		-	-	-	√	-	-	3,500	BAC	GHABA
	Technological Improvement Training in Sheanut Process	Wellembele	-		-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	Sunta Nunta
	Tech. Improv't Training in poultry	Bugubelle	-		-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	
	Tech. improv't Training in Sheanut Processing	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	GDO
	Tech. Improv't Training in fashion and design	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in Financial Management	Tumu	-	No of artisans trained	-	√	-	-	-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in Records keeping	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in 3Ps	Bugubelle	-=-				√		-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Business Counseling & Clients' Monitoring		-	No of MSEs Counseled	√	√	√	√	-	-	4,000	BAC	DOFA
	Rural Enterprises development Fund			40 Youth Trained	√	√	√	√			20,000	Wenchi Farm Inst	BAC
	10 no. MSE's supported with Matching Grant Fund		-			√		√			300,000	BAC	SRB
	Leadership Skills Dev't & Group Dynamics Training	All sub-structures	-	No. of MSEs supported	√		√				50,000	SRB	BAC
	Organise quarterly meetings for MSE Dev't Sub-C'ttee Meeting	Tumu	-	No. of Busin trained		√		√			5,000	LBAs	
Stakeholders Forum	Tumu	14 of Meetings Held	No of Meetings Held	√	√	√	√		4,000		BAC		
Sub-total									24,000	407,500			
Total									431,500				

2019 AAP FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AUTHORITY

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development	Train 100 no. Youth in dress making	All 64 Communities	-	No. of youth employed under each module	√	√	√	√	120,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in aluminium fabrication				√	√	√	√	80,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 100 no. Youth in hair dressing				√	√	√	√	119,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in plumbing				√	√	√	√	65,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 100 no. youth in tiling				√	√	√	√	120,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in building and masonry				√	√	√	√	80,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development		Sub-total											
								584,000	-	-			
								584,000					

2019 AAP FOR DEPARTMENT FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development	Monitor the supply of farms inputs to farmers	Municipality Wide	-	No. of farmers covered and inputs distributed	-	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Expand programme on fertilizer and seed subsidies /Block farms to cover more farmers	Municipality Wide	-	No. of beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
4.2 Agriculture Development	MA's support for the celebration of farmers day	Municipality Wide	-	Celebration organized				√	-	15,000		DoFA	NGOs
	Training of agricultural extension agents for capacity enhancement.	Tumu	-	Training reports submitted	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Support for DOFA to participate in regional meeting	-	-	No. of reports available	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Training of farmers on appropriate farming practices	Municipality Wide	-	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Collate feasibility studies on new dams and dugouts sites	Municipality Wide	-	No. of reservoirs collated.	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Conduct market survey on cold stores and smoked fish	Municipality Wide	-	No. of reservoirs collated.	√	√	√	√	2,000	-	-	DoFA	NGOs
	Conduct 4no. crop demonstration	-	-	No. of demonstration farms established	√	√	√	√	2,000	-	-	DoFA	NGOs
	Orientation for newly recruited extension service officers	All Sub-structure	-	No. of extension officer trained recruited	√	√	√	√	3,000	-	-	DoFA	NGOs
	Sub-total								152,000	15,000			
	Total								122,000				

2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

2018 AAP FOR CENTRAM ADMINISTRATION

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1: Management Administration Sub-Programme 1.1 General Administration	Repairs, maintenance and insurance of official vehicles	-	10 vehicles	No. of vehicles repaired	√	√	√	√	-	120100	-	Transport officer	Central Administration
	Service Conferences, Seminars, Workshops	-	100	No. of seminars attended	√	√	√	√	280,733	15000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Payment for Running Cost of official vehicle	-	100	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	80000	25000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Procure logistics and office consumables for office use	-	-	No. of items received	√	√	√	√	150000	45000	-	Store Keeper	Central Administration
	Repairs and maintenance of office equipment	-	-	No. of equipment repaired	√	√	√	√	20000	15000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Service official travel of DA staff and other Hon. Assembly Members	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	20000	5000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Development and management of website	-	1 web site	No. updates made	√	√	√	√	15000	2000	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Provision for the payment of utility services	-	14 pre-paid meters	No. of credit purchased	√	√	√	√	200500	5000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Cleaning office and residency	-	-	No. of items purchased	√	√	√	√	5000	2000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Conduct Quarterly audit of Councils	-	-	No. councils visited	√	√	√	√	2000	-	-	MIA	Central Administration
	Donations and Contributions	-	-	No. of donations made	√	√	√	√	30000	-	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Hon. MP support for programmes/operations	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	MP	Central Administration
	Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	Items received	√	√	√	√	10000	2000	-	DCD	Central Administration
	Procure official vehicle	-	-	No. of vehicles procured	√	√	√	√	120000	-	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Procurement of 5no. Motorbikes for Central Administration	-	12	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	35000	5000	-	MCD	Central Administration
Hon. MP support for Community Initiated Projects	-	-	No. of projects supported	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MP	Central Administration	
1.2 Finance and Revenue mobilisation	Undertake valuation of properties to boost Internal Revenue	Tumu, wellembele	-	No. of properties valued	√	√	√	√	-	15000	-	MBA	Central Administration
	Procure logistics for Councils Revenue Mobilization	-	-	Value of Items received	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	DPO	Central Administration

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Procure value books	-	-	No. of books procured	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	DPO	Central Administration
	Updating of Revenue Data Base	All sub-structures		No. of report produced	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	MBA	Central Administration
	Procure 1no. Motor Bike as an award for best performing Area Council		1	No. of bike procured	√	√	√	√	-	5000	-	DPO	Central Administration
1.3 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitoring of Assembly Projects and Programmes	All sub-structures		No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	5000	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Service Planning and Budgeting Processes	-	-	No. of AApps and Budgets produced	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Hold Fee-Fixing Consultation with Rate Payers	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Organize Mid-Year and Annual performance review	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Contribution to RCC Strategic Projects and Programmes	-	-	Amount disbursed	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Conduct Quarterly M&E meetings	All sub-structures	-	No. of M&E reports produced	√	√	√	√	20000	5000		MPCU	Central Administration
	Production of Magazine on all development projects and activities in the district.	-	-	No. of newsletter published	√	√	√	√	2000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
									50000	20000	-		
1.4 Legislative Oversight	Organise Sub-committees and General Assembly meetings	-	-	No. of sub-committees meetings held	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	-	MFO	Central Administration
	Organize monthly F&A Sub-committee meetings	-	-	No. of meeting held	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Provide for Presiding Member's monthly allowance	-	-	No. of months paid	√	√	√	√					Central Administration
	Radio Discussion on Major Issues & day-to-day Media Briefs	-	-	No. of media engagements	√	√	√	√	10000	2000	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Provide for NALAG Dues & Diaries	-	-	Amount released	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MFO	Central Administration
	Procure Motor Bikes for Hon. Assembly Members	-	-	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	DPO	Central Administration
	Organize Staff capacity building training	-	-	No. of training organised	√	√	√	√	12000	2000	-	HR	Central Administration

Commented [PP3]:

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1.5 Human Resource Management	Organize staff Durbar	-	-	No. of durbars organised	√	√	√	√	8000	-	-	HR	Central Administration
	Update HRMIS	-	-	No. of reports on Update	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	HR	Central Administration
	Prepare capacity building plan	-	-	No. of plans generated	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	HR	Central Administration
Sub-Total									1,445,233	351100	24000		
Total									2,000,333				

2020 AAP FOR INFORMATON SERVICE DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1: Management Administration	Organization of Town Hall Meetings.	All sub-structures	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	36,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Expansion of Town Hall Meeting to four (4) Zonal Councils in the Municipality.	Tumu	-	No. of streets named	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
2.7 Social Accountability	Situational monitoring and feeding back on gov'ts policies, projects and activities in the Municipality.	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	2018 Budget and Financial Statement Education	Tumu	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	3,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Radio Discussion on Major Issues & day-to-day Media Briefs	-	-	No. received	√	√	√	√	6,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Repair and maintenance of office equipment								3,000	-	-	MDPO	MA
TOTAL									79,000				

2020 AAP FOR PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery and management	Organize public education with stakeholders on zoning and permit regulation	All sub-structures	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	5000	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
	Undertake street naming and property addressing	Tumu	-	No. of streets named	√	√	√	√	20000	10000	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
2.1 Physical and spatial planning	Procure office stationery and logistics	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	3000	-	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
	Sensitize traditional authorities and land owners on local land plans	Tumu		No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	MPPO	MIO, Lands commission Central Administration
	Procure field equipment and logistics	-	-	No. received	√	√	√	√	9000	-	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
	Procure two number motor bikes	-	3 bikes	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	14000	-	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
	Procure 2 No. digital cameras	-	-	No. cameras procured	√	√	√	√	1000	-	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Procure Office Furniture	-	-	No. of furnishing received	√	√	√	√	5000	1000	-	DPO	MPPO, Central Administration
	Conduct property numbering	Tumu	0	No. of property addressed	√	√	√	√	40000	20000		MPPO	MBA, MFO
Sub-total									92000	39000	-		
Total										131000			

2020 AAP FOR MUNICIPAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery and management	Organise fora to identify and promote the adaptation and use of alternative energy sources in rural areas	All sub-structures	-	No. of sources adopted and are in use	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Organise fora to identify and promote the adaptation and use of renewable energy sources in rural areas	All sub-structures	-	No. of renewable sources in use	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
2.2 Infrastructure Development	Expand the community ICT infrastructure and services in rural areas	Sakai	-	ICT usage in rural areas	√	√	√	√	450000			MWD	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 7no. feeder roads	- Kassana-Tanvialle Taffiasi-Dimajan Pina-Kunsolo Pina-Tanvialle Kunchogu-Tanla	-	Spatial plans updated in rural areas	√	√	√	√	970000			MWD	MPCU
	Opening up of 5No. roads within Tumu township	- List attached	-	No. of roads opened	√	√	√	√	90000	-	-	MPCU	Urban Roads
	Construction of 3No. KG blocks	Kuroboi, Yigantu & Bichemboi	-	School block completed					800000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Construction and furnishing of 3No. 3-Unit classroom blocks	Challu, Kowie and Kassana	-	School block completed	√	√	√	√	-	-	600000	MWE	Central Administration
	Supply of furniture; Mono desk 309 Duel desk 424, Hexagonal table 72 with 423 chairs for KGs	ALL schools	-	No. furniture supplied	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MPO	MWD
	Construction of CHPS compound	Taffiasi	-	CHPS completed	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Construction of RCH centre at Diglafuro	Tumu	-	Walk way completed	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Extension of electricity to 20no. communities	Yigantu, Nitalu, Katinia, Sumboru, Dolibizon Wuru, Kunsolo	-	No. of communities connected	√	√	√	√		-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Maintenance and extension of street lights	Tumu and others	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	80000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
Procurement of plant for MA	Tumu	-	Plant procured	√	√	√	√	120000	-	-	DPO	MPCU	
Construction of slaughter house.	Wellembelle	-	Pond completed	√	√	√	√	60000			MEHO	MWST	

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of a modern public latrine	Bugubelle	-	No. of site acquired	√	√	√	√	15000			MEHO	Central Administration
	Rehabilitation of STWSS	Sakai	-	STWSS rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	--	500000	MWST	CWSA
	Construction of 1 No. STWSS	Challu	-	No. of STWSS constructed	√	√	√	√	-	-	900000	MWST	CWSA
	Drilling, testing and construction of 10No. boreholes	List attached	-	Boreholes completed	√	√	√	√	-	-	154,777.00	MWST	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of Dam	Sakai	-	Dam rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	1400000	MWE	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of dugout	Katinia, Kasanapuori, Navariwie & Nanchala	-	Dugouts rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	900000	MWE	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 3no. ware houses	Kunchogu, Wellembele and Tumu.	-	Ware houses rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	300000	MWE	MPCU
	Land scrapping of MA environs	Tumu	-	Land completed	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Construction of walk-way	Tumu	-	Way completed	√	√	√	√	60000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Extension of guest house	Tumu	-	Facility expanded	√	√	√	√	300,000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Sub-Total								4,089,000	-	4,754,777		
	Total										9,001,282.11		

2020 AAP FOR DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
5. Environment and sanitation management 45.1. Disaster prevention and management	Provide contingency fund for NADMO to implement its activities	District-wide	-	No. of Disasters/ victims supported with relief items	-	√	√	√	20,000			NADMO	MA
	Sensitized community members to plant trees to serve as wind break	All sub-structures	-	No. of communities sensitised	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	NADMO	EPA,MA
	Public Education on the effect of floods in our communities	Communities along Sissili River	-		-	√	-	-	12,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Awareness creation on food security to farmers	All sub-structures	-	No. of campaigns organised	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Formation and training of Fire Volunteers on Anti-Fire	All sub-structures	-	No. of groups functioning	-	-	√	√	5,000	-	-	NADMO	MA, Fire service
	Conduct visit to disaster affected location	Affected areas	-	No. of Disaster victims supported	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Public education on epidemics and effects in our communities	District Wide	-	No. of volunteer groups functioning	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	NADMO	Health, MA
	Sub-total							97,000		-			
	Total								97,000				

2020 AAP FOR GHANA FIRE SERVICE

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
5. Environment and sanitation management	Quarterly meetings with traditional rulers on wild/BUSH fires.	Tumu	-	Report Available	√	√	√	√	3,000			NADMO	MA
	Develop a draft bushfire bye-laws for gazetting	Tumu	-	Bye-law drafted	√	√	-	-		2,000	-	NADMO	EPA,MA
45.1. Disaster prevention and management	Sub-total								3,000	2,000	-		
	Total									5,000			

2020 AAP FOR EDUCATION

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Support to 10 no. brilliant but needy students	All circuits	-	No. of students supported	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
3.1 Education and youth development	Provide for my "First Day at school!"	All circuits	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Provide for the organization of Sports, Culture and other Youth Development programmes	-	-	No. of reports available	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Feeding of BECE candidates	-	-	No. of candidates and % passed	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Facilitate the provision of 12,000 text books on all core subjects	All circuits	-	No. of books supplied	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Training for beginning teachers	All circuits	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Support for independence day activities	-	-	Office completed	√	√	√	√	9000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Carry out enrolment drive campaigns in basic schools	All circuits	-	GER, NER & GPI	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Conduct regular monitoring and supervision	All circuits	-	% of school monitored annually or Teachers attendance rate	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Organise capacity building trainings to Improved educational planning and supervision	All circuits	-	% of staff trained	√	√	√	√	25000	-	-	GES	MPCU

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Provision for school feeding programme	All circuits	-	No. of days / no. of students fed	√	√	√	√	800000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Supply of 10,000 free school uniform	All circuits	-	No. of Uniforms distributed	√	√	√	√	160000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Hold quarterly MEOC meetings	Tumu	-	No. of meeting held with reports	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Conduct Monitoring and supervision	All circuits	-	No. of monitoring done	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Sub-Total								1,134,000	-	-		
	Total								1,134,000.00				

2020AAP FOR HEALTH

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Conduct routine activities to improve the nutritional status of children under 5	Sub- structure level	-	Prevalence of under-weight, stunting among children <5 in %	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct biannual nutrition surveillance	Sub- structure level	-		√	√	√	√		-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize inservice trainings for staff	Sub- structure level	-	No. of staff trained	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize quarterly monitoring and supervision to all facilities	Sub- structure level	-	No. of facilities visited	√	√	√	√	115,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize annual staff durbars to award hard working staffs	Sub- structure level	-	No. of staff awarded	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize stakeholders engagement for annual review conference	Sub- structure level	-	Data entered into DHIMS 2	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	15,000	MHMT	MPCU
	To provide support for credit to enhance data quality in DHIMS2	Kunchogu and Nabulo sub	-	No of tri-cycles distributed	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	20,000	MHMT	MPCU

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Supply customized tricycles for emergencies and post midwives to hard to reach areas	Othe sub	-	No of subs with tri-cycles distributed	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitize communities on family planning and provide the services to all interested members.	Sub-structure level	-	FP acceptor rate improved	√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitize pregnant women on the importance of skill delivery and related services	Sub-structure level	-	% change in Skilled delivery and	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Carry out counselling session for pregnant women on care during and after delivery	Sub-structure level		% of ANC services / Post-natal care coverage					-	-	30000		
	Scale up EPI services, disease surveillance & respond to epidemics & outbreaks	Sub-structure level	-	% of FP Coverage	√	√	√	√	-	6,500	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitization and screening of the population for HIV/AIDS.	Tumu	-	Communities sensitized and screened for HIV/AIDS	√	√	√	√	-	1,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sub-Total								254,000	52,500	65,000		
	Total									371,500			

2020 AAP FOR MUTUAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/NHIS	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Conduct the registration of new and renewal of members	Tumu, Wellembele Sakai Nabulo Kunchogu	41,461	No. of newly registered clients No. of renewals done	√	√	√	√	-	4,920.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
3.2 Health Delivery	Organize special registration exercise every quarter	Nabugubelle, Sakai Wellembele Nabulo	4		√	√	√	√	-	19,680.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize registration and renewal of students/pupils from SHS, JHS and Primary Schools	Tumu Wellembele Sakai Nabulo Kunchogu	14,639		√	√	√	√	-	4,545.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize registration and renewal of the poor and vulnerable such as LEAP	Tumu Wellembele Saka, Nabulo Kunchogu	13,208		√	√	√	√	-	4,675.00	-	NHIS	SEMA

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/NHIS	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	beneficiaries, indigents, orphanages, psychiatric institutions.												
	Organize special registration exercise targeted at premium paying groups (informal sector)	Challu,Bugubelle Nmanduanu Nabugubelle,Nabulo	5		√	√	√	√	-	4,340.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Conduct verification exercises in all registration zones to ensure premium collected are properly accounted for	Tumu Wellembele SakaiNabulo Kunchogu	20		√	√	√	√	-	2,560.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake financial monitoring across all registration zones to ensure compliance to financial regulations and internal controls	Tumu, Wellembele SakaiNabulo Kunchogu	20	No. of zones visited and reports available	√	√	√	√	-	2,350.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake monitoring and support visits to provider sites	All health facilities in the municipality	-	All the 65 credited facilities	√	√	√	√	-	3,072.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize performance review meetings with service providers quarterly.	Tumu	4	No. of reviews organised					-	4,800.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake post credentialing monitoring in at least 15 provider sites per quarter	All health facilities in the municipality		All the 65 credited facilities					-	2,928.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize 2 Stakeholders' engagements with both internal and external stakeholders by end of 2018	Tumu	2	No. of fora held 4					-	7,543.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Conduct 4 media engagement to inform the public on policies and programmes in the municipality by end of 2018	Tumu	4						-	3,500.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
		Sub-total							-	64,13.00	-		
		Total								64,913.00			

2020 AAP FOR MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Organize stakeholder forums to develop sanitation bye-laws	All Sub-structures	-	No. of people prosecuted	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
3.2 Health Delivery	Train 2 environmental health officers as sanitary prosecutors	-	0		√	√	√	√		-	-	MEHU	MPCU,

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY														
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
				No. of prosecutors trained										
	Carry out CLTs in 64 communities	All Sub-structures	-	No. of communities declared ODF status	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	500000	MEHU	MPCU,	
	Conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion education	All Sub-structures	-	No. of H/Hs practicing safe disposal waste	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,	
	Promote HHLs construction to ensure that all H/Hs have latrines	Tumu	-	No. of H/Hs with Latrines	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	15,000	MEHU	MPCU,	
	Organise refresher training for latrine artisans and re-introduce them to H/Hs.	Tumu	-		√	√	√	√	26,000	-	20,000	MEHU	MPCU,	
	Train food handlers on food hygiene and safety	Tumu	-	No. of vendors medically screened	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,	
	Conduct medical screening for food vendors				√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-	MEHU	MPCU,	
	Undertake water quality sampling and testing in 25 communities	All Sub-structures	-	No. of good sources compiled	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	MEHU	MPCU,	
	Sub-Total								119,000	45,000	535000			
	Total									699,000				

2020 AAP FOR DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery 3.3 Social welfare and community development	Quarterly disbursement of LEAP Funds.	All Sub-structures	19 Communities are currently benefiting	No. of beneficiary households	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU, GDO
	Expand LEAP coverage to cover all area communities..				√	√	√	√		-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitization of selected communities on LEAP				√	√	√	√	5,000	-	500000	MHMT	MPCU
	Monitor implementation of LEAP	19 Communities		No. of monitoring conducted	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Carry out a radio talk show to create awareness on the Disability fund	-	-	No. of PWDs supported	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	15,000	DSWCD	MPCU
	Disbursement of disability funds	Approved applications	-		√	√	√	√	6,000	-	20,000	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize training on financial management disability fund beneficiaries.	All Sub-structures	-	No. of PWDs beneficiaries trained	√	√	√	√	8,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Provide personal welfare services for other vulnerable groups like women and children			No. of vulnerable protected	√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-		
	Carry out quarterly monitoring of day care operations	All Sub-structures	-	No. of day care visited	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Provide welfare services to all families	All Sub-structures		No. of beneficiary families	√	√	√	√	2,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Formation and training of 20 groups in group dynamics, income generating and entrepreneurial skills	All Sub-structures		No. of groups formed	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Organize durbar in 10 communities on domestic violence and some harmful cultural practices	All Sub-structures		No. of durbars held	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
	Sensitise 20 no. communities on self-help projects development and implementation	All Sub-structures		No of communities trained	√	√	√	√	11000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU
			Sub-total						106,000	45,000	535000		
		Total							686,000				

2020 AAP FOR BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE -BAC

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development 4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Counterpart funds for BAC	Tumu	-		√	√	√	√	-	20,000		DA	REP
	Training of 25 groups in Beads/Sandals Making	Tumu	-	No. of groups Trained	-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	GHABA
	Technological Improvement Training in Leader Works	Tumu	-		-	-	-	√	-	-	3,500	BAC	GHABA
	Technological Improvement Training in Sheanut Process	Wellebelle	-		-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	Sunta Nunta
	Tech. Improv't Training in poultry	Bugubelle	-		-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	
	Tech. improv't Training in Sheanut Processing	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	GDO
	Tech. Improv't Training in fashion and design	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in Financial Management	Tumu	-	No of artisans trained	-	√	-	-	-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in Records keeping	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in 3Ps	Bugubelle	-=-					√	-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Business Counseling & Clients' Monitoring		-	No of MSEs Counseled	√	√	√	√	-	-	4,000	BAC	DOFA
	Rural Enterprises development Fund		-	40 Youth Trained	√	√	√	√	-	-	20,000	Wenchi Farm Inst	BAC
	10 no. MSE's supported with Matching Grant Fund		-				√	√	-	-	300,000	BAC	SRB
	Leadership Skills Dev't & Group Dynamics Training	All sub-structures	-	No. of MSEs supported	√		√		-	-	50,000	SRB	BAC
	Organise quarterly meetings for MSE Dev't Sub-C'ttee Meeting	Tumu	-	No. of Busin trained		√		√	-	-	5,000	LBAs	
Stakeholders Forum	Tumu	14 of Meetings Held	No of Meetings Held	√	√	√	√	-	4,000		BAC		
	Sub-total								-	24,000	407,500		
	Total									431,500			

2020 AAP FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AUTHORITY

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development	Train 100 no. Youth in dress making	All 64 Communities	-	No. of youth employed under each module	√	√	√	√	120,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in aluminium fabrication				√	√	√	√	80,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 100 no. Youth in hair dressing				√	√	√	√	119,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in plumbing				√	√	√	√	65,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 100 no. youth in tiling				√	√	√	√	120,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in building and masonry				√	√	√	√	80,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development		Sub-total											
		Total						584,000	-	-			
								584,000					

2020 AAP FOR DEPARTMENT FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development	Monitor the supply of farms inputs to farmers	Municipality Wide	-	No. of farmers covered and inputs distributed	-	√	√	√	30,000			DoFA	MA
	Expand programme on fertilizer and seed subsidies /Block farms to cover more farmers	Municipality Wide	-	No. of beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	20,000			DoFA	MA
4.2 Agriculture Development	MA's support for the celebration of farmers day	Municipality Wide	-	Celebration organized				√	-	15,000		DoFA	NGOs
	Training of agricultural extension agents for capacity enhancement.	Tumu	-	Training reports submitted	√	√	√	√	30,000			DoFA	MA
	Support for DOFA to participate in regional meeting	-	-	No. of reports available	√	√	√	√	10,000			DoFA	MA
	Training of farmers on appropriate farming practices	Municipality Wide	-	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	25,000			DoFA	MA
	Collate data on reservoirs	Municipality Wide	-	No. of reservoirs collated.	√	√	√	√	5,000			DoFA	MA
	Conduct market survey on cold stores and smoked fish	Municipality Wide	-	No. of reservoirs collated.	√	√	√	√	2,000			DoFA	NGOs
	Sub-total									15,000			
	Total									122,000			

2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

2018 AAP FOR CENTRAM ADMINISTRATION

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Repairs, maintenance and insurance of official vehicles	-	10 vehicles	No. of vehicles repaired	√	√	√	√	-	120100	-	Transport officer	Central Administration

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1: Management Administration Sub-Programme 1.1 General Administration	Service Conferences, Seminars, Workshops	-	100	No. of seminars attended	√	√	√	√	280,733	15000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Payment for Running Cost of official vehicle	-	100	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	80000	25000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Procure logistics and office consumables for office use	-	-	No. of items received	√	√	√	√	150000	45000	-	Store Keeper	Central Administration
	Repairs and maintenance of office equipment	-	-	No. of equipment repaired	√	√	√	√	20000	15000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Service official travel of DA staff and other Hon. Assembly Members	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	20000	5000	-	Invited official	Central Administration
	Development and management of website	-	1 web site	No. updates made	√	√	√	√	15000	2000	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Provision for the payment of utility services	-	14 pre-paid meters	No. of credit purchased	√	√	√	√	200500	5000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Cleaning office and residency	-	-	No. of items purchased	√	√	√	√	5000	2000	-	MWD	Central Administration
	Conduct Quarterly audit of Councils	-	-	No. councils visited	√	√	√	√	2000	-	-	MIA	Central Administration
	Donations and Contributions	-	-	No. of donations made	√	√	√	√	30000	-	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Hon. MP support for programmes/operations	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	MP	Central Administration
	Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	Items received	√	√	√	√	10000	2000	-	DCD	Central Administration
	Procure official vehicle	-	-	No. of vehicles procured	√	√	√	√	120000	-	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Procurement of 5no. Motorbikes for Central Administration	-	12	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	35000	5000	-	MCD	Central Administration
Hon. MP support for Community Initiated Projects	-	-	No. of projects supported	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MP	Central Administration	
1.2 Finance and Revenue mobilisation	Undertake valuation of properties to boost Internal Revenue	Tumu, wellembele	-	No. of properties valued	√	√	√	√	-	15000	-	MBA	Central Administration
	Procure logistics for Councils Revenue Mobilization	-	-	Value of Items received	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	DPO	Central Administration
	Procure value books	-	-	No. of books procured	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	DPO	Central Administration
	Updating of Revenue Data Base	All sub-structures	-	No. of report produced	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	MBA	Central Administration
	Procure 1no. Motor Bike as an award for best performing Area Council	-	1	No. of bike procured	√	√	√	√	-	5000	-	DPO	Central Administration

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1.3 Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitoring of Assembly Projects and Programmes	All sub-structures		No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	5000	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Service Planning and Budgeting Processes	-	-	No. of AApps and Budgets produced	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Hold Fee-Fixing Consultation with Rate Payers	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Organize Mid-Year and Annual performance review	-	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Contribution to RCC Strategic Projects and Programmes	-	-	Amount disbursed	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Conduct Quarterly M&E meetings	All sub-structures	-	No. of M&E reports produced	√	√	√	√	20000	5000	-	MPCU	Central Administration
	Production of Magazine on all development projects and activities in the district.	-	-	No. of newsletter published	√	√	√	√	2000	-	-	MPCU	Central Administration
1.4 Legislative Oversight	Organise Sub-committees and General Assembly meetings	-	-	No. of sub-committees meetings held	√	√	√	√	50000	20000	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Organize monthly F&A Sub-committee meetings	-	-	No. of meeting held	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	-	MFO	Central Administration
	Provide for Presiding Member's monthly allowance	-	-	No. of months paid	√	√	√	√	-	10000	-	MCD	Central Administration
	Radio Discussion on Major Issues & day-to-day Media Briefs	-	-	No. of media engagements	√	√	√	√	10000	2000	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Provide for NALAG Dues & Diaries	-	-	Amount released	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MFO	Central Administration
	Procure Motor Bikes for Hon. Assembly Members	-	-	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	DPO	Central Administration
1.5 Human Resource Management	Organize Staff capacity building training	-	-	No. of training organised	√	√	√	√	12000	2000	-	HR	Central Administration
	Organize staff Durbar	-	-	No. of durbars organised	√	√	√	√	8000	-	-	HR	Central Administration
	Update HRMIS	-	-	No. of reports on Update	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	HR	Central Administration
	Prepare capacity building plan	-	-	No. of plans generated	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	HR	Central Administration
	Procurement of generator	-	-	Items supplied	√	√	√	√	-	-	50000		

Commented [PP4]:

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Sub-Total								1,445,233	351100	24000		
	Total								2,000,333				

2021 AAP FOR INFORMATON SERVICE DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 1: Management Administration 2.7 Social Accountability	Organization of Town Hall Meetings.	All sub-structures	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	36,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Expansion of Town Hall Meeting to four (4) Zonal Councils in the Municipality.	Tumu	-	No. of streets named	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Situational monitoring and feeding back on gov'ts policies, projects and activities in the Municipality.	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	2018 Budget and Financial Statement Education	Tumu	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	3,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Radio Discussion on Major Issues & day-to-day Media Briefs	-	-	No. received	√	√	√	√	6,000	-	-	MOF/ISD	MA
	Repair and maintenance of office equipment								3,000	-	-		
	TOTAL								79,000				

2021 AAP FOR PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery and management	Organize public education with stakeholders on zoning and permit regulation	All sub-structures	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	5000	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
	Undertake street naming and property addressing	Tumu	-	No. of streets named	√	√	√	√	20000	10000	-	MPPO	MBA, MFO
2.1 Physical and spatial planning	Procure office stationery and logistics	-	-	No. of trips made	√	√	√	√	3000	-	-	DPO	MPPO. Central Administration

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitise traditional authorities and land owners on local land plans	Tumu		No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	-	3000	-	MPPO	MIO, Lands commission Central Administration
	Procure field equipment and logistics	-	-	No. received	√	√	√	√	9000	-	-	DPO	MPPO. Central Administration
	Procure two number motor bikes	-	3 bikes	No. of bikes procured	√	√	√	√	14000	-	-	DPO	MPPO. Central Administration
	Procure 2 No. digital cameras	-	-	No. cameras procured	√	√	√	√	1000	-	-	MIO	Central Administration
	Procure Office Furniture	-	-	No. of furnishing received	√	√	√	√	5000	1000	-	DPO	MPPO. Central Administration
	Conduct property numbering	Tumu	0	No. of property addressed	√	√	√	√	40000	20000		MPPO	MBA, MFO
	Sub-total								92000	39000	-		
	Total								131000				

2021 AAP FOR MUNICIPAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Programme 2. Infrastructure delivery and management 2.,2 Infrastructure Development	Expand the community ICT infrastructure and services in rural areas	Nwanduonu	-	ICT usage in rural areas	√	√	√	√	450000			MWD	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 7no. feeder roads	Yigantu-Diduarijan Chinchang-Dimajan Tanvialle-Nitalu Navariwie-Sumboru Santijan- kunkuno Fachoboi	-	Spatial plans updated in rural areas	√	√	√	√	1,260000			MWD	MPCU
	Opening up of 10No. roads within Tumu township	List attached	-	No. of roads opened	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	MPCU	Urban Roads
	Rehabilitate 3 no. school blocks in rural areas	Kunchogu, Gwosi Lower & Bugubelle	-	Rehabilitation completed	√	√	√	√	90000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Construction of 3No. KG blocks	Bugubelle, Stadium, Komo, Dolibizo, Challu 'B' St. Gabriel's	-	School block completed					800000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Provision for emergency works on school infrastructure	Kunchogu, Gwosi Lower Bugubelle	-	School block completed	√	√	√	√	-	-	600000	MWE	Central Administration
	Supply of Play equipment for KGs	Bugubelle, Stadium, Pina Komo, Dolibizon, Challu 'B' St. Gabriel's Kowie	-	No. school equiped	√	√	√	√	50000	-	-	MPO	MWD
	Construction RCH centre at GPRTU station	Tumu	-	No. of completed	√	√	√	√	150000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Upgrade Sakai Health Centre to Polyclinic	Sakai	-	Fence completed	√	√	√	-	35000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Completion and furnishing of CHPS compound	Sakalu	-	CHPS completed	√	√	√	√	100000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Maintenance and extension of street lights	Tumu, Sakai, Wellembele etc	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	80000	-	-	MWD	MPCU
	Supply of 100 pieces of LT poles	-	-		√	√	√	√	120000	-	-		
	Construction of modern public latrine.	Tumu Market	-	Pond completed	√	√	√	√	60000			MEHO	MWST
	Construction of slaughter house	Bugubelle	-	No. of site acquired	√	√	√	√	15000			MEHO	Central Administration
Rehabilitation of STWSS	Wellembele	-	STWSS rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	--	500000	MWST	CWSA	
Drilling, testing and construction of 10No. boreholes	Bawesible, Fatchuboi, Kapounjang, Pido, Pina, Kong Bullulo, Bakwala,	-	Boreholes completed	√	√	√	√	-	-	154,777.00	MWST	MPCU	

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Naadukui, Chinchang CHPS, United Primary											
	Construction of 2no. dugouts	Katinia, and Kasanapuori	-	Dugouts rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	900000	MWE	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of 1no. ware houses	Banu,	-	Ware houses rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	-	-	300000	MWE	MPCU
	Renovation of MDPO quarters	Tumu	-	Quarter rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	54000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Rehabilitation of MBO quarters	Tumu	-	Quarter rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	60000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Renovation of MFO quarters	Tumu	-	Office renovated	√	√	√	√	30000	-	-	MWE	MPCU
	Sub-Total								4,089,000	-	4,754,777		
	Total									8,643,777			

2021 AAP FOR DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
5. Environment and sanitation management 45.1. Disaster prevention and management	Provide contingency fund for NADMO to implement its activities	District-wide	-	No. of Disasters/ victims supported with relief items	-	√	√	√	20,000			NADMO	MA
	Sensitized community members to plant trees to serve as wind break	All sub-structures	-	No. of communities sensitised	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	NADMO	EPA,MA
	Public Education on the effect of floods in our communities	Communities along Sissili River	-		-	√	-	-	12,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Awareness creation on food security to farmers	All sub-structures	-	No. of campaigns organised	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Formation and training of Fire Volunteers on Anti-Fire	All sub-structures	-	No. of groups functioning	-	-	√	√	5,000	-	-	NADMO	MA, Fire service
	Conduct visit to disaster affected location	Affected areas	-	No. of Disaster victims supported	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	NADMO	MA
	Public education on epidemics and effects in our communities	District Wide	-	No. of volunteer groups functioning	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	NADMO	Health, MA
	Sub-total								97,000	-	-		
	Total								97,000				

2021 AAP FOR GHANA FIRE SERVICE

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.													
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
5. Environment and sanitation management 45.1. Disaster prevention and management	Quarterly meetings with traditional rulers on wild/BUSH fires.	Tumu	-	Report Available	√	√	√	√	3,000			NADMO	MA
	Develop a draft bushfire bye-laws for gazetting	Tumu	-	Bye-law drafted	√	√	-	-		2,000	-	NADMO	EPA,MA
		Sub-total								3,000	2,000	-	
	Total									5,000			

2021 AAP FOR EDUCATION

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Support to 10 no. brilliant but needy students	All circuits	-	No. of students supported	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
3.1 Education and youth development	Provide for my "First Day at school!"	All circuits	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Provide for the organization of Sports, Culture and other Youth Development programmes	-	-	No. of reports available	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Feeding of BECE candidates	-	-	No. of candidates and % passed	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Facilitate the provision of 12,000 text books on all core subjects	All circuits	-	No. of books supplied	√	√	√	√	5000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Training for beginning teachers	All circuits	-	No. of reports produced	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Support for independence day activities	-	-	Office completed	√	√	√	√	9000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Carry out enrolment drive campaigns in basic schools	All circuits	-	GER, NER & GPI	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Conduct regular monitoring and supervision	All circuits	-	% of school monitored annually or Teachers attendance rate	√	√	√	√	10000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Organise capacity building trainings to Improved educational planning and supervision	All circuits	-	% of staff trained	√	√	√	√	25000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Provision for school feeding programme	All circuits	-	No. of days / no. of students fed	√	√	√	√	800000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Supply of 10,000 free school uniform	All circuits	-	No. of Uniforms distributed	√	√	√	√	160000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Hold quarterly MEOC meetings	Tumu	-	No. of meeting held with reports	√	√	√	√	20000	-	-	GES	MPCU
	Conduct Monitoring and supervision	All circuits	-	No. of monitoring done	√	√	√	√	15000	-	-	GES	MPCU
Sub-Total									1,134,000	-	-		
Total									1,134,000.00				

2021 AAP FOR HEALTH

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Conduct routine activities to improve the nutritional status of children under 5	Sub- structure level	-	Prevalence of under-weight, stunting among children <5 in %	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct biannual nutrition surveillance	Sub- structure level	-		√	√	√	√		-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize inservice trainings for staff	Sub- structure level	-	No. of staff trained	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize quarterly monitoring and supervision to all facilities	Sub- structure level	-	No. of facilities visited	√	√	√	√	115,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize annual staff durbars to award hard working staffs	Sub- structure level	-	No. of staff awarded	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize stakeholders engagement for annual review conference	Sub- structure level	-	Data entered into DHIMS 2	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	15,000	MHMT	MPCU
	To provide support for credit to enhance data quality in DHIMS2	Kunchogu and Nabulo sub	-	No of tri-cycles distributed	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	20,000	MHMT	MPCU
	Supply customized tricycles for emergencies and post midwives to hard to reach areas	Othe sub	-	No of subs with tri-cycles distributed	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitize communities on family planning and provide the services to all interested members.	Sub-structure level	-	FP acceptor rate improved	√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Sensitize pregnant women on the importance of skill delivery and related services	Sub-structure level	-	% change in Skilled delivery and	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	MHMT	MPCU
	Carry out counselling session for pregnant women on care during and after delivery	Sub-structure level		% of ANC services / Post-natal care coverage					-	-	30000		
	Scale up EPI services, disease surveillance & respond to epidemics & outbreaks	Sub- structure level	-	% of FP Coverage	√	√	√	√	-	6,500	-	MHMT	MPCU
Sensitization and screening of the population for HIV/AIDS.	Tumu	-	Communities sensitized and screened for HIV/AIDS	√	√	√	√	-	1,000	-	MHMT	MPCU	
	Sub-Total								254,000	52,500	65,000		
	Total								371,500				

2021 AAP FOR MUTUAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/NHIS	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
3. Social Service Delivery 3.2 Health Delivery	Conduct the registration of new and renewal of members	Tumu, Wellembele Sakai Nabulo Kunchogu	41,461	No. of newly registered clients	√	√	√	√	-	4,920.00	-	NHIS	SEMA	
	Organize special registration exercise every quarter	Nabugubelle, Sakai Wellembele Nabulo	4		√	√	√	√	-	19,680.00	-	NHIS	SEMA	
	Organize registration and renewal of students/pupils from SHS, JHS and Primary Schools	Tumu Wellembele Sakai Nabulo Kunchogu	14,639		√	√	√	√	-	4,545.00	-	NHIS	SEMA	
	Organize registration and renewal of the poor and vulnerable such as LEAP beneficiaries, indigents, orphanages, psychiatric institutions.	Tumu Wellembele Saka, Nabulo Kunchogu	13,208		√	√	√	√	-	4,675.00	-	NHIS	SEMA	
	Organize special registration exercise targeted at premium paying groups (informal sector)	Challu, Bugubelle Nmanduanu Nabugubelle, Nabulo	5		√	√	√	√	-	4,340.00	-	NHIS	SEMA	
	Conduct verification exercises in all registration zones to ensure premium collected are properly accounted for	Tumu Wellembele Sakai Nabulo Kunchogu	20		√	√	√	√	-	2,560.00	-	NHIS	SEMA	
	Undertake financial monitoring across all registration zones to ensure compliance to financial regulations and internal controls	Tumu, Wellembele Sakai Nabulo Kunchogu	20	No. of zones visited and reports available	√	√	√	√	-	2,350.00	-	NHIS	SEMA	
	Undertake monitoring and support visits to provider sites	All health facilities in the municipality	-		√	√	√	√	-	3,072.00	-	NHIS	SEMA	
	Organize performance review meetings with service providers quarterly.	Tumu	4		No. of reviews organised					-	4,800.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Undertake post credentialing monitoring in at least 15 provider sites per quarter	All health facilities in the municipality			All the 65 credited facilities					-	2,928.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Organize 2 Stakeholders' engagements with both internal and external stakeholders by end of 2018	Tumu	2		No. of fora held 4					-	7,543.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Conduct 4 media engagement to inform the public on policies and programmes in the municipality by end of 2018	Tumu	4							-	3,500.00	-	NHIS	SEMA
	Sub-total								-	64,13.00	-			
	Total									64,913.00				

2021 AAP FOR MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF/ MCHNP	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3. Social Service Delivery	Organize stakeholder forums to develop sanitation bye-laws	All Sub-structures	-	No. of people prosecuted	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
3.2 Health Delivery	Train 2 environmental health officers as sanitary prosecutors	-	0	No. of prosecutors trained	√	√	√	√		-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Carry out CLTs in 64 communities	All Sub-structures	-	No. of communities declared ODF status	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	500000	MEHU	MPCU,
	Conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion education	All Sub-structures	-	No. of H/Hs practicing safe disposal waste	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Promote HHLs construction to ensure that all H/Hs have latrines	Tumu	-	No. of H/Hs with Latrines	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	15,000	MEHU	MPCU,
	Organise refresher training for latrine artisans and re-introduce them to H/Hs.	Tumu	-		√	√	√	√	26,000	-	20,000	MEHU	MPCU,
	Train food handlers on food hygiene and safety	Tumu	-	No. of vendors medically screened	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Conduct medical screening for food vendors				√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Undertake water quality sampling and testing in 25 communities	All Sub-structures	-	No. of good sources compiled	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	MEHU	MPCU,
	Sub-Total								119,000	45,000	535000		
	Total									699,000			

2021 AAP FOR DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY														
Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
3. Social Service Delivery 3.3 Social welfare and community development	Quarterly disbursement of LEAP Funds.	All Sub-structures	19 Communities are currently benefiting	No. of beneficiary households	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU, GDO	
	Expand LEAP coverage to cover all area communities..				√	√	√	√		-	-	MHMT	MPCU	
	Sensitization of selected communities on LEAP				√	√	√	√	5,000	-	500000	MHMT	MPCU	
	Monitor implementation of LEAP	19 Communities		No. of monitoring conducted	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	MHMT	MPCU	
	Carry out a radio talk show to create awareness on the Disability fund	-	-		No. of PWDs supported	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	15,000	DSWCD	MPCU
	Disbursement of disability funds	Approved applications	-			√	√	√	√	6,000	-	20,000	MHMT	MPCU
	Organize training on financial management disability fund beneficiaries.	All Sub-structures	-	No. of PWDs beneficiaries trained	√	√	√	√	8,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU	
	Provide personal welfare services for other vulnerable groups like women and children			No. of vulnerable protected	√	√	√	√	-	35,000	-			
	Carry out quarterly monitoring of day care operations	All Sub-structures	-	No. of day care visited	√	√	√	√	-	10,000	-	DSWCD	MPCU	
	Provide welfare services to all families	All Sub-structures		No. of beneficiary families	√	√	√	√	2,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU	
	Formation and training of 20 groups in group dynamics, income generating and entrepreneurial skills	All Sub-structures		No. of groups formed	√	√	√	√	18,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU	
	Organize durbar in 10 communities on domestic violence and some harmful cultural practices	All Sub-structures		No. of durbars held	√	√	√	√	26,000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU	
	Sensitise 20 no. communities on self-help projects development and implementation	All Sub-structures		No of communities trained	√	√	√	√	11000	-	-	DSWCD	MPCU	
			Sub-total						106,000	45,000	535000			
		Total							686,000					

2021 AAP FOR BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE -BAC

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development 4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Counterpart funds for BAC	Tumu	-		√	√	√	√	-	20,000		DA	REP
	Training of 25 groups in Beads/Sandals Making	Tumu	-	No. of groups Trained	-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	GHABA
	Technological Improvement Training in Leader Works	Tumu	-	No. of groups Trained	-	-	-	√	-	-	3,500	BAC	GHABA
	Technological Improvement Training in Sheanut Process	Wellembele	-		-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	Sunta Nunta
	Tech. Improv't Training in poultry	Bugubelle	-		-	√	-	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	
	Tech. improv't Training in Sheanut Processing	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	GDO
	Tech. Improv't Training in fashion and design	Tumu	-		-	-	√	-	-	-	3,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in Financial Management	Tumu	-		No of artisans trained	-	√	-	-	-	-	2,500	BAC
	Intermediate Training in Records keeping	Tumu	-	-		-	√	-	-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Intermediate Training in 3Ps	Bugubelle	-	-		-	√	-	-	-	2,500	BAC	DOFA
	Business Counseling & Clients' Monitoring		-	No of MSEs Counseled	√	√	√	√	-	-	4,000	BAC	DOFA
	Rural Enterprises development Fund		-	40 Youth Trained	√	√	√	√	-	-	20,000	Wenchi Farm Inst	BAC
	10 no. MSE's supported with Matching Grant Fund		-			√		√	-	-	300,000	BAC	SRB
	Leadership Skills Dev't & Group Dynamics Training	All sub-structures	-	No. of MSEs supported	√		√		-	-	50,000	SRB	BAC
	Organise quarterly meetings for MSE Dev't Sub-C'tee Meeting	Tumu	-	No. of Busin trained		√		√	-	-	5,000	LBAAs	
Stakeholders Forum	Tumu	14 of Meetings Held	No of Meetings Held	√	√	√	√	-	4,000		BAC		
Sub-total								-	24,000	407,500			
Total									431,500				

2021 AAP FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AUTHORITY

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development 4.1 Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Train 100 no. Youth in dress making	All 64 Communities	-	No. of youth employed under each module	√	√	√	√	120,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in aluminium fabrication				√	√	√	√	80,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 100 no. Youth in hair dressing				√	√	√	√	119,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in plumbing				√	√	√	√	65,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 100 no. youth in tiling				√	√	√	√	120,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
	Train 50 no. Youth in building and masonry				√	√	√	√	80,000	-	-	YEA	MPCU
					Sub-total								584,000
	Total								584,000				

2021 AAP FOR DEPARTMENT FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ADOPTED MDA's GOAL: GOAL ONE: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

Programme / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome indicator	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4. Economic Development	Monitor the supply of farms inputs to farmers	Municipality Wide	-	No. of farmers covered and inputs distributed	-	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Expand programme on fertilizer and seed subsidies /Block farms to cover more farmers	Municipality Wide	-	No. of beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	20,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
4.2 Agriculture Development	MA's support for the celebration of farmers day	Municipality Wide	-	Celebration organized				√	-	15,000	-	DoFA	NGOs
	Training of agricultural extension agents for capacity enhancement.	Tumu	-	Training reports submitted	√	√	√	√	30,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Support for DOFA to participate in regional meeting.	-	-	No. of reports available	√	√	√	√	10,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Training of farmers on appropriate farming practices	Municipality Wide	-	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	25,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Collate data on reservoirs	Municipality Wide	-	No. of reservoirs collated.	√	√	√	√	5,000	-	-	DoFA	MA
	Conduct market survey on cold stores and smoked fish	Municipality Wide	-	No. of reservoirs collated.	√	√	√	√	2,000	-	-	DoFA	NGOs
	Sub-total									15,000			
	Total									122,000			

CHAPTER SIX
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN
FROM 2018 TO 2021

6.0 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation helps to assess impacts and results of programmes, identify gaps and institute new measures if there is the need.

Monitoring reports gives information on the processes of project implementation to keeps managers informed on trends and patterns, project activities on schedule and measures progress all time. It is a continuous management practice which should be written into project work.

Evaluation on the on the hand assesses the extent to which a project is achieving or has achieved and its stated outcome/goals and it gives judgments about project achievements and value.

Monitoring and evaluation activities within the Municipality would be carried out at three stages or levels. These are the Community, Sub-structures and Regional levels.

6.1 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

The goals and objectives adopted from the N is to improve the living standard of the people towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals and Middle Income Status.

Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives	
Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	
	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Expand access to both domestic and international markets	
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Accelerate technology-based industrialisation with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Develop a competitive creative arts industry	
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	
Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy. Cont'	Promote sustainable industrialization	Promote agriculture mechanisation	
	Promote sustainable industrialization	Promote irrigation development	
	Promote sustainable agriculture	Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	
	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns)		Increase agricultural productivity.
			Promote the access and security of land tenure for small scale farmers especially women
		Promote irrigated agriculture	

Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives
	Encourage growth and development of high-value services	Increase private sector investments in agriculture
	Promote sustainable agriculture	Promote seed and planting materials development Ensure legislation on seed and plant
	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns	Improve post-production management
	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Develop an effective domestic market
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Improve Agriculture Financing
	Livestock and Poultry Development	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Enhance productivity and production in fisheries and aquaculture
GOAL TWO: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY		
Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Enhance School Feeding Programme
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Improve reproductive health
	End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Eliminate infant malnutrition
		Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems.
	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Create an enabling environment for decent employment in the informal sector
	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Expand access to social protection services
		Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses Reduce the negative impacts of migration
	Reduce income and spatial inequality	End poverty in all its forms and dimensions
	Reduce income and spatial inequality	Reduce policy gaps related to child specific issues
Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls (5)	Promote mainstreaming of gender into the policy cycle	

Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve investment for sanitation • Scale-up investments and develop innovative financing mechanisms for the sanitation sector • Municipality declared ODF by 2019 • Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities • Promote effective solid waste management at all levels
	Disability	Ensure accessibility to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices for PWDs Ensure equal access to health services and related facilities for persons with disabilities.
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power
GOAL THREE: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		
Goal Three: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region
	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Promote sustainable water resource development and management
	Achieve an electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	Provide an electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination
	Reduce risk and flooding	Strengthen environmental governance
	Achieve a timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles	
	Achieve environmental Management	Promote environmental Management
	Achieve sustainable land management	Promote sustainable land management
	Promote efficient management of mineral resources	Promote efficient management of mineral resources
	Eliminate environmental pollution	Prevent environmental pollution
	Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places
	Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems
	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation
	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Adopted Goals	Adopted Sub-Goals	Adopted Objectives
	Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas	Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas
GOAL FOUR: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS		
Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Promote democratic devolution of executive power
	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization Improve local government service and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting
	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Promote gender equality and equity in political development systems and outcomes.
GOAL FIVE: STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		

6.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE 2018-2021 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Medium Term Development plan is for a period of four (4) beginning in January, 2018 and ending on December, 2021.

Currently, the Municipality has successfully implemented projects and programmes in the first and second quarter of 2018 with an implementation rate of 35% and 40% respectively.

6.3 M & E ACTIVITIES

Assessing how an intervention has contributed to the achievement of results in improving lives of men and women will involve creating the right conditions to assess targeting questions, allocating sufficient resources, finding appropriate facilitators and defining relevant methodologies.

6.3.1 Stakeholders Analysis

The identification and participation of all stakeholders is very important to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for M&E results. The Municipal M&E Stakeholders and their responsibilities are indicated in the table 6.1 below

Table 6.1-Stakeholders and their Responsibilities.

Stakeholders	Information Needs/Responsibilities
1. Local community	To demand accountability, Joint the MPCU to monitor projects and support data collection
2. Assembly Members	Policy formulation and development planning

3. Regional Coordinating Council	Policy, planning and development coordination
4. Ministries Departments and Agencies	Policy formulation and coordination
5. Parliament / Members of Parliament	To brief constituents
6. Political Parties	To evaluate performance of government
7. Development Partners	To monitor utilization of fund inflow
8. Researchers / Institutions	Input for research
9. Media	Information to the general public
10. TAs and CSO's)	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy

6.3.2 **M & E Conditions and Capacities.**

The Municipality has an approved Medium Term Development plan and therefore intends to implement sequentially with intrusions. This simply means that only emergency cases would be given attention.

The MPCU is in existence with experience and hardworking members actively performing their functions. Although the unit has no means of transport at the moment to enable the MPCU performance its functions effectively and efficiently, vehicles are released to enable it perform its functions. The membership of the MPCU is indicated in table 6.2 below

Table 6.2: Members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Municipal coordinating director (2) Municipal planning officer (3) Municipal budget officer (4) Municipal director of the finance department (5) Municipal director of the health department (6) Municipal director of the department of education, youth and sports (7) Municipal director of agriculture (8) Municipal director of social welfare and community development (9) Municipal director of the Department of trade and industry (10)Municipal director of the physical planning department (11)Municipal director of works or district engineer (12)Municipal director of disaster prevention and management department (13)Municipal director of natural resources conservation, forestry, game and wildlife department (14) Convener of the development planning subcommittee of the executive committee (15) A representative each of civil society and the traditional authority (16) Co-opt include Gender Desk, HR, Internal Audit, Non-formal and department of fisheries (17) Two private sector representatives

The presence of Traditional Authorities, the Youth and Civil Society Organizations *also* play an important role as their participation in the DMTDP monitoring has being adding value to the monitoring process and its policy outcomes.

Firstly, Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations have contacts with the grassroots and are therefore well positioned to express the views and experiences of people whose needs the DMTDP aim to address.

Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations are the source of independent and useful information and perspectives on how the MA and other key government officials are performing. On the whole, the participation of Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in all the steps of preparing the M&E Plan and throughout its implementation have contributed to holding the MAs more accountable and responsible to its citizenry

Development Partners such ASUDEV, TUDRIDEP, SAVE Ghana, Pronet North among others have played a significant role in shaping and enhancing M&E activities. This has strengthened institutional framework for evidence based planning, monitoring and evaluation.

6.3.3 Indicators and Targets

The table indicates the main outputs, its indicators and projections by which the District measures the performance of this sub-programme. The past data indicates actual performance whilst the projections are the District's estimate of future performance

TABLE 6.3: INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Outcome Indicator Description	Unit of Measurement	Baseline		Targets			
		Year 2017	Value 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Statutory Management meetings held	No. of meetings held	2	2	4	4	4	4
Assembly meetings held	No. of general Assembly meetings held	3	2	3	3	3	3
Sub-Committee meetings held	No. of sub-committee meetings held	3	3	4	4	4	4
Internal Audit reports prepared	No. of ARIC reports produced	4	2	4	2	4	4
100% IGF mobilized	Estimated target achieved	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Revenue Action Plan prepared	Action plan prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1
Training of revenue collectors	No. of times collectors trained	2	0	1	1	1	1
Financial reports prepared and submitted	By 15 th of the ensuing month	2017	Yes	2018	2019	2020	2021
Annual composite budget prepared and approved	Timely approved AAP and Composite Budget	31 st Oct 2017	Yes	31 st Oct 2018	31 st Oct 2019	31 st Oct 2020	31 st Oct 2021
Town hall meetings held	No. of meetings held	3	3	4	4	4	4
Outcome Indicator Description	Unit of Measurement	Baseline		Target			
		Year 2017	Value 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021

Improve educational infrastructure	No. educational infrastructure provided	5	4	5	5	6	6
Increased enrolment	No. of school going age children enrolled	GER 124	108	121.9	108	124	124
Primary health care services expanded with focus on CHPS	No. CHPS Cont. and clinics rehabilitated	25	25	5	4	3	3
Extension Services delivery through home visit improved	Number farmers and homes visited	0	0	23	19	50	50
Level of Implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) improved	% of Implementation of the RIAP	90%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Increased citizens participation in planning, budgeting and implementation	Budget hearing organized	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fee Fixing consultation with rate payers organized	1	1	1	1	1	1
Capacity building plan prepared and submitted to RCC	Plan submitted to RCC	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Appraisal of Staff undertaken	Number of appraisal forms completed and signed	5	2	5	5	5
HRMIS data	HRMIS data updated	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Building Permits Provided	No. of building permits provided	0	3	50	50	80	80
Street Naming and Property Numbering implemented	Number of Properties numbered	40	0	30	40	50	50
District Base Map updated	Number of updates carried out	5	0	1	1	1	1
Site Plans prepared	Number of Site Plans Prepared						
Improved the supply of water to communities	Number of bore holes drilled	10	4	4	4	4	4

Developed a sustainable maintenance management system for transport and road infrastructure	Number of kilometre of road worked on	7	0	25	25	25	
Sanitation facilities constructed	No. WCs constructed	1	1	2	2	2	
Housing units rehabilitated	No. of official bungalow renovated	3	0	2	2	2	
Enhanced supervision and M&E	% of school monitored annually	50	50	100	100	100	
	Teachers attendance rate	80	82	86	86	87	
Increased enrolment of basic schools	GER	KG	126%	127%	128.9%	132.3%	132.3%
		PRIM	108.2	108	113.7	115.9	115.9
		JHS	86.5	87.5	80.9	83.5	83.5
	NER	KG	90.1	92.1	91,2	93.6	93.6
		PRIM	82.9	83.2	84.9	86.6	86.6
		JHS	57.6	60	53.0	54.8	54.8
	GPI	KG	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03
		PRIM	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.06
		JHS	1.21	1.01	0.99	0.95	0.95
Improve BECE results	No. of Candidates	1077	896	1080	1095	1095	
	% Pass	19%	?	36.5%	55%	55%	
Educational infrastructure provided	No. of completed classroom blocks	5	1	6	4	4	
Coverage of CHPS Compound	No. of functional CHPs per no.of enumerated areas	25/25	25/25	30	30	30	

	No. of CHPs expanded	1	2	5	5	4
Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	ANC	53	53.7	95	95	95
	Skilled delivery	44	46.8	80	80	80
	Post-natal care coverage	46.8	54	85	85	85
	Family planning	31.9	31.3	48	48	48
	BCG	54.4	49	95	95	95
	Penta 1/OPV1	45		95	95	95
	Penta 3/OPV3	48.4	65	95	95	95
Infant mortality rate	No. of death of infants below 1 year	2/1000LB	0	0	0	0
Reduction of neonatal deaths	No. of deaths within the first 28 days of life	0	0	0	0	0
Childhood malnutrition	Prevalence of children <5 in %	8.1	3.0	2.0	1	1
HIV/AIDs prevalence rate	In % (per institutional blood screen)	3.2	1.5	1	1	0.5
Promotion of hygiene education	No. of hseholds practicing safe disposal waste	494	50	150	200	200
Health promotion through CLTS implementation	No. of communities declared ODF status	0	1	14	64	64
Food safety and hygiene	Number of vendors undergoing medical screening	144	300	150	200	200

Enforcement of bye-laws	Number of sanitary cases prosecuted	0	0	5	10	20
Stray animals arrested	No. of animals	50	20	100	150	200
Protect children against violence and abuse	No. of children protected	300	35	500	600	600
Provide welfare services to PWDs	No. of PWDs supported	0	1	200	250	200
Provide effective service delivery for LEAP implementation	No. of beneficiary households	3,000	3,003	3,500	4,000	5,000
Provide welfare services to families	100 families	45	35	60	75	100
Provide personal welfare services	100 persons assisted	12	0	20	35	50
Provide effective home science services to communities	No. of communities visited	15	45	25	40	64
Mobilise communities for developmental projects and programs	No. of communities mobilized	20	0	35	50	64
Formation and training of groups	No. of groups formed	15	0	30	45	70
MSMEs access to business development services improved	No. of enterprises with access to business development services	37	65	100	150	150
Business counselling services	Number of clients counselled	35	50	90	100	100
Business development services training activities organized	No of activities	5	5	10	10	10
Strengthening of local business associations	No. of local business association strengthened	3	3	7	10	10
MSMEs access to business development services improved	No. of enterprises with access to business development services	37	65	100	150	150
Business counselling services	Number of clients counselled	35	50	90	100	100
Business development services training activities organized	No of activities	5	5	10	10	10
Strengthening of local business associations	No. of local business association strengthened	3	3	7	10	10

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Business counselling services	Number of clients counselled	35	50	90	100	100
Business development services training activities organized	No of activities	5	5	10	10	10
Strengthening of local business associations	No. of local business association strengthened	3	3	7	10	10
Improve extension services delivery through home visits	No. of extension services delivery improved	0	504	530	535	535
Monitoring and supervision visits by DAOs and DDA	No. of monitoring and supervisory visits	0	19	23	30	56
Livestock and poultry vaccinated	No. of poultry vaccinated	0	3,020	4,000	4,000	4,000
Provision of small irrigation schemes	No. of dug-outs constructed	2	4	3	5	6
Improve extension services delivery through home visits	No. of extension services delivery improved	0	504	530	535	535
Monitoring and supervision visits by DAOs and DDA	No. of monitoring and supervisory visits	0	19	23	30	56
Livestock and poultry vaccinated	No. of poultry vaccinated	0	3,020	4,000	4,000	4,000
Provision of small irrigation schemes	No. of dug-outs constructed	2	4	3	5	6
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Provision of small irrigation schemes	No. of dug-outs constructed	2	4	3	5	6

GSGDA Objective: Improve private Sector Competitiveness domestically and globally.										
Objective 1: Improve private Sector Competitiveness domestically from 35% to 50% by Dec.2021.										
15% increase in private sector Activities by Dece.2021.	Input		√	√	√	√	Rural Enterprises	Annually	Rural Enterprises, MPCU	
Provide Market infrastructure	Input		√	√	√	√	Rural Enterprises	Annually	Rural Enterprises, MPCU	
Improve efficiency of MASLOS loan schemes	Input		√	√	√	√	Rural Enterprises	Annually	Rural Enterprises, MPCU	
Organise quarterly meetings with Financial institutions operating in the District.	Input		√	√	√	√	Rural Enterprises	Annually	Rural Enterprises, MPCU	
Establish a vocational SCHOOL and two learning centres to train the unemployed.	Input		√	√	√	√	Rural Enterprises	Annually	Rural Enterprises, MPCU	
Train artisans to manufacture simple farm tools.	Input		√	√	√	√	Rural Enterprises	Annually	Rural Enterprises, MPCU	
GSGDA Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation										
Objective 2 Expand Youth employment programme by 20% by Dec. 2021:										
15% increase in private sector Activities by Dece.2021.	Input		√	√	√	√	Youth Employment	Annually	Youth Employment , MPCU	
GSGDA Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation										
Objective 2 Expand Youth employment programme by 20% by Dec. 2021:										
Train 100 Youth on dress making and Link trainees with financial institutions.	Output	79	√	√	√	√	Rural Enterprises	Annual	MA/Rural Enterprises	
Objective 3- To Improve Agricultural Productivity Through Modernization Along A Value Chain From 50% To 65% By 2021										
Provide 1,000 agricultural inputs to individuals and farmer groups	Input	900	√	√	√	√	MOFA	Annual	MA/, MOFA	
Objective 4- Develop And Strengthen The District's Creative Economy To Engage In Competitive Trading										
Strengthen the Bongo festival to sustain the environment.	Input	-	√	√	√	√	Traditional Council	Annually	MA/Traditional Council	

TABLE 6.4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

MTDP Goal: To improve the living standard of the people towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals and Middle										
Objective: Improve internal Generated fund from 70% to 100% by Dece.2021.										
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2018 - 2021				Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th				

10% increase in internal revenue mobilisation by Dec.2021.	Output		√	√	√	√	Sub-structures	Quarterly	U/Z councils, MPCU
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GSGDA Objective: Agriculture Modernisation									
Objective 1: To Improve agricultural productivity through modernization along a value chain from 50% to 65% by 2021									
Establishment of tractor machinery hire purchase and lease schemes	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MOFA	Annual	MA/, MOFA
Maintenance and servicing of 1 No. Tractors	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annual	MA
Spot improvement of 10No roads	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annual	MA/, Feeder roads
Reshaping of 15No. roads	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annual	MA/, Feeder roads
Rehabilitation of 5No.dams	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annual	MA/, MOFA
Provision for farmer's day	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annual	MA/, MOFA
GSGDA Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation									
Objective 2- To Improve environmental sanitation within the Municipality.									
Intensify Public education on the outcome of improper disposal of waste.	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA/	Annual	MA/ HD
2.Procurement of Sanitary equipment	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annual	MA
Organise quarterly meetings on transparent engagement between major stakeholders in the mining sector.	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annual	MA
GSGDA Objective: Mitigate And Reduce Natural Disasters And Reduce Risks And Vulnerability									
Objective 2- Improve Natural Disaster management and prevention.									

Procure and distribute disaster relief items as and when necessary	Input	-	√	√	√	√	NADMO	Annual	MA-NADMO
Carry out anti-bush burning campaign	Input	-	√	√	√	√	NADMO	Annual	MA-NADMO
Carry out public education on disaster prevention	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annual	MA-NADMO
Development of 2No. community nurseries	Input	-	√	√	√	√	DA	Annual	MA-NADMO

GSGDA Objective: Increase Equitable Access To And Participation In Education At All Levels									
Objective 1: Expand potable water supply coverage.									
Construction of 25No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, urinal and KVIP	Input	17	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Construction of 15No. 6-unit classroom block with office, store, urinal and KVIP	Input	9	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Furnishing of 25No.3-unit classroom block & 15No.6-unit classroom block	Input	5	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Supply of free school uniform for school children in deprived communities	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
GSGDA Objective: Reverse Forest And Land Degradation.									
Objective: To ensure prudent management and use of natural resources									
Distribution and planting of 25,000.00 seedlings for reforestation Project	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-MOFA
Establishment of 10 acres woodlot.	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-MOFA
Establishment of 10 acres Multi-purpose fruit plantation	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-MOFA
GSGDA Objective: Promote Comprehensive Sports Activities									
Objective: Promote Comprehensive Sports Activities									
Promote schools sport	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Promote the establishment of community sports Stadium	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA

Set up sports development fund with support from diverse sources	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
GSGDA Objective: Promote Effective Child Development In All Communities, Especially Deprived Areas									
Objective: Promote Effective Child Development In All Communities, Especially Deprived Areas									
Construction of 16No 2-unit KG's Block and supply of play equipments to enhance the implementation of the Early Childhood Care and Development Police.	Input	9	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA
Provision for youth employment	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA
Promote universal access to infrastructure	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA
Allocate 2% of DACF for Disable people activities	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA
Organise a meeting to coordinate and redistribute development projects and programmes in a manner that ensures fair and balanced allocation of District resources.	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA
GSGDA Objective: Mainstream The Concept Of Local Economic Development Into Planning									
OBJECTIVE - Mainstream The Concept Of Local Economic Development Into Planning									
Support Assembly members to acquire motorbikes to aid them to have access to their electoral areas	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA
Institutionalize annual meet-the-citizens session for all assembly members.	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA
GSGDA Objective: Empower Women And Mainstream Gender Into Socio-Economic Development									
Objective: Empower Women And Mainstream Gender Into Socio-Economic Development									
Create a special fund to support the participation of women in district level elections.	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA
Develop leadership training programme for women to enable , especially young women, to	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA

manage public offices and exercise responsibilities at all levels									
Supply shea butter extraction machines to women groups	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA
Dressmaking training for 100 women	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA

THEMATIC ARE

GSGDA Objective: Increase Equitable Access To And Participation In Education At All Levels
Objective 1: Expand potable water supply coverage.

Construction of 25No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, urinal and KVIP.	Input	17	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Construction of 15No. 6-unit classroom block with office, store, urinal and KVIP.	Input	9	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Furnishing of 25No.3-unit classroom block & 15No.6-unit classroom block.	Input	5	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Supply of free school uniform for school children in deprived communities	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Continue with the Ghana school feeding programme.	Input	4	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES PCU
Expand the Ghana school feeding programme to 5 schools..	Input	4	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Support to 150 teacher trainees	Input	75	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Support to 15 needy students especially girls in basic schools	Input	9	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
STME Clinic for Basic School children	Input	1	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES-action aid
Sensitise communities on the importance of child education	Input	0	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
Support 6 th March celebration	Input	1	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
My first day at school	Input	1	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-GES
GSGDA Objective: Bridge The Equity Gaps In Access To Health Care And Nutrition Services And Ensure Sustainable Financing Arrangements That Protect The Poor.									
Objective 2: To increase efficiency in health service delivery and coverage in the District from 40% to 55% by 2013.									
NID, CSM and other health programmes	Input	1	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department
District response imitative on malaria	Input	1	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department
Support to 90 Nursing trainees	Input	65	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department
Support to 5 medical students	Input	2	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department
Motivation Package to 5Medical Doctors	Input	5	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department
Haulage of supplementary foods for malnourish children	Input	1	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department

Procure 500ITNs for pregnant women and children under 5 years to reduce malaria	Input	250	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department
Construction of 15 No. CHPS compound	Input	12	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department
GSGDA Objective: Ensure The Reduction Of New HIV And AIDS/STI/TB Transmission									
Objective 3: Ensure The Reduction Of New HIV And AIDS/STI/TB Transmission.									
Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department
Counsel pregnant women to Prevent mother-to-child transmission	Input	-	√	√	√	√	MA	Annually	MA-Health Department

CALENDAR (WORK PLAN)

TABLE M&E CALENDAR

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET GH¢
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
MTDP Evaluations						
Mid-term Evaluation	16/06	21/06	20/06	26/06	MPCU, +	8,000.00
Annual Evaluation	14/12	15/12	17/12	18/12	MPCU, +	8,000.00
Data collection and review meetings						
Quarterly field visits	1 st Thursdays in Mar, Jun, Sept. and Dec.				MPCU, +	9,600.00
Quarterly review meetings	1 st Fridays in Mar, Jun, Sept. and Dec.				MPCU, +	6,400.00
Preparation of quarterly reports	9 ^h of April, Jul. and Oct.				MPCU, +	3,200.00
APR preparation and dissemination						
Data collation	From 12 th Jan. annually				MPCU, +	4,000.00
Draft APR prepared	31 st Jan. annually				MPCU, +	400.00
Draft APR review workshop	10 th February annually				MPCU, +	6,400.00
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	28 th Feb. annually				MPCU, +	400.00
Dissemination of APR	15 th March annually				MPCU, +	1,600.00
GRAND TOTAL						44,000.00

TABLE 6. M&E BUDGET

PROGRAMME MTDP Evaluations	ACTIVITIES	COST	TOTAL GH¢	OVER THE FOUR YEARS
Mid-term Evaluation	Stationery	150.00		
	Meals	300.00		
	Snacks	150.00		

	Travel and transport	500.00		
	Allowance	700.00		
	Facilitation allowances	200.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
Specific Evaluations and studies				
Participatory M&E				
Annual Evaluation	Stationery	150.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
	Meals	300.00		
	Snacks	150.00		
	Travel and transport	500.00		
	Allowance	700.00		
	Facilitation allowances	200.00		
Data collection and review meetings				
Quarterly field visits	Stationery	50.00	600.00 x 4 = 2,400.00	9,600.00
	Lunch	50.00		
	Fuel	300.00		
	Allowance	200.00		
Quarterly review meetings	Stationery	50.00	450.00 x 4 = 1,600.00	6,400.00
	Meals	100.00		
	Snacks	50.00		
	Allowance	150.00		
	Facilitation allowances	100.00		
Preparation of quarterly reports	Stationery	50.00	200.00 X 4= 800.00	3,200.00
	Lunch	50.00		
	Allowance	100.00		
APR preparation and dissemination				
Data collation	Stationery	300.00		
	Allowance	500.00		
	Facilitation allowances	200.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
Draft District APR prepared	Stationery	100.00	100.00	400.00
Draft APR review workshop	Stationery	50.00	450.00 x 4 = 1,600.00	6,400.00

	Meals	100.00		
	Snacks	50.00		
	Allowance	150.00		
	Facilitation allowances	100.00		
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	Stationery	100.00	100.00	400.00
Dissemination of District APR	Stationery	300.00	300.00	1,200.00
GRAND TOTAL				44,000.00

6.3: DATA COLLECTION, VALIDATION AND COLLATION

6.3.5 PRIMARY DATA

The both quantitative and qualitative information would be gathered include demographic, socio-economic, revenue, expenditure and others as may be requested by the MA, RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. The data would be categorised into:

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

6.3.6 SECONDARY DATA

In addition to the primary data, secondary data should also be collected by the MPCU. Some useful sources of secondary data include NGOs, MDAs and their decentralized agencies: CWSA, MOFA, GHS, Ghana Statistical Service (CWIQ, GLSS, GDHS MICS, surveys and the National Census reports), etc.

6.3.7 DATA VALIDATION

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

6.3.8 M&E INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Municipality has a well-functioning IT-based monitoring information system and this would be used for effective data entry, efficient data processing and easy access to information on the DMTDP implementation.

6.3.9 DATA ANALYSIS AND USE OF THE RESULTS

The MPCU would collate all M&E data in the Municipality (including those gathered by the decentralised agencies and CSOs), to analyse and report to the RPCU, NDPC and other MDAs and stakeholders. The M&E data would also highlight key areas of concern and to identify interventions for development and poverty reduction in the district.

The data should 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 should be examined and the appropriate action taken to address the findings. Once an indicator has been highlighted for concern, further exploration should 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 GSGDA. The data would be analysed in a systematic way so that lessons learned can be fed into the district action plans and the next MTDP.

6.3.10 REPORTING

After each monitoring exercise, project actors, communities and sector departments involved would be made aware of the key observations and findings. MPCU would also brief the MCE, Presiding Member and other MA 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. All the findings and reactions would reflect in the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. The Annual Progress Reports would sum up all the M&E activities in the year and copies of the Annual Progress Reports would also be sent to the MA for discussion.

6.3.11 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Copies of the Annual Progress Reports and quarterly reports would be forwarded to the RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. The content of these reports would be disseminated with the MA and other stakeholders at the sub-district and community levels to increase the accountability and transparency of the MA as well as displaying commitment to development and poverty reduction.

Some of the dissemination techniques that could be used include:

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

It would be a report to inform the MA about the dissemination, so that lessons learned can be applied to planning and decision making by the MCE, MA and other district authorities.

6.4 DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION

This chapter is on the specific role that evaluation can and should play. One of the key features of the district development effort is a strong commitment to conducting evaluations. The MPCU would conduct the Mid-term and terminal evaluations of the MTDP and also assess the performance of each project when completed to ascertain if the intervention has achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The MPCU would further examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects. These evaluations will improve decision making and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

6.4.1 THE EVALUATION PROCESS

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

- 1) Assess the need for an evaluation (background) and develop the rationale and objectives of the evaluation
- 2) Determine the type of evaluation to undertake and specify the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation
- 3) Identify and analyse stakeholders and consider the costs involved – draw a budget
- 4) 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. They can be prepared by the DPCU alone or in collaboration with stakeholders. It is important to have a broad agreement on the TOR it will be the basis of the evaluation exercise and more importantly, the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
- 5) Discuss the TOR with key stakeholders
- 6) Recruit a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, Act 663 of 2003.
- 7) Commission the evaluation and disseminate the results and act on the findings and recommendations

6.4.2 TYPES OF EVALUATIONS TO USE

The evaluation could be a 'mixture' of the different categories, that is:

A prospective evaluation would be done before the implementation of an intervention. The objective is usually to determine the feasibility of the intervention e.g: appraisals, needs assessments and feasibility studies

A mid-term evaluation would also 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.

An internal evaluation would be conducted by the MPCU monitoring and supervision the programme or project and an external evaluation normally are conducted by consultants recruited by Donors and development partners to assess impacts.

6.4.2 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION AND SCOPE

The fourth group identifies evaluations based on their technical specifications and scope. This is the most diversified and includes: Programme evaluation, Project evaluation, Thematic evaluation, Impact evaluation, Participatory evaluation, etc.

In conclusion, both quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis would be used in the evaluation. The MPCU would not impose restrictions on the content, comments and recommendations of any evaluation report. The rationale for an evaluation would be clear from the onset (no hidden agenda) and there would be regular meaningful consultation with stakeholders for credibility and utilization of the evaluation results. The evaluation would not reflect personal interests would therefore be free of political or other biases and deliberate distortions.

6.5 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

6.4.1 DISSEMINATION OF THE DMTDP AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan was collaborative effort of development stakeholders within and outside the Municipality. 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 MTDP will need to be disseminated to all stakeholders so as to ensure timely and effective implementation of the programmes and projects in the plan. The plan will be circulated to all interested stakeholders. Copies of the MTDP will be given to all development partners and NGOs operating in the Municipality to guide them in the implementation of programmes and projects. The soft copy of the plan would also be downloaded on our official web-site; *Sissalaeastmunicipal.ghanadistricts.gov.gh* by all interested development stakeholders for easy reference. With regards to dissemination of reports, quarterly, and annual reports on the implementation of programmes and projects will be submitted to NDPC and RCC. Also, copies of these reports will be made available to interested stakeholders and development partners. There will also be annual publication of all development programmes and projects and other relevant information to the general public in the form of newsletters. These newsletters would be distributed free of charge to all stakeholders and development partners

6.5.2 AWARENESS CREATION ON THE EXPECTED ROLES OF THE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT PROGRAMMES.

Of course, the participation of stakeholders in the implementation of plan activities is very crucial and the only way one can achieve optimum results is to create their awareness as activities roll-on.

Consultative meetings with traditional leaders would still be our major link to create awareness about development programmes. Such meetings provide an excellent opportunity to inform community members about the expected roles and also solicit for their participation. Town hold meetings would be held at beneficiary communities before the commencement of programmes and projects. Such fora would enable all stakeholders to know their expected roles in the project.

The Municipality is benefitting from Radio RADFORD, a community radio facility and most of programmes and projects is aired for the information of the general public. Official letters would also be written prior to the commencement of any programme and in the case of contract award, copies of award letters would be forwarded to Hon. Assembly members for their information.

6.5.3 DIALOGUE AND GENERATION OF FEEDBACK ON PERFORMANCE

In order to assess the performance of the District in terms of implementation of the MTDP, there is the need to create a platform for all stakeholders to assess the performance of the Municipality.

In this regard, performance review workshops will be organized to measure the performance of all sectors relating to the implementation of the plan. Participation of all stakeholders will be paramount so that, collectively the performance of the district could be assessed and also general feedback on the performance of all sectors. Through this all stakeholders will appreciate better the importance of their individual roles towards the collective and successful implementation of the MTDP. The performance reviews will consist of annual and mid-year which will feed into the ensuing year's action plan.

6.5.4: ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT OF EXPECTATIONS OF THE PUBLIC

The Public Relation office is open daily to receive complaints from the general public. These inputs are forwarded to the Public relation and complaint committee for their discussion and necessary action. However, most people are not aware of the existence and role of this unit. The district would therefore organise fora to sensitise our communities on the role of the Public Relation and Complaints office public grievance could be settle amicably.

The District has also formed a Development Communication Unit, headed by Public Relations Officer. This unit would continue to coordinate the formulation and implementation of the Communication Plans between the district and all development stakeholders.

6.6.1 CONCLUSION

The aim of this Medium Term Development Plan (2018 - 2021) is to serve as a guide to facilitate the development process in the Municipality. It is expected to achieve food security thereby reducing poverty, create employment opportunities and improve average incomes distribution and the welfare of the people irrespective of gender, ethnic, political or religious diversity.

The achievement of this goal will be enhanced if the proposals in the plan are implemented accordingly. It will lead to an integrated economy and the realization of its full benefits. In this regard the Assembly is expected to play a facilitating role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects with all development stakeholders also playing their expected roles.