

DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021



**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

(2018-2021)

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WA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 - 2021

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|--------|
| ANNUAL ACTION PLANS | AAPs |
| ANGLICAN GROWTH AND RELIEF ORGANISATION | AGRO |
| BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION | BECE |
| COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTRE | CIC |
| COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE | CHRAJ |
| COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION | CBO |
| COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANNING OFFICER | CPO |
| COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANNING SERVICE | CHPS |
| CAMPAIGN FOR FEMALE EDUCATION | CAMFED |
| COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION AGENCY | CWSA |
| DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS | DP |
| DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES | DDFs |
| DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND | DACF |
| DISTRICT ASSEMBLY | DA |
| DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT TEAM | DHMT |

| | |
|---|--------|
| DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN | DMTDP |
| DISTRICT PLANNING AND COORDINATION UNIT | DPCU |
| DISTRICT WATER AND SANITATION TEAM | DWST |
| ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES | ECOWAS |
| FARMER BASED ORGANISATION | FBOs |
| GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE | GES |
| GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | GHS |
| GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA | GSGDA |
| GOVERNMENT OF GHANA | GOG |
| GHANA SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT | GSOP |
| GERMAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION | GIZ |
| GROSS ENROLMENT RATE | GER |
| HEAVILY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRY | HIPC |
| INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY | ICT |
| INTERNAL GENERATED FUND | IGF |
| LONG TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANLTNDP | |
| JAPAN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AGENCY | JICA |
| LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | LED |
| LIQUIFIED PETROLLEUM GAS | LPG |
| LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY | LEAP |
| METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES | MMDAs |

| | |
|---|-------|
| MINITRIES, DEPARTMNETS AND AGENCIES | MDAs |
| MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK | MTDPF |
| MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | MP |
| MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE | MOFA |
| MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN | MOWAC |
| MONITORING AND EVALUATION | M&E |
| METRIC TONNE | MT |
| MATERNAL NEWBORN, CHILD HEALTH | MNCH |
| NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION | NADMO |
| NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION | NCCE |
| NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION | NDPC |
| NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME | NHIS |
| NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME | NYEP |
| NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION | NGO |
| OPEN DEFECATION FREE | ODF |
| OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT | OPD |
| PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION | PTA |
| POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINS, CHALLENGES | POCC |
| PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES | PWDs |
| REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL | RCC |
| REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT | RPCU |

| | |
|--|--------|
| SAVANNA ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY | SADA |
| SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE | SMC |
| SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES | STDS |
| SMALL TOWN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM PROJECT | STWSSP |
| SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME | SRWSP |
| SOCIAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST | SSNIT |
| STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT | SEA |
| TUBERCULOSIS | TB |
| UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN’S EMERGENCY FUND | UNICEF |
| VOLUNTARY COUNSELLING AND TESTING | VCT |
| WA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY | WWDA |
| WATER AND SANITATION | WATSAN |
| WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION | WHO |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL BACKGROUND TO THE PREPARATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The preparation of this Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2018-2021), is in fulfillment of the constitutional mandate and enshrined in LI 2232 section 1 sub section1 , which requires every district to develop a Medium Term Development Plan.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) adopted a participatory approach in preparing the 2018 - 2021 Medium Term Development Plan. The following steps were adopted:

1. To engender participation, a Plan Preparation Team was formed comprising all the departments of the Assembly.
2. Both secondary and primary data were collected to facilitate the preparation of the DMTDP. The outcome of the data collected is the review report of the 2014-2017 DMTDP and the updating of spatial maps of facilities in the district.
3. Community needs assessment was carried out for all communities with the assistance of elected assembly members. This enabled the Assembly to identify and categorize the issues/gaps from each area council. These area council issues were further integrated into the district key development issues.
4. The data collected were analyzed to form the bases for the projections. Objectives and strategies were determined through a two day stakeholder meeting.
5. To enhance participation, two stakeholders engagements were conducted in all the five area councils in the district. This was to validate the plan and give the citizenry the opportunity to make inputs into the plan. A total of 372 people participated in the public hearings of which 136 were female and 236 were male. The analysis underscored the need for more involvement of women in decision making.

Motivation

The major motivations came from the zeal of the plan preparation team to serve the communities even though faced with major challenges such as inadequate funds. The availability of the needed leadership (both administrative and political) was also timely and helped a lot.

Challenges

The plan preparation was not without challenges. some of the challenges encountered includes,

- Weak database
- Late release of DMTDP framework
- Inadequate and delays in release of funds
- Bad timing of technical backstroking

Support

Without support, the planning process would have been in jeopardy. Technical and financial support in the area of capacity and data collection was provided by the National Development Planning Commission, Regional Coordinating Council and GIZ.

The 2018-2021 DMTDP is anchored on the following themes:

- Economic development
- Social development
- Environment, infrastructure and human settlements
- Governance, corruption and public accountability
- Ghana's role in international affairs

SCOPE AND DIRECTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR 2014-2017

This document is divided into six chapters. Chapter one deals with the review of the previous plan and the analysis of the situation as pertained in 2017. The review shows that there were marginal increases in many of the achievements as compared to the targets. In the education sector, enrolment figures at the basic level are still low, and teacher-pupil ratio has seen any improvement. Health indicators such as NHIS coverage, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, maternal mortality etc. show improvement. Sanitation situation in the district is also encouraging as more communities are becoming ODF, water coverage has shown marked improvement as the district coverage has increased to 78%.

The situational analysis unearthed development problems from water and sanitation, health, agriculture, education, performance of the local governance system, tourism among others.

Chapter two presented the prioritized issue. These issues are then subjected to the analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges in respect of the MTDPF (2014-2017).

The outcome of this chapter is that there are enough opportunities and potentials in the district to solving the development problems identified in chapter one.

Chapter three highlights the district goal, objectives and strategies to tackle the development problems in the district. For effective objective setting, projections are made

In chapter four, the Programme of Action analysis reveals that the total cost of financing the Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021) stands at Eighty one million, four hundred and seventy seven thousand, four hundred and eight Ghana Cedis (GH¢81,477,408) against an Indicative Financial Budget

of forty five million, one hundred and sixty three thousand, five hundred and thirty four Ghana Cedis (GH¢45,163,534). This reveals a financial gap of Thirty Six million, three hundred and thirteen thousand, eight hundred and seventy four Ghana Cedis (GH¢36,313,874).

Strategies to fill in financing the gap include the following;

- Scaling up the volume of IGF through market tolls and cattle rate collection.
- Putting mechanism to blocking all revenue leakages by providing accurate data on properties, efficient and reliable revenue collection method and well trained and motivated staff.
- Marketing the plan to Development Partners to support the district assembly.
- Prioritizing development projects in DACF cash plans.

Chapter five translated the composite programme of action into annual plans for effective implementation.

Chapter six, deals with Monitoring and Evaluation. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an integral part of the plan formulation and implementation process in the district. The output of the M&E process is used for informing district development planning; enhancing transparency and accountability in the management of resources.

With this background, an efficient M&E system is required to respond to these needs adequately. These notwithstanding, the district M&E system continues to be challenged by severe financial constraints in addition to institutional, operational and technical capacity constraints as well as uncoordinated information flow, particularly at the sector level. Technical issues also revolve round the difficulties in getting decentralized departments to prepare their respective Sector Plans

To address these challenges, the current institutional arrangements will be reinforced with adequate capacity to support and sustain effective monitoring and evaluation, existing M & E mechanisms will be strengthened, harmonized and effectively coordinated. In addition, an efficient system for generating relevant, reliable and timely quantitative and qualitative information as well as an effective feedback mechanism that makes statistical information available in useable form to the district assembly, private

sector and civil society organizations will be involved; and participatory M&E processes will be developed.

Chapter six concludes with a communication strategy. It is key to the promotion of transparency and accountability. It is also seen as a way of promoting team spirit and team work since every actor in the particular activity is aware of what is going on.

In view of the above, the Wa West District Assembly as part of the DMTDP 2018-2021 has developed a communication strategy in order to enable all responsible agencies and persons are abreast with the contents of the DMTDP and the role they are expected to play. This would be done by disseminating the DMTDP throughout the district.

It is our hope that this document would meet the development aspirations of our people and serve as a platform for accelerated growth and poverty reduction in the years to come.

We wish to thank District Planning and Coordinating Unit and all those who contributed in diverse ways towards the completion of this document.

.....

(HON LAABIIR EDWARD SABO)
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
WA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

1.0 CHAPTER ONE: PERFORMANCE REVIEW/DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the performance of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the **GSGDA II** Thematic Areas. The review will also look at the Vision, Mission Core Values and Functions of the District Assembly.

The aim of the review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP is to determine the status of the implementation of the plan, its achievements, challenges and constraints to implementation, key issues/gaps associated with the planned objectives and targets and its implications towards the development of the District. The results will serve as lessons for the 2018-2021 DMTDP preparation. The thematic areas to be reviewed include:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

1.2 VISION

The vision of the Wa West District Assembly is “To Create Enabling Environment for Sustained Socio-Economic Development of the people

1.3 MISSION

The mission of the Assembly is to improve the quality of life of the people through the mobilisation of quality resources both material and human, participatory governance and coordinating the activities of all stakeholders to ensure effective and efficient service delivery.

1.4 CORE VALUES

- Participatory
- Professionalism
- Client focus
- Accountability
- Transparency

1.5 FUNCTIONS

The functions of the District Assembly as stated in the Local Government Act 2016, Act 936 section 12 are,

(1)A District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provides guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.

(2)A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

(3)Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall(a)be responsible for the overall development of the district;(b)formulate and execute plans, programmers and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;(c)promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;(d)sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;(e)initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;(f)be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;

(g) In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district ;(h) ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice ;(i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;

(j) Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Actor any other enactment; and (k) perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

(4)A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to (a)execute approved development plans for the district;(b)guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;(c)initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;(d)promote or encourage other persons or bodies to under-take projects under approved development plans; and(e)monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and the local, district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

(5)A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district

(6)A District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall (a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy; and (b) act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organisation.

(7)Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations shall co-operate with a District Assembly in the performance of their function

1.6 SUMMARY OF THE PERFORMANCE OF 2014-2017 DMTDP

Figure 1 Thematic Area One: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

| Period | Thematic Area : Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--|
| | Policy Objective: Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators | | | Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7 |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops. 2.Promote the adoption of good agricultural practices by farmers | Carry out 150 acres rice block farm Train 1,000 farmers on safe use of agro chemicals Distribute 2,000 improved cassava cuttings to 400 farmers | Improve agricultural productivity | 10% | 40% | This activity was achieved and has helped in increment of productivity in the district | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|-----|-----|---|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | <p>Build capacities of FBOs and CBOs to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members</p> <p>4.Promote the development of selected staple crops</p> | <p>Conduct farm and home visits</p> <p>Carry out 2 cereal crop demonstration in two communities</p> <p>Conduct livestock census</p> <p>Carryout disease surveillance and control on livestock, poultry and pets</p> <p>Carry out 2 legume demonstration in two communities</p> | | 15% | 55% | <p>Farm visits were conducted in over 300 farms. There were also various crop demonstration and disease surveillance by the agricultural department</p> | |
| 2016 | <p>Extend the concept of</p> | <p>Carry out 150 acres</p> | | 15% | 55% | <p>This activity was achieved and has</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|-------|------------|--|---|------------|
| | nucleus- out grower and block farming schemes and contract farming to bridge the gap between large and small scale producers | rice block farm Train 1,000 farmers on safe use of agro chemicals Carryout disease surveillance and control on livestock, poultry and pets | | | | helped in increment of productivity in the district as seen in appendix 1 | |
| 2017 | Improvement of feeder roads linking production areas to market centers | | | | | | |
| Period | Thematic Area: : Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: Promote fisheries development for food security and income | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub- | Broad | Indicators | | | Remarks in |

| | | programme | project/activity | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | relation to criteria in Box 7 |
|------|---|--|--|-----------------|-------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 2014 | Promote the gathering of data for fisheries management Revamp the current fleet of fishing crafts with modern ones equipped with appropriate storage and processing facilities | Facilitate the training of 120 fishmongers in HACCP processing of fish in 4 dam communities Train 60 fish farmers in fish catch data collection from 6 dams and 6 communities along the Black and White Volta | Enhance and improve fish farming in the district | 5% | 25% | The training started in fish farming | |
| 2015 | Promote the gathering of data for fisheries management Revamp the | Train 60 fish farmers in fish catch data collection from 6 dams and 6 communities along the | | 5% | 25% | The training continued with fish species distributed to farmers | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---|--|-----|-----|---|--|
| | current fleet of fishing crafts with modern ones equipped with appropriate storage and processing facilities | Black and White Volta | | | | | |
| 2016 | <p>Promote the gathering of data for fisheries management</p> <p>Revamp the current fleet of fishing crafts with modern ones equipped with appropriate storage and processing facilities</p> | Rehabilitation of a dugout at Naaha, Tanina and Tendaboro | | 5% | 30% | Dams were rehabilitated to help farming in the dry season and also improve fish farming at tanina, tendaboro, and naaha and Fish cultivation increased drastically as can be seen in appendix 1 | |
| 2017 | <p>Promote the gathering of data for fisheries management</p> <p>Revamp the current fleet of fishing crafts with modern</p> | Rehabilitation of a dugout at Naaha, Tanina and Tendaboro | | 20% | 45% | Productivity expected to increase drastically by the end of the year | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|---|-----|-----|--|--|
| | ones equipped with appropriate storage and processing facilities | | | | | | |
| | Thematic Area: | | Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: | | Reverse forest and land degradation | | | | |
| 2014 | <p>Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the Plantations Development and afforestation programmes.</p> <p>Enforce ban on illegal chainsaw operation and constitute a monitoring team to ensure that appropriate timber species are replanted on degraded lands.</p> <p>Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to</p> | <p>Provide seedlings for dry land rehabilitation</p> <p>Formation of fire and dry land volunteer groups in communities</p> | | 10% | 25% | Volunteer groups were informed in most communities and seedlings also provided | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|-----|-----|--|--|
| | meet the needs of society | | | | | | |
| 2015 | <p>Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the Plantations Development and afforestation programmes.</p> <p>Enforce ban on illegal chainsaw operation and constitute a monitoring team to ensure that appropriate timber species are replanted on degraded lands.</p> | <p>Maintain 60,000 capacity tree nursery, carry out enrichment planting on 8 hectares of riparian area and create 5 km of firebelt at nyose, bankpama and talawona</p> | | 15% | 45% | 60,000 nursery trees were planted in three communities each under the GSOP programme which also provided employment for many people. | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--|-----|-----|--|--|
| 2016 | Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the Plantations Development and afforestation programmes. | Maintain 60,000 capacity tree nursery, carry out enrichment planting on 8 hectares of riparian area and create 5 km of firebelt at nyose, bankpama and talawona | | 20% | 45% | 60,000 nursery trees were planted in three communities each under the GSOP programme which also provided employment for many people. | |
| 2017 | Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the Plantations Development and afforestation programmes. Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of society | Maintain 60,000 capacity tree nursery, carry out enrichment planting on 8 hectares of riparian area and create 5 km of firebelt at nyose, bankpama and talawona | | 20% | 40% | 60,000 nursery trees were planted in three communities each under the GSOP programme which also provided employment for many people. | |

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|------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| | Thematic Area: | | Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: | | Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability | | | | |
| 2014 | Invest in early warning and response systems Enact and enforce bye-laws restricting structures in flood plains, water ways, wetlands | Carry out early warning campaigns in most vulnerable communities and provide relief items to disaster victims Carry out Control Burning Campaign in all 5 Area Councils | | No campaigns were carried out | Campaigns and education to be carried out in all communities | Campaigns were carried out by NADMO on effects of natural disasters, causes and ways to mitigate it all year round. | |
| 2015 | Introduce education programmes to create public | Carry out early warning campaigns | | No campaigns were carried | Campaigns and education to be carried out in all | Campaigns were carried out by NADMO on effects of natural | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | awareness Increase capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disasters | in most vulnerable communities | | out | communities | disasters, causes and ways to mitigate it all year round. | |
| 2016 | Invest in early warning and response systems | Carry out early warning campaigns in most vulnerable communities and provide relief items to disaster victims Carry out Control Burning Campaign in all 5 Area Councils | | No campaigns were carried out | Campaigns and education to be carried out in all communities | Campaigns were carried out by NADMO on effects of natural disasters, causes and ways to mitigate it all year round. | |
| 2017 | Invest in early warning and response systems | Carry out early warning campaigns in most vulnerable | | No campaigns were carried out | Campaigns and education to be carried out in all communities | Campaigns were carried out by NADMO on effects of natural disasters, causes and ways to | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | | <p>communities and provide relief items to disaster victims</p> <p>Carry out Control Burning Campaign in all 5 Area Councils</p> | | | | mitigate it all year round. | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|

Challenges encountered during implementation

- Ineffective cultural practices amongst small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
- Inadequate and poor quality data
- Lack of proper monitoring system
- Inadequate data for fisheries management (inland and marine)
- Weak collaboration with communities towards the management of fisheries resources
- The application of inappropriate and unorthodox fishing methods and technique
- The irregularity of funds flow affected the effective execution of agricultural activities.

Performance of the agricultural sector

Table 1.1 Crop Production Levels for 2014 to 2017

| Production of crops (fig in MT) | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Major food crops | | | | |
| Maize | 7010 | 7032 | 7020 | 9872 |
| Rice | 3628 | 3729 | 3728 | 2231 |
| Millet | 2410 | 2404 | 2400 | 1524 |
| Sorghum | 6029 | 6028 | 6026 | 5480 |
| Yam | 68207 | 68237 | 68227 | 68241 |
| cowpea | 6299 | 6389 | 6399 | 6200 |
| Major cash crops | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Groundnut | 27200 | 27235 | 27245 | 27,148 |
| Soy bean | 5100 | 5121 | 5111 | 5332 |
| Livestock production | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Cattle | 21670 | 31779 | 31679 | 31,769 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sheep | 18690 | 19795 | 19695 | 19732 |
| Goats | 20700 | 28850 | 28750 | 29215 |
| Pigs | 15250 | 17354 | 17254 | 18723 |
| Poultry | 59360 | 69562 | 69362 | 69434 |
| Fish farming | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Tilapia rearing | - | - | 9000 | 13000 |
| Cat fish rearing | - | - | 15000 | 6000 |

Source: Wa West District Agricultural Development Unit, 2017

1.3 THEMATIC AREA TWO: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

| Period | Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
|--------|--|---|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--|
| | Policy Objective: Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators | | | Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7 |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid. | Procurement of 200 LT poles Maintain street lights district wide | | 18% | 65% | 200 LT poles were procured and distributed to various communities. Each electoral area were given 5 street lights | |
| 2015 | Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid. | Procurement of 200 LT poles Maintain street lights district wide | | 18% | 65% | 200 LT poles were procured and distributed to various communities. | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|-----|-----|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid. | Procurement of 200 LT poles Maintain street lights district wide Connect more communities to the national grid | | 20% | 65% | 200 LT poles were procured and distributed to various communities. Each electoral area were given street lights Various communities were connected to the national grid through the mp common fund note; as at the end of 2016 180 communities in the district are without electricity | |
| 2017 | Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid. | Procurement of 200 LT poles Maintain street lights district | | 25% | 65% | More communities are expected to be connected to the national grid. | |

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|------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | wide Connect more communiti es to the national grid | | | | | |
| | Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure. Improve the quality of telephone services Facilitate the development of community information center | | | | | | |
| 2015 | Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure. Improve the quality of telephone services Facilitate the development of community information center | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | <p>Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure.</p> <p>Improve the quality of telephone services</p> <p>Facilitate the development of community information center</p> | Construction of ICT centre at lassie tuole | | Only two ICT centres in the district | Increase the number to four | The lassie tuole ICT centre was handed for use in the district | |
| 2017 | <p>Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure.</p> <p>Improve the quality of telephone services</p> <p>Facilitate the development of community information center</p> | | | | | | |
| Period | Thematic Area:INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective:Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators | | | Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7 |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Develop appropriate planning models, simplified operational procedures and planning | Planning scheme / lay out for | | 0% | 15% | The process of street naming started in the | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--|----|-----|---|--|
| | standards for land use planning | wechiau Street Naming and Public Address Systems | | | | district. | |
| 2015 | Develop appropriate planning models, simplified operational procedures and planning standards for land use planning | Planning scheme / lay out for wechiau Street Naming and Public Address Systems | | 5% | 15% | the process of street naming continued with the streets of Wechiau and Dorimon properly addressed | |
| 2016 | Develop appropriate planning models, simplified operational procedures and planning standards for land use planning | Planning scheme / lay out | | 5% | 15% | Intended to develop a lay out for wechiau and doriomn but due to funds unavailability the project could not come on | |
| 2017 | Develop appropriate planning models, simplified operational procedures and planning | Planning scheme / lay out for | | | | Intends to develop a planning scheme | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|-----|-----|---|--|
| | standards for land use planning | Wechiau and Dorimon | | | | for Wechiau and Dorimon by the end of the year | |
| | Thematic Area: | | INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: | | Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water | | | | |
| 2014 | Implement district water and sanitation plan (DWSP) Strengthen Public-Private and NGO Partnerships in water provision | Rehabilitation of 20no boreholes drilling and installation of 10 no boreholes drilling of 55no boreholes construction of 10no institutional latrines construction of small town water system | Improve access to portable drinking water | 65% | 77% | The Wechiau water system was commenced, the drilling of 55 no. Boreholes too were started | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|--|-----|-----|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | <p>Implement district water and sanitation plan (DWSP)</p> <p>Strengthen Public-Private and NGO Partnerships in water provision</p> | <p>Rehabilitation of 20no boreholes</p> <p>drilling and installation of 10 no boreholes</p> <p>drilling of 55no boreholes</p> <p>construction of 10no institutional latrines</p> <p>complete the construction of small town water system</p> | <p>Improve access to portable drinking water</p> | 77% | 82% | <p>The Wechiau water system was completed and handed over, 23 of the 55 no. Boreholes were completed and handed over and the 20no. Boreholes were at various stage of completion</p> | |
| 2016 | <p>Strengthen human resource capacities in water management</p> <p>Strengthen Public-Private and NGO Partnerships in water</p> | <p>Complete drilling and installation of 55N0</p> | | 82% | 86% | <p>35 of the 55 no. Bore holes were completed and the remaining 15 at various stage of completion</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|-----|-----|--|---|
| | provision | <p>Complete the rehabilitate 20N0. Boreholes</p> <p>Complete the Drilling and installation of 10N0.</p> <p>Drilling and installation of 5N0.</p> | | | | whilst 15 were also drilled and installed under the MP common fund. The Wechiau water board was also instituted with staffs employed. | |
| 2017 | <p>Strengthen Public-Private and NGO Partnerships in water provision</p> <p>Strengthen human resource capacities in water management</p> | <p>Complete Drilling and installation of 5N0. Boreholes, Complete the drilling of 20N0. Boreholes, Complete the Drilling and installation</p> | | 86% | 90% | If all the projects are completed by the end of the year the district would be able to reach the 90% target for water coverage for the district. | The major challenge in achieving these target is the frequent breakdowns of the boreholes |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | of 10N0. Boreholes, Complete drilling and installation of 55N0. Boreholes, Rehabilitati on of 19 boreholes | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|

CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING THIS THEMATIC AREA

- Inadequate access to portable water
- Inadequate power supply infrastructure and access to electricity
- Inaccessibility of some communities during the raining season making it difficult for drilling of water for some communities
- The water table in some communities is low
- Inadequate effective management of some the water facilities

Table 1.4 PERFORMANCE OF WATER SECTOR

| Indicator | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Remarks |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Percentage Of Population Served With Safe Water Source(Coverage) All Year Round | 77 | 78 | 80 | 82 | Improvement In The Sources (Coverage) Of Safe Water |
| Percentage Of Population Served With Boreholes | 77 | 78 | 80 | 81 | Increased Number Of Boreholes |
| Percentage Of Population Served With Covered Wells | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | Reduction In Usage Of Covered Wells |
| Percentage Of Population Served With Pipe Borne Water | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 1 | Access To Pipe-Borne Water To Improved |
| Percentage Of Population Served With Other Sources (Specify) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Not Applicable |
| Percentage Of Total Population Served With Safe Water | 77 | 78 | 80 | 82 | Increased Access To Safe Water |

Source: Wa West District Assembly 2017

1.5 THEMATIC AREATHREE: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

| Period | Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|-----------------|---------------|---|--|
| | Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators | | | Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7 |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | <p>Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived areas</p> <p>Accelerate the rehabilitation / development of basic school infrastructure especially schools under trees</p> <p>Expand school feeding progressively to cover all deprived communities and link it to the local economies</p> | <p>Construction of 1no day care centers (bultuo,Ko ngolmo,kantu, wekobo, bulingin,D uosi, Sanuori, Anyokuraa),</p> <p>Construction Of 1no office accommodation for GES,</p> <p>Renovate 1</p> | Expand access and improve quality of education | 60% enrollment | 85% enrolment | 20 school blocks were started in the year and 46 schools were covered by the Ghana school feeding programme | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| | | No classroom block at eggu, carried out Ghana school feeding program me | | | | | |
| 2015 | <p>Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived areas</p> <p>Accelerate the rehabilitation / development of basic school infrastructure especially schools under trees</p> <p>Expand school feeding progressively to cover all deprived communities and link it to the local economies</p> | <p>Constructio n of 3no. Daycare centers at Lasia-Bile,Kuzie and Wookura, Completio n of 3 unit classroom blockat Wechaiu and Piisie and Nako and Provide feeding to pupils under the GSFP</p> | Expand access and improve quality of education | 104%enrolment | 116.82% enrolment | 20 school blocks were started in the yaer and 46 schools were covered by the Ghana school feeding programme | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|-------------------|------|---|--|
| 2016 | <p>Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived areas</p> <p>Accelerate the rehabilitation / development of basic school infrastructure especially schools under trees</p> <p>Expand school feeding progressively to cover all deprived communities and link it to the local economies</p> | <p>Complete (Construction of 3no. Daycare centers at Lasia-Bile, Kuzie and Wookura, Completion of 3 unit classroom block at Wechaiu and Piisie and Nako), Provide feeding to pupils under the GSFP and construction of 25 number of 6 unit classroom block, office store with other ancillary facilities at various location under GETFUND</p> | Expand access and improve quality of education | 116.82% enrolment | | 45 schools were constructed to help reduce schools under trees with support from GETFUND and MPCC. Plans were far advanced to expand the GSFP with forms sold out | |
| 2017 | Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all | Complete | Expand | 120% | 125% | More | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| | <p>levels across the district particularly in deprived areas</p> <p>Accelerate the rehabilitation / development of basic school infrastructure especially schools under trees</p> <p>Expand school feeding progressively to cover all deprived communities and link it to the local economies</p> | <p>the construction of 1no. 3 unit KG block</p> <p>Complete the construction of 1no. 3 unit KG block</p> <p>Construction of 5no daycare centers</p> <p>Construction of 5no 3unit classroom blocks</p> <p>Construction of 20no 6unit classrooms blocks with ancillary facilities (GETFUN D), Provide</p> | access and improved quality of education | enrolment | enrolment | <p>schools would be constructed and the expansion of the Ghana school feeding programme will take off this year.</p> | |
|--|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|--|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | | feeding to pupils under the GSFP and Procure dual desk and Teacher's' furniture | | | | | |
| | Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning | | | | | | |
| 2014 | <p>Provide teacher accommodation</p> <p>Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels</p> <p>Provide distance learning opportunities for serving teachers</p> | <p>Construction of teachers quarters (maase and wechiau)</p> <p>Sponsorship / Support to Trainee Teachers (60No.)</p> <p>Support to UTDTBE program (150No.)</p> | Increase number of qualified teachers in the district | 35 number of train teachers | 60 number of train teachers | Teacher accommodation were provided at maase and Wechiau. A number of pupil teachers were sponsored to undertake various certificate and diploma courses in education | |
| 2015 | <p>Provide teacher accommodation</p> <p>Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers,</p> | Construction of teachers | Increase number of | 35 number of train | 60 number of train | Teacher accommodation were | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | <p>instructors and attendants at all levels</p> <p>Provide distance learning opportunities for serving teachers</p> | <p>quarters (maase and wechiau)</p> <p>Sponsorship / Support to Trainee Teachers (60No.)</p> <p>Support to UTDTBE program (150No.)</p> | qualified teachers in the district | teachers | teachers | <p>provided at maase and Wechiau. A number of pupil teachers were sponsored to undertake various certificate and diploma courses in education</p> | |
| 2016 | <p>Provide teacher accommodation</p> <p>Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels</p> <p>Provide distance learning opportunities for serving teachers</p> | <p>Sponsorship / Support to Trainee Teachers (60No.)</p> <p>Support to UTDTBE program (150No.)</p> | Increase number of qualified teachers in the district | 50 number of train teachers | 60 number of train teachers | <p>Teacher accommodation were provided at paase and baleofili. A number of pupil teachers were sponsored to undertake various certificate and diploma courses in education</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 2017 | <p>Provide teacher accommodation</p> <p>Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels</p> <p>Provide distance learning opportunities for serving teachers</p> | <p>Procure 9no.motobikes for circuit supervisors Sponsorship / Support to Trainee Teachers (60No.)</p> <p>Support to UTDTBE program (150No.)</p> | Increase number of qualified teachers in the district | 50 number of train teachers | 65 number of train teachers | Teacher accommodation would be provided the district would continue to sponsor more teachers in the district | |
| | Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services economic | | | | | | |
| 2014 | <p>Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services</p> <p>Strengthen the Health Service to deliver quality MNC services</p> | <p>Support to health activities (Maternal/ Child Health, NIDS, Epidemic Control etc)</p> | Improve maternal and quality MNCH services | 15% | 45% | 3 CHPS compounds were built | |
| 2015 | <p>Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services</p> <p>Strengthen the Health Service to deliver quality MNC</p> | <p>Support to health activities (Maternal/ Child</p> | Improve maternal and quality MNCH | 15% | 45% | 5 more CHPS compounds were constructed | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---|-----|-----|--|--|
| | services | Health, NIDS, Epidemic Control etc) | services | | | d | |
| 2016 | <p>Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services</p> <p>Strengthen the Health Service to deliver quality MNC services</p> | <p>Support to health activities (Maternal/ Child Health, NIDS, Epidemic Control etc)</p> <p>Construction 1 no. 40bed capacity ward</p> | <p>Improve maternal and quality MNCH services</p> | 15% | 45% | <p>JICA constructed and handed over 11 CHPS compound in the district and the da also constructed two more making the total number of CHPS in the district 11. The assembly also started the construction of the 40 bed capacity children ward for the Wechiau hospital</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|-----|-----|--|--|
| 2017 | <p>Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services</p> <p>Strengthen the Health Service to deliver quality MNCH services</p> | <p>Support to health activities (Maternal/ Child Health, NIDS, Epidemic Control etc), Complete 1no. 40bed capacity ward</p> | <p>Improve maternal and quality MNCH services</p> | 15% | 45% | <p>The construction of the children ward would be handed over for use this year whilst the UNFPA is also partnering the assembly to carry out activities on MNCH</p> | |
| | Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: : Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy life style | | | | | | |
| 2014 | <p>Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation</p> <p>Improve case detection and management at health facility level</p> <p>Scale up community and home base management of selected diseases</p> | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Strengthen surveillance, reporting and emergency response | | | | | | |
| 2015 | <p>Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation</p> <p>Improve case detection and management at health facility level</p> <p>Scale up community and home base management of selected diseases</p> <p>Strengthen surveillance, reporting and emergency response</p> | | | | | | |
| 2016 | <p>Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation</p> <p>Improve case detection and management at health facility level</p> <p>Scale up community and home base management of selected diseases</p> <p>Strengthen surveillance, reporting and emergency</p> | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| | response | | | | | | |
| 2017 | <p>Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation</p> <p>Improve case detection and management at health facility level</p> <p>Scale up community and home base management of selected diseases</p> <p>Strengthen surveillance, reporting and emergency response</p> | | | | | | |
| | Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS, STIs, TB transmission | | | | | | |
| 2014 | <p>Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB</p> <p>Improve access to counseling and testing, male and female condoms and integrated youth friendly services</p> <p>Promote safe sex practices</p> | <p>Monitor and evaluate HIV/AIDS activities in the district</p> <p>Support district response initiative on</p> | To help reduce HIV/AIDS menace in the district | 15% advocacy | 60% advocacy | HIV/AIDS education was carried in all five area councils including counseling and testing. Condoms | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| | <p>Prevent mother-to-child transmission</p> <p>Ensure safe blood and blood products transfusion</p> | HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention | | | | were also distributed whilst mother to child prevention intensified | |
| 2015 | <p>Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB</p> <p>Improve access to counseling and testing, male and female condoms and integrated youth friendly services</p> <p>Promote safe sex practices</p> <p>Prevent mother-to-child transmission</p> <p>Ensure safe blood and blood products transfusion</p> | <p>Monitor and evaluate HIV/AIDS activities in the district</p> <p>Support district response initiative on HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention</p> | To help reduce HIV/AIDS menace in the district | 25% advocacy | 60% advocacy | HIV/AIDS education was carried in all five area councils including counseling and testing. 20 packets of Condoms were also distributed whilst mother to child prevention intensified | |
| 2016 | <p>Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB</p> <p>Improve access to counseling and testing, male and female condoms and integrated youth friendly</p> | <p>Monitor and evaluate HIV/AIDS activities in the</p> | To help reduce HIV/AIDS menace in the district | 35% advocacy | 60% advocacy | HIV/AIDS education was carried in all five area | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--------------|--------------|---|--|
| | <p>services</p> <p>Promote safe sex practices</p> <p>Prevent mother-to-child transmission</p> <p>Ensure safe blood and blood products transfusion</p> | <p>district</p> <p>Support district response initiative on HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention</p> | | | | <p>councils including counseling and testing. 20 packets of Condoms were also distributed whilst mother to child prevention intensified</p> | |
| 2017 | <p>Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB</p> <p>Improve access to counseling and testing, male and female condoms and integrated youth friendly services</p> <p>Promote safe sex practices</p> <p>Prevent mother-to-child transmission</p> <p>Ensure safe blood and blood products transfusion</p> | <p>Monitor and evaluate HIV/AIDS activities in the district</p> <p>Support district response initiative on HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention</p> | To help reduce HIV/AIDS menace in the district | 45% advocacy | 60% advocacy | <p>HIV/AIDS education, counseling and testing and Condoms distribution would be intensified</p> | |
| Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--|---------------------|---|--|--|
| | Policy Objective: Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision making process and in the society at large | | | | | | |
| 2014 | <p>Promote continuous collection of data on PWDs</p> <p>Promote the implementation of the provisions of the disability ACT</p> | <p>Register people with disabilities (PWD) in the district</p> <p>Support to People With Disabilities (PWDs)</p> <p>Construct disable rehabilitation centre</p> | | PWDs not registered | All PWDs registered and properly integrate into society | There was education on the disability act by the social welfare department | |
| 2015 | <p>Promote continuous collection of data on PWDs</p> <p>Promote the implementation of the provisions of the disability ACT</p> | <p>Register people with disabilities (PWD) in the district</p> <p>Support to People With Disabilities</p> | | PWDs not registered | All PWDs registered and properly integrate into society | There was education on disability act. Funds from the disability common fund were also used to support PWDs to | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|--|---------------------|---|--|--|
| | | (PWDs) Construct disable rehalitation centre | | | | engage into petty trading and education. | |
| 2016 | Promote continuous collection of data on PWDs Promote the implementation of the provisions of the disability ACT | Register people with disabilities (PWD) in the district Support to People With Disabilities (PWDs) Construct disable rehalitation centre | | PWDs not registered | All PWDs registered and properly integrate into society | Disability common fund was used to assist PWDs and 15 wheel chairs was purchased and distributed . | |
| 2017 | Promote continuous collection of data on PWDs Promote the implementation of the provisions of | Register people with disabilities (PWD) in | | PWDs not registered | All PWDs registered and properly | The assembly is committed to | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| | the disability ACT | the district | | | integrate into society | constructi ng a disability centre by the end of the year. | |
| | | Support to People With Disabilities (PWDs) | | | | | |

Challenges of the thematic area

- Inadequate access to basic education
- Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities
- High morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB
- Loss of quality human and material resources due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic
- High stigmatization of PLWHIV
- Inadequate funds to implement some of the programmes and projects
- Inadequate information on disability
- The major challenge is inadequate staffs to conduct skilled delivery in our facilities.
- Inadequate capacity of staff in managing data on documentations is also affecting coverage.
- Late or non-reporting from some facilities
- Lack of some family planning devices example, implanon and micro G
- Another challenge is high illiteracy rate affecting coverage in all indicators

PERFORMANCE OF THE EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTOR

TABLE 1.6 EDUCATION SECTOR PERFORMANCES

| Year | Number of schools in the district | Number of teachers in the district | Total enrolment | Number of schools under GSFP |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 2014 | | 222 | 30690 | 45 |
| 2015 | 175 | 450 | 31,361 | 45 |
| 2016 | 175 | 466 | 32,208 | 45 |
| 2017 | 175 | | | 61 |

Source: District Education Unit, Wa West 2017

HEALTH SECTOR PERFORMANCE

Disease surveillance was a major activity for the period under discussion the table below tells the number of cases recorded for the various diseases under surveillance

TABLE 1.7 HEALTH FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

| Year | Number of health facilities | Number of health personnel | Number of doctors |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2014 | 24 | <u>82</u> | 0 |
| 2015 | 34 | 94 | 1 |
| 2016 | 40 | 117 | 1 |
| 2017 | 40 | 136 | 2 |

Source: District Health Directorate, Wa West 2017

TABLE 1.7 HIV/AIDS CASES AND PREVALENT RATE

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| SCREENED | 2612 | 2864 | 2941 | |
| POSITIVE | 12 | 8 | 9 | |
| PREVALENT RATE | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.01% | |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate 2017

1.8 THEMATIC AREA FOUR TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

| Period | Thematic Area:TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|--|
| | Policy Objective: Enhance community participation in governance and decision making | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators | | | Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7 |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Develop plans that are based on engagement with communities and involve the full key range of key stakeholders Strengthen existing governance structures such as unit committees by increasing their awareness of environmental issues | Organise Sub-Committee meetings Organise General Assembly meetings Organise budget and annual action plan hearing | To enhance community engagement and social accountability | 75% | 100% of all statutory meetings held and two quarterly stakeholders engagement | All four quarterly meetings were organised and reports prepared and filed accordingly. There was only one stakeholder engagement at the Wechiau market square | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---|-----|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | <p>Develop plans that are based on engagement with communities and involve the full key range of key stakeholders</p> <p>Strengthen existing governance structures such as unit committees by increasing their awareness of environmental issues</p> | <p>Organise Sub-Committee meetings</p> <p>Organise General Assembly meetings</p> <p>Organise budget and annual action plan hearing</p> | To enhance community engagement and social accountability | 75% | 100% of all statutory meetings held and two quarterly stakeholders engagement | Only two of the quarterly meetings were organised and reports prepared and filed accordingly. There two stakeholder engagement at the Wechiau market square and dorimon | |
| 2016 | Develop plans that are based on engagement with communities and involve the full key range of key | <p>Organise Sub-Committee meetings</p> <p>Organise General</p> | To enhance community engagement and social accountab | 75% | 100% of all statutory meetings held and two quarterly stakeholders engagement | All four quarterly meetings were organised and reports prepared and filed | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|--|-----|---|--|--|
| | <p>stakeholders</p> <p>Strengthen existing governance structures such as unit committees by increasing their awareness of environmental issues</p> | <p>Assembly meetings</p> <p>Organise budget and annual action plan hearing</p> | <p>ility</p> | | | <p>accordingly. There was only one stakeholder engagement at the Wechiau market square</p> | |
| 2017 | <p>Develop plans that are based on engagement with communities and involve the full key range of key stakeholders</p> <p>Strengthen existing governance structures such as unit committees by increasing their awareness of</p> | <p>Organise Sub-Committee meetings</p> <p>Organise General Assembly meetings</p> <p>Organise budget and annual action plan hearing</p> | <p>To enhance community engagement and social accountability</p> | 75% | 100% of all statutory meetings held and two quarterly stakeholders engagement | <p>All meetings to be held and more citizens engagement to be undertaken this year.</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | environmental issues | | | | | | |
| | Thematic Area: | | TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: | | Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development | | | | |
| 2014 | <p>Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women government appointees in DA</p> <p>Sustain public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices, beliefs, perceptions that promote gender discrimination</p> | <p>Organise an awareness creation fora in 10 communities on girl child elopement, defilement and rape, teenage pregnancy, domestic violence etc.</p> <p>Sensitization of women groups in cassava production, Gari</p> | Mainstream gender into socio-economic development of the district | 5% involvement in district level election | 40% engagement into district level elections | <p>Out of the 40 assembly members 7 of them were women representing 17%. Out of the seven 2 were elected and 5 appointed. This is one of the highest in the country in relation to women representation . About 50% of gender activities in the annual action plan were implemented</p> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Strengthen institutions dealing with women and children issues | processing and marketing and Train women groups in soap making | | | | | |
| 2015 | Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women government appointees in DA Sustain public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices, beliefs, perceptions that promote gender | Organise an awareness creation fora in 10 communities on girl child elopement, defilement and rape, teenage pregnancy, domestic violence etc. Sensitization of women groups in cassava | Mainstream gender into socio-economic development of the district | 5% involvement in district level election | 40% engagement into district level elections | Out of the 40 assembly members 7 of them were women representing 17%. Out of the seven 2 were elected and 5 appointed. This is one of the highest in the country in relation to women representation . About 50% of gender activities in the annual action plan were | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | discrimination Strengthen institutions dealing with women and children issues | production, Gari processing and marketing and Train women groups in soap making | | | | implemented | |
| 2016 | Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women government appointees in DA Sustain public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices, beliefs, perceptions | Organise an awareness creation fora in 10 communities on girl child elopement, defilement and rape, teenage pregnancy, domestic violence etc. Sensitization of women | Mainstream gender into socio-economic development of the district | 5% involvement in district level election | 40% engagement into district level elections | Out of the 40 assembly members 7 of them were women representing 17%. Out of the seven 2 were elected and 5 appointed. This is one of the highest in the country in relation to women representation . About 50% of gender activities in the annual | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | that promote gender discrimination Strengthen institutions dealing with women and children issues | groups in cassava production, Gari processing and marketing and Train women groups in soap making | | | | action plan were implemented | |
| 2017 | Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women government appointees in DA Sustain public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices, | Maintain and strengthen the capacity of 10 existing women groups in the area of income generating activities, Organise an awareness creation fora in 10 communities | Mainstream gender into socio-economic development of the district | 5% involvement in district level election | 40% engagement into district level elections | More gender responsive programs to be carried out this year. | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | beliefs, perceptions that promote gender discrimination | s on girl child elopement, defilement and rape, teenage pregnancy, domestic violence etc. | | | | | |
| | Strengthen institutions dealing with women and children issues | Sensitization of women groups in cassava production, Gari processing and marketing and Train women groups in soap making | | | | | |
| | Thematic Area: | | TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---|---------------------|-----|-----|--|--|
| | Policy Objective: Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection | | | | | | |
| 2014 | <p>Improve institutional capacity of the security agencies including the Police</p> <p>Engage in intensive legal literacy and rights awareness and education for all sectors of the populace</p> | Construction of a police station at Wechiau and Dorimon | To improve security | 5% | 30% | Both Dorimon and Wechiau police station were constructed and in use. | |
| 2015 | <p>Improve institutional capacity of the security agencies including the Police</p> <p>Engage in intensive legal literacy and</p> | Provision of police post at Nyoli and Dabo | To improve security | 15% | 30% | The assembly was able to acquire structures to serve as police post at Nyoli and Dabo. The Nyoli post is operational but the Dabo post is yet to | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---------------------|-----|-----|---|--|
| | rights awareness and education for all sectors of the populace | | | | | be handed over to the district police service | |
| 2016 | <p>Improve institutional capacity of the security agencies including the Police</p> <p>Engage in intensive legal literacy and rights awareness and education for all sectors of the populace</p> | Construction of a District magistrate court at Wechiau | To improve security | 20% | 35% | The assembly started the construction of the district magistrate court to help in ensuring law and order. | |
| 2017 | Improve institutional capacity of the security agencies including the Police | Completion of a District magistrate court at Wechiau | To improve security | 20% | 35% | The district magistrate court would be completed and handed over this year. More police post would be open across | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--|-----|-----|---|--|
| | Engage in intensive legal literacy and rights awareness and education for all sectors of the populace | | | | | the district. | |
| | Thematic Area: | | TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE | | | | |
| | Policy Objective: Foster civic advocacy to nurture the culture of rights and responsibilities | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Strengthen interaction between assembly members and citizens | Organise Sub-Committee meetings Organise General Assembly meetings Organise budget and annual action plan hearing | | 10% | 50% | The assembly was able to organise its budget and annual action plan hearing which brought together various stakeholders | |
| 2015 | Strengthen interaction between | Organise Sub-Committee | | 10% | 50% | The assembly was able to organise its | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---|--|-----|-----|---|--|
| | assembly members and citizens | meetings Organise General Assembly meetings Organise budget and annual action plan hearing | | | | budget and annual action plan hearing which brought together various stakeholders | |
| 2016 | Strengthen interaction between assembly members and citizens | Organise Sub-Committee meetings Organise General Assembly meetings Organise budget and annual action plan hearing | | 10% | 50% | The assembly was able to organise its budget and annual action plan hearing which brought together various stakeholders | |
| 2017 | Strengthen interaction between | Organise Sub-Committee | | 10% | 50% | The assembly would improve its | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | assembly members and citizens | meetings Organise General Assembly meetings Organise budget and annual action plan hearing | | | | interaction with the citizens in the cause of the year through stakeholders engagements, annual action plans and budget presentations and other methods | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING THIS THEMATIC AREA

- Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance
- Inaccessibility to justice
- Inadequate participation in local governance
- Weak internal revenue mobilization
- Weak capacities of personnel and logistics shortfall
- Weak capacity of MMDAs to ensure improved performance and service delivery
- Ineffective sub-district structures

PERFORMANCE OF THE THEMATIC AREA

TABLE 1.9 PERFORMANCE OF THE ASSEMBLY IN GOOD GOVERNANCE

| Year | Number of assembly members | | Number of general assembly/stakeholders engagement held | Number of police station/post | Number of gender sensitive activities carried out in the AAP |
|------|----------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| | Male | Female | | | |
| 2014 | 33 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| 2015 | 33 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| 2016 | 33 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 25 |
| 2017 | 38 | 2 | | 3 | <u>20</u> |

Source: Wa West Central Administration Annual Reports 2017

TABLE 1.10 THEMATIC AREA FIVE: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

| Period | Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | | | | | | |
|--------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | Policy Objective: Promote domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribution of income | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators | | | Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7 |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Vigorously promote domestic tourism to encourage Ghanaians to appreciate and preserve their national | Support in the celebration of kaka festival | Promote the Wechiau hippo sanctuary | 10% involvement of people outside the district | 50% involvement of people outside the district | The district was able to celebrate the festival which is used to market the tourism potentials of the district. It is celebrated every may to highlight the hippo sanctuary which is the major tourism attraction in the site | |
| 2015 | Vigorously promote domestic tourism to encourage Ghanaians to appreciate and preserve their national | Support in the celebration of kaka festival | Promote the Wechiau hippo sanctuary | 10% involvement of people outside the district | 60% involvement of people outside the district | The district was able to celebrate the festival which is used to market the tourism potentials of the district. It is celebrated every may to highlight the hippo sanctuary which is the major tourism attraction in the site | |
| 2016 | Vigorously promote domestic tourism to encourage Ghanaians to appreciate | Support in the celebration of kaka festival | Promote the Wechiau hippo sanctuary | 10% involvement of people outside the district | 65% involvement of people outside the district | The district was able to celebrate the festival which is used to market the tourism potentials of the district. It is celebrated every may to highlight the hippo sanctuary which is the major tourism | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | and preserve their national | | | | | attraction in the site | |
| 2017 | Vigorously promote domestic tourism to encourage Ghanaians to appreciate and preserve their national | Support in the celebration of kaka festival | Promote the Wechiau hippo sanctuary | 10% involvement of people outside the district | 70% involvement of people outside the district | The district was able to celebrate the festival which is used to market the tourism potentials of the district. It is celebrated every may to highlight the hippo sanctuary which is the major tourism attraction in the site | |
| Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and national | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical sites | Support in the celebration of kaka festival | Promote the Wechiau hippo sanctuary | 10% involvement of people outside the district | 50% involvement of people outside the district | The district was able to celebrate the festival which is used to market the tourism potentials of the district. It is celebrated every may to highlight the hippo sanctuary which is the major tourism attraction in the site | |
| 2015 | Develop sustainable ecotourism, | Support in the celebration | Promote the Wechiau | 10% involvement of | 60% involvement of people | The district was able to celebrate the | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | culture and historical sites | of kaka festival | hippo sanctuary | people outside the district | outside the district | festival which is used to market the tourism potentials of the district. It is celebrated every may to highlight the hippo sanctuary which is the major tourism attraction in the site | |
| 2016 | Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical sites | Support in the celebration of kaka festival | Promote the Wechiau hippo sanctuary | 10% involvement of people outside the district | 65% involvement of people outside the district | The district was able to celebrate the festival which is used to market the tourism potentials of the district. It is celebrated every may to highlight the hippo sanctuary which is the major tourism attraction in the site | |
| 2017 | Develop sustainable ecotourism, | Support in the celebration | Promote the Wechiau | 10% involvement of | 70% involvement of people | The district was able to celebrate the | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | culture and historical sites | of kaka festival | hippo sanctuary | people outside the district | outside the district | festival which is used to market the tourism potentials of the district. It is celebrated every may to highlight the hippo sanctuary which is the major tourism attraction in the site | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|--|

Challenges of this thematic area

- Inadequate funds to develop tourism infrastructure
- Inadequate interest of private entrepreneurs to venture into tourism related activities
- Insufficient marketing of the Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary

Table 1.11 Total Releases from Government of Ghana

| PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries) | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Year | Requested As planned (A) | Approved As per ceiling (B) | Released C | Deviations | | Actual Expenditure D | Variance (C-D) |
| | | | | A-B | B-C | | |
| 2014 | 789,661.68 | 789,661.68 | - | - | 789,661.68 | - | |
| 2015 | - | - | 4,241,841.24 | - | 4,241,841.24 | - | |
| 2016 | 1,085,244.00 | 1,085,244.00 | 734,664.54 | 350,0579.46 | 734,664.54 | - | |
| 2017 | 967,541.52 | 967,541.52 | 118,994.26 | - | 118,994.26 | - | |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS | | | | | | | |
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 2,745,361.08 | 2,745,361.08 | 3,503,297.29 | 632,636.95 | 3,377,998.03 | 125,299.23 | |
| 2015 | 3,563,297.29 | 3,563,297.29 | 3,238,174.92 | 264122.37 | 1,745,109.53 | 1,493,065.39 | |
| 2016 | 2,485,760.04 | 2,485,760.04 | 1,213,401.14 | 1272,358.90 | 1,16,894.82 | 47,506.23 | |

| PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries) | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Year | Requested As planned (A) | Approved As per ceiling (B) | Released C | Deviations | | Actual Expenditure D | Variance (C-D) |
| | | | | A-B | B-C | | |
| 2017 | 3,537,251.04 | 3,537,251.04 | - | 3,537,251.04 | - | - | |
| GOODS AND SERVICES | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 1,424,547.00 | 1,424,547.00 | 567,952.84 | 856,594.16 | 476,671.45 | 91,281.39 | |
| 2015 | 2,999,111.70 | 2,999,111.70 | 1,130,649.09 | 1,868,462.67 | 2,114,432.74 | 983,783.65 | |
| 2016 | 2,371,234.80 | 2,371,234.80 | 1,557,493.95 | 813,740.85 | 2,311,964.64 | 754,470.73 | |
| 2017 | 2,959,292.40 | 2,959,292.40 | - | 2,959,292.40 | - | - | |

Table 1.12: 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IGF | 79,464.36 | 3,2006.56 | 232,542.20 | 98,964.48 | 106,777.67 | 7,813.19 | 82,245.72 | 71,358.9 | 10,888.82 | 107,98.44 | 33,675.00 | |
| DACF | 1,424,547 | 567,952.84 | 856,594.16 | 2,509,111.68 | 2,114,432.74 | 394,618.94 | 2,371,234.80 | 1,557,493.93 | 813,740.85 | 2,959.4 | - | |
| DDF | 1,348,003.08 | 2,366,649.61 | 1,018,646.53 | 1,796,202.84 | 1,063,571.62 | 732,631.22 | 1,800,847.00 | 1,140,256.67 | 660,586.33 | 1,890,593.4 | - | |
| UDG | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Development Partners | 1,835,760 | 1,136,647.68 | 699,112.32 | 1,441,972.08 | 758,054.4 | 683,917.94 | 684,917.04 | 73,144.47 | 611,772.57 | 1,646,658.00 | - | |
| GETFund | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other (please, specify) | 895,855.08 | 858,740.64 | 37,114.44 | 2,163,550.4 | 17,010.00 | 1986,345 | 1,963,107.00 | 531,223.27 | 1,431,883.73 | 1936,107.00 | - | |
| Total | 55,836,29.52 | 4961997.33 | | 575,1601.48 | 1136647.68 | 2,844,009.65 | 3,805,326.29 | 1,800,847.00 | 3,373,477.24 | 5,476,317.80 | | |

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.7 Institutional capacity needs

According to the local government act, 2016, act 936 section 85 sub sectiond, a district planning and coordinating unit is responsible for formulating and updating the components of a district development plan.

The DPCU of the district assembly in fulfillment of this function is preparing the district medium termdevelopment plan. There are eleven (11) departments in the district assembly. The departments include:

- Central Administration Department
- Finance Department
- Education, Youth and Sports Department
- District Health Department
- Department of Agriculture
- Physical Planning Department
- Social Welfare and Community Development Department
- Natural Resources Conservation Department, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division
- Works Department
- Trade and Industry Department
- Disaster Prevention Department

With the existents of office accommodation and accessories the DPCU if adequately resourced would be able to carry out the preparation of the DMTDP effectively. Below is a DPCU capacity and management index which shows the ability of the dpcu to effectively prepra a workable document for the period 2018 to 2021

DPCU Capacity and Management Index

| 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 | Most key positions | All positions in the | 9 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|----|
| | key positions that are unfilled | are filled but there are still gaps | DPCU positions are filled | |
| 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 | 8 |
| 4. Availability of Funds | Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements | Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan | Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan | 6 |
| 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 DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately | Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP | 8 |
| 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 needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification | Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development | Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development | 8 |
| 8. Management | The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU 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 | 7 |
| 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 | 7 |
| Total Score | 11 | 55 | 110 | 88 |

NB:

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 (11+55+110 = 176)
4. **The average total score** is calculated by dividing the total score by 3 (176/3 =58.7)
5. **The Index** is calculated by dividing the average total score by the number of indicators (58.7/11=5.3)
6. **The interpretation for Index 5.3 means** this organization has a mediocrity capacity and management performance

1.8 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

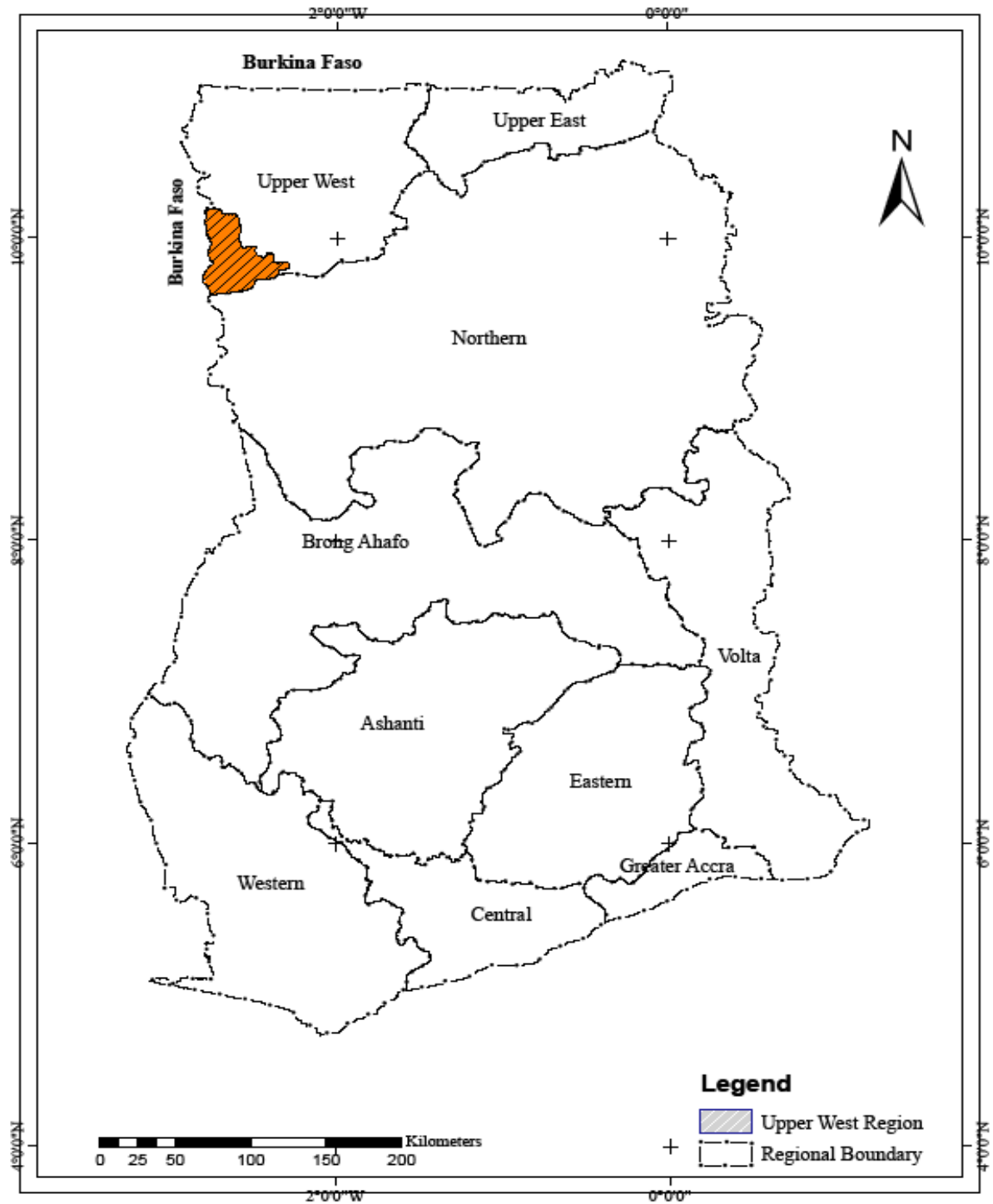
1.8.1 GEO-PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.8.1.1 Location and Size

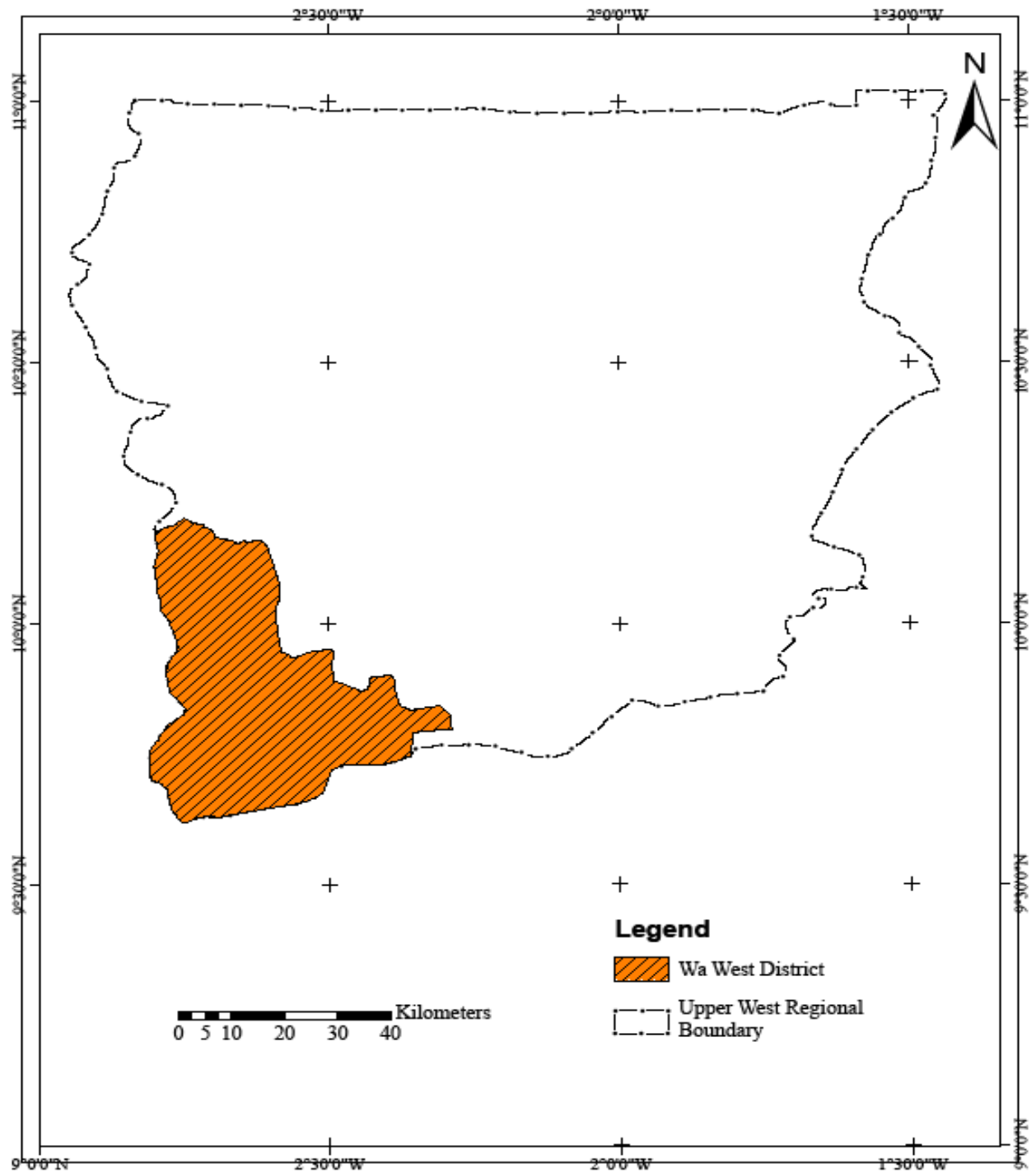
The Wa West District is one of the eleven districts that make up the Upper West Region created in 2004 by legislative instrument 1751. The District is located in the western part of the Upper West Region, approximately between Longitudes 9°40'N and 10°10'N and also between latitudes 2°20'W and 2°50'W. It shares borders to the south with Northern Region, North-West by Nadowli District, East by Wa Municipal and to the West by Burkina Faso. The total area of the district is approximately 1,856 square km. This constitutes about 10 % of the region's total land area, which is estimated at 18,478square km. Based on the location and the nature of the economic activities of the district, it is the food basket of the Wa Municipality. This means market for the district agricultural produce exist.

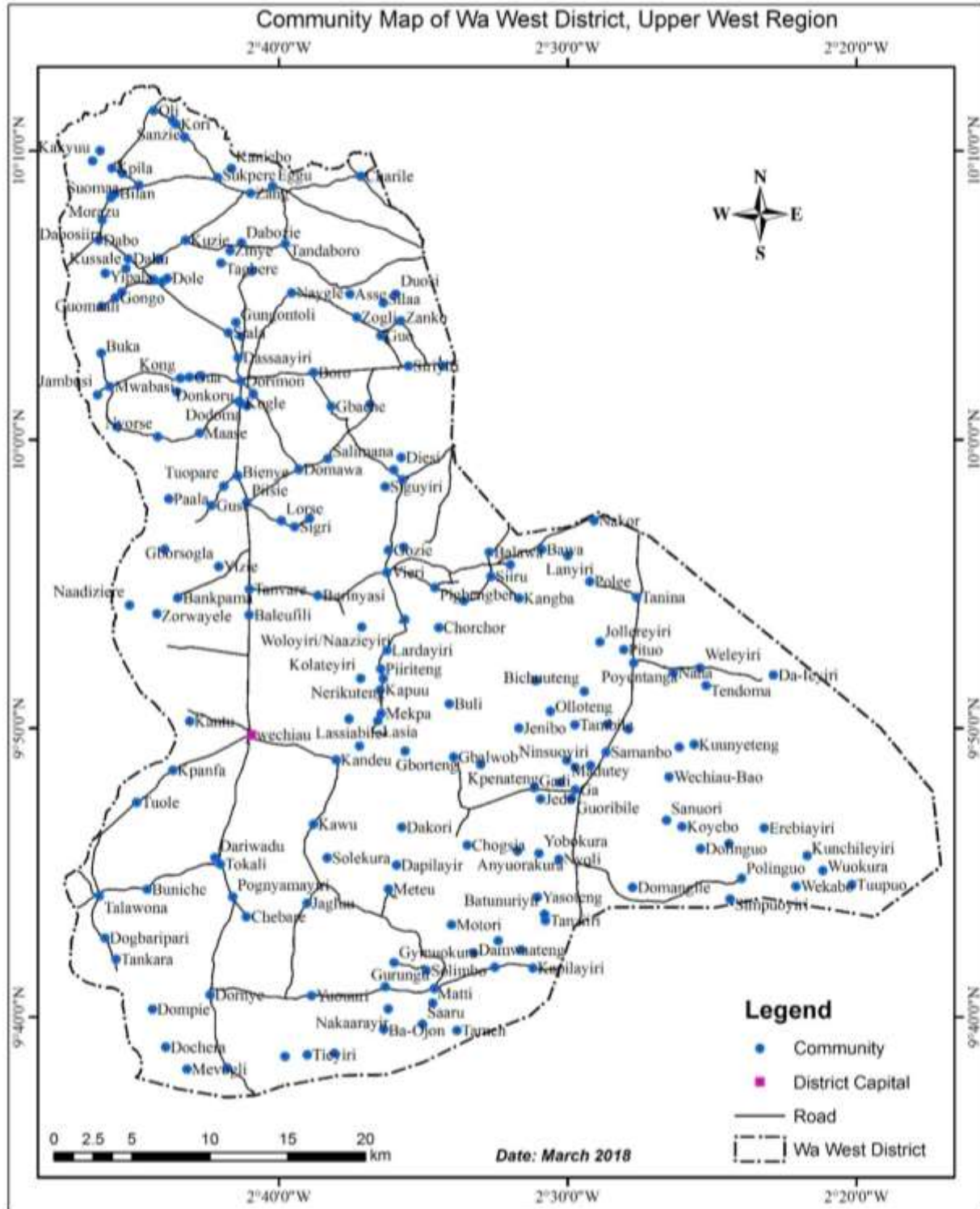
There are very little commercial and no political activities between the district and Burkina Faso. The proximity of Wa West District to Burkina Faso however places it in a good position to take advantage of suggestions made by the “Savannah Accelerated Development Authority “ which proposes the promotion of a Savannah-Sahel Regional Market amongst other initiatives.

FIGURE 1.1Wa West District in National, Regional and District Context



Wa West District in the Regional Context





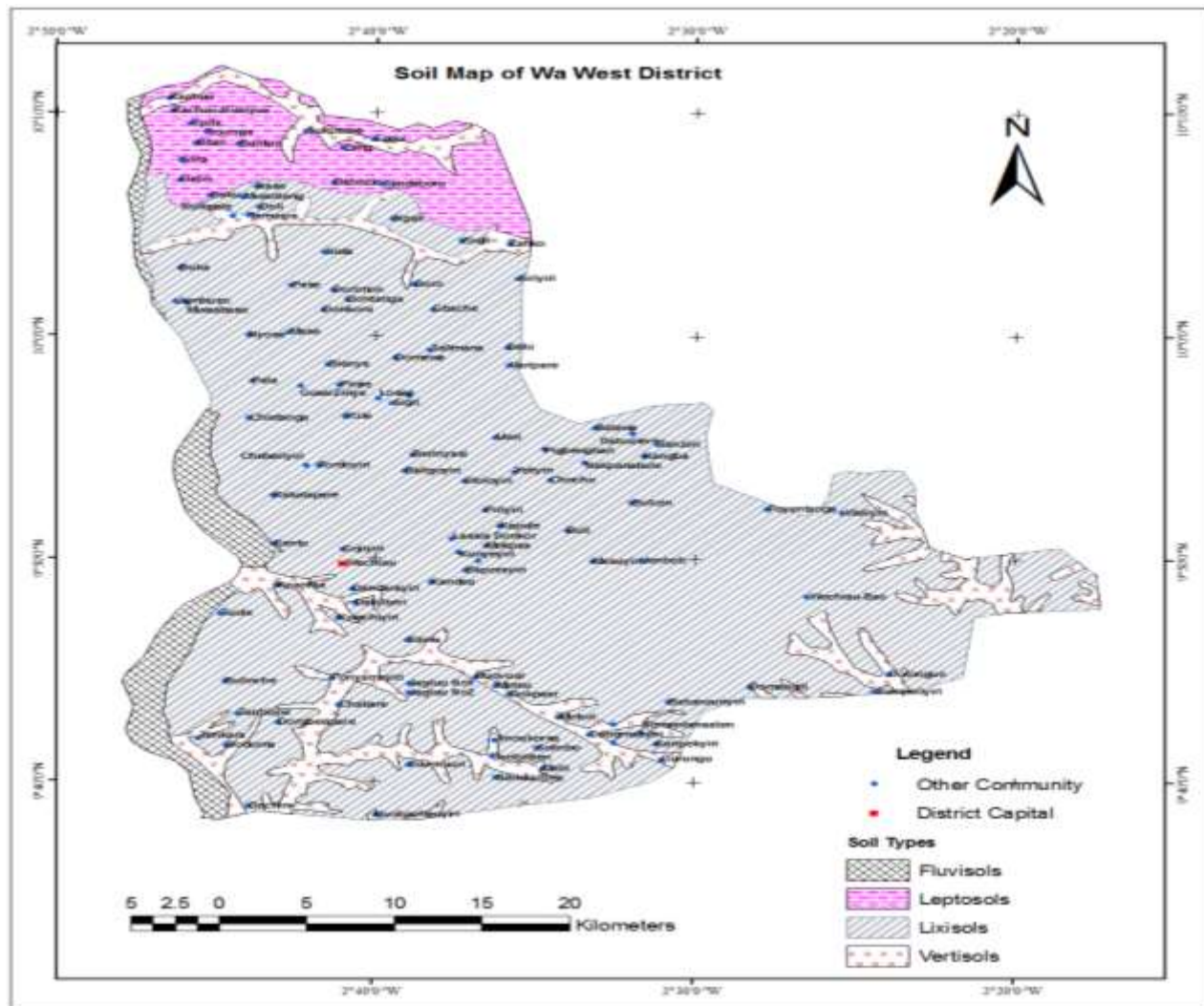
1.8.1.2 Relief/Topography, Drainage and Geology/Soils

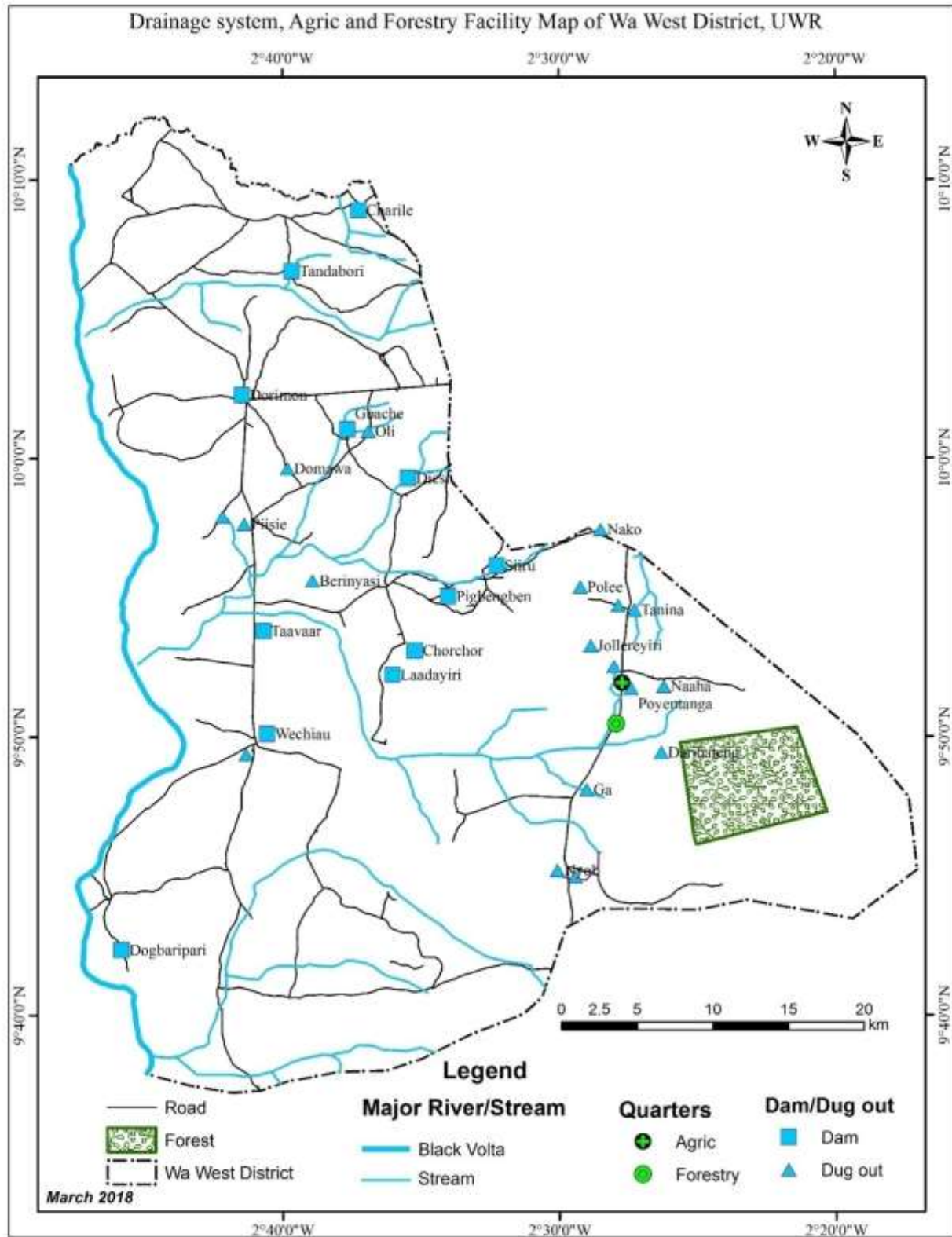
The Wa West District topography is gently rolling with a few hills ranging between *180 and 300 meters above sea level*. It is drained by one main river – the Black Volta, to the west marking the boundary between the district and the Republic of Burkina Faso.

The Black Volta and its tributaries is the main drainage system in the District. The Black Volta and its several feeder tributaries present opportunities for irrigation in the district that can promote all year round farming. Most of the tributary streams are seasonal, thus disrupting communication during the rainy season along all the major roads to the District capital.

The soils in the district are mostly Leptosols, Lixisols and Vertisols. There are also strips of Fluvisols along the flood plains of the Black Volta as well as sandy loams along some of its tributaries. The general nature of the soils, coupled with the traditional land use practices and limited rainfall, tend to have adverse effect on crop production. This forces the youth to look for sustenance elsewhere at the expense of their lives or health.

FIGURE 1.2 SOIL MAP OF WA WEST





1.8.1.3 Climate and Vegetation

The Wa West District lies within the Guinea Savannah Zone which is characterized mainly by short grasses and only few woody shrubs and trees. Common trees in the District consist of drought and fire resistant trees such as baobab, dawadawa, shea trees and kapok. Commercial trees such as Cashew and Mangoes are also found in the district. The vegetation is very congenial for livestock production, which contributes significantly to household incomes in the District. The greatest influence on the vegetation is the prolonged dry season. During this period, the grass becomes dry and the subsequent bush burning leaves the areas patched and mostly bare of vegetation. Consequently, the torrential early rains cause soil erosion. Bush burning reduces the vegetative cover and adversely affects rainfall. Transpiration is reduced considerably and this affects average annual rainfall totals.

The climate of the district is tropical continental type with the mean annual temperature ranging between 22.5°C to 45°C. A lesser known and used environmental resource is what is referred to as diurnal temperature variation. The Wa West District, like most of the other districts of the three northern regions have the comparative advantage during the months of November to February (The Harmattan Period) of having relatively cool night temperatures of between 18°C to 22°C and rather hot day temperatures of as high as 38°C to 40°C. The relatively cool nights are very suitable for stimulating good flowering in fruits and vegetables, heavy fruit setting and good ripening and colour turning in fruits. This gives the northern part of Ghana that comparative advantage of this type of less known climatic resource for generating other economic benefits; and Wa West District should not hesitate to take full advantage of this. The period between February and April is the hottest. Between April and October, the Tropical Maritime air mass blows over the area which gives the only wet season in the year; with the suitable rainfall for agriculture being effectively only four to month in a year. The poor rainfall pattern leads to the migration of the youth, a factor associated with the underdevelopment of the human resource base of the District.

1.9 THE ENVIRONMENT

1.9.1 Condition of Natural Environment

Large tracts of the natural tree vegetation are disappearing in the District due largely to human activities in the form of cultivation, over-grazing, bush fires and charcoal burning. This situation must be checked to avoid environmental degradation and the destruction of important soil micro-organisms. Traditional farming practices such as slash and burn, shifting cultivation, road construction, sand and gravel winning also degrade the land in the district. Farming along water courses has led to the silting of many streams and other water bodies. There is therefore the need to de-silt these water bodies in order to make water available for dry season farming and other domestic purposes. The activities of Fulani herdsmen on the environment cannot be overemphasized. They take advantage of the ECOWAS Protocol and bring in herds of alien cattle in to the district. Apart from the overgrazing done by their cattle, they also cut down economic trees such as shea trees to feed their cattle. Worse still, they allow their cattle to graze on farms. This has often resulted in reduction of farm yields and income levels of farmers and women in the district who are the major pickers of the sheanuts.

To forestall environmental degradation, there is the need to establish tree plantation such as cashew, mango, sheanuts and also curb the activities of the alien Fulani herdsmen.

1.9.2 Condition of Built Environment

The complete absence of development control in the district, especially the district capital, Wechiau has led to disorganized development in the district. There are no planning schemes in the district. This has resulted in misuse as well as under use of the land. Poor sanitation and personal hygiene practices such as indiscriminate defecation are major factors that impact negatively on the environment. Sensitization of the people to use the few sanitation facilities and the enforcement of environmental bye laws need to be reinforced alongside with the provision of household latrines and other sanitation facilities.

The erection of store structures including kiosks and metal structures along the streets of the major towns have greatly blighted the beauty of the district.

Plans are far advanced to developed planning schemes for all the major towns in the district for organized development. With the introduction of street- naming and property addressing systems put in place, most urban areas in the District will be well planned and beautified if completed³⁴

1.9 Population Dynamics

1.9.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The District estimated population for 2016 is 91,536, (1.7% growth rate). Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and type of locality in the district. From the table it can be seen that the total population of males is 45,310 (49.5%) and female is 46,226 (50.5%). Wa West is basically a rural district and the population growth is on the ascendancy.

Table 1.34: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

| Region/District/ Sex | All Localities | | Urban | | Rural | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Upper West | 790,045 | 100 | 128,777 | 16.3 | 661,268 | 100 |
| Wa West | 91,536 | 100 | - | - | 91,536 | 100 |
| Male | 45,310 | 49.5 | - | - | 45,310 | 49.5 |
| Female | 46,226 | 50.5 | - | - | 46,226 | 50.5 |

Source: Wa West District Assembly Estimated Population 2017.

1.9.2 Age-Sex Structure

The age and sex structure of the population is influenced by birth and death rates, as well as internal and international migration. Table 2.2 shows the age- sex structure of the district. From the table it shows that there are more female in the district than male.

The district has a sex ratio of 97.8 which is greater than the regional sex ratio of 94.5. The age group 5-9 has the highest population of females with a figure of 7069 whilst the male group has a population of 6326 in that age group. Whereas the age group 15-19 has the highest sex ratio of 130.5 that of 35-39 indicated the lowest (60.4).

Table 1.35: Age structure by sex

| Age Group | Both Sexes | | Males | | Females | | Sex Ratio |
|-----------|------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| All Ages | 91,536 | 100 | 45,310 | 100 | 46,226 | 100 | 97.8 |
| 0 - 4 | 12,265 | 90.9 | 6,672 | 83.9 | 6,593 | 99.5 | 101.4 |
| 5 - 9 | 14,395 | 108.1 | 7,069 | 104.5 | 6,326 | 112.5 | 111.7 |
| 10 - 14 | 13,387 | 100.0 | 6,764 | 100.0 | 5,623 | 100.0 | 120.3 |
| 15 - 19 | 9,435 | 76.2 | 5,342 | 79.0 | 4,093 | 72.8 | 130.5 |
| 20 - 24 | 5,289 | 42.7 | 2,685 | 39.7 | 2,604 | 46.3 | 103.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 4,340 | 35.0 | 1,901 | 28.1 | 2,439 | 43.4 | 77.9 |
| 30 - 34 | 4,176 | 33.7 | 1,631 | 24.1 | 2,545 | 45.3 | 64.1 |
| 35 - 39 | 3,787 | 30.6 | 1,426 | 21.1 | 2,361 | 42.0 | 60.4 |
| 40 - 44 | 4,527 | 28.5 | 1,365 | 20.2 | 2,162 | 38.4 | 63.1 |
| 45 - 49 | 2,798 | 22.6 | 1,206 | 17.8 | 1,592 | 28.3 | 75.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 2,592 | 20.9 | 1,216 | 18.0 | 1,376 | 24.5 | 88.4 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,522 | 12.3 | 700 | 10.3 | 822 | 14.6 | 85.2 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,102 | 17.0 | 960 | 14.2 | 1,142 | 20.3 | 84.1 |
| 65 - 69 | 1,922 | 9.1 | 518 | 7.7 | 604 | 10.7 | 85.8 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| 70 - 74 | 1,354 | 10.9 | 659 | 9.7 | 695 | 12.4 | 94.8 |
| 75 - 79 | 748 | 6.0 | 377 | 5.6 | 371 | 6.6 | 101.6 |
| 80 - 84 | 832 | 6.7 | 394 | 5.8 | 438 | 7.8 | 90.0 |
| 85 + | 877 | 5.5 | 342 | 5.1 | 335 | 6.0 | 104.4 |

Source: Wa West District Assembly Estimated Population 2017

Implication of population growth for district development

The increase in population growth is a positive indicator for the development of the district. With a youthful population in the district the district is assured of sustain economic growth with the potentials are tapped positively.

1.10 CULTURE

The major ethnic groups in the district are the Dagaaba, Waala and Brefor. These ethnic groups have enjoyed peaceful co-existence among themselves. Dialectical variation among the Dagaaba, Waala and Brefor is quite negligible. The presence of ethnic homogeneity has the potential of promoting socio-cultural development. Some negative cultural practices in the district include female elopement, scarification, female genital mutilation, widowhood inheritance. These have the tendency to spread STDs.

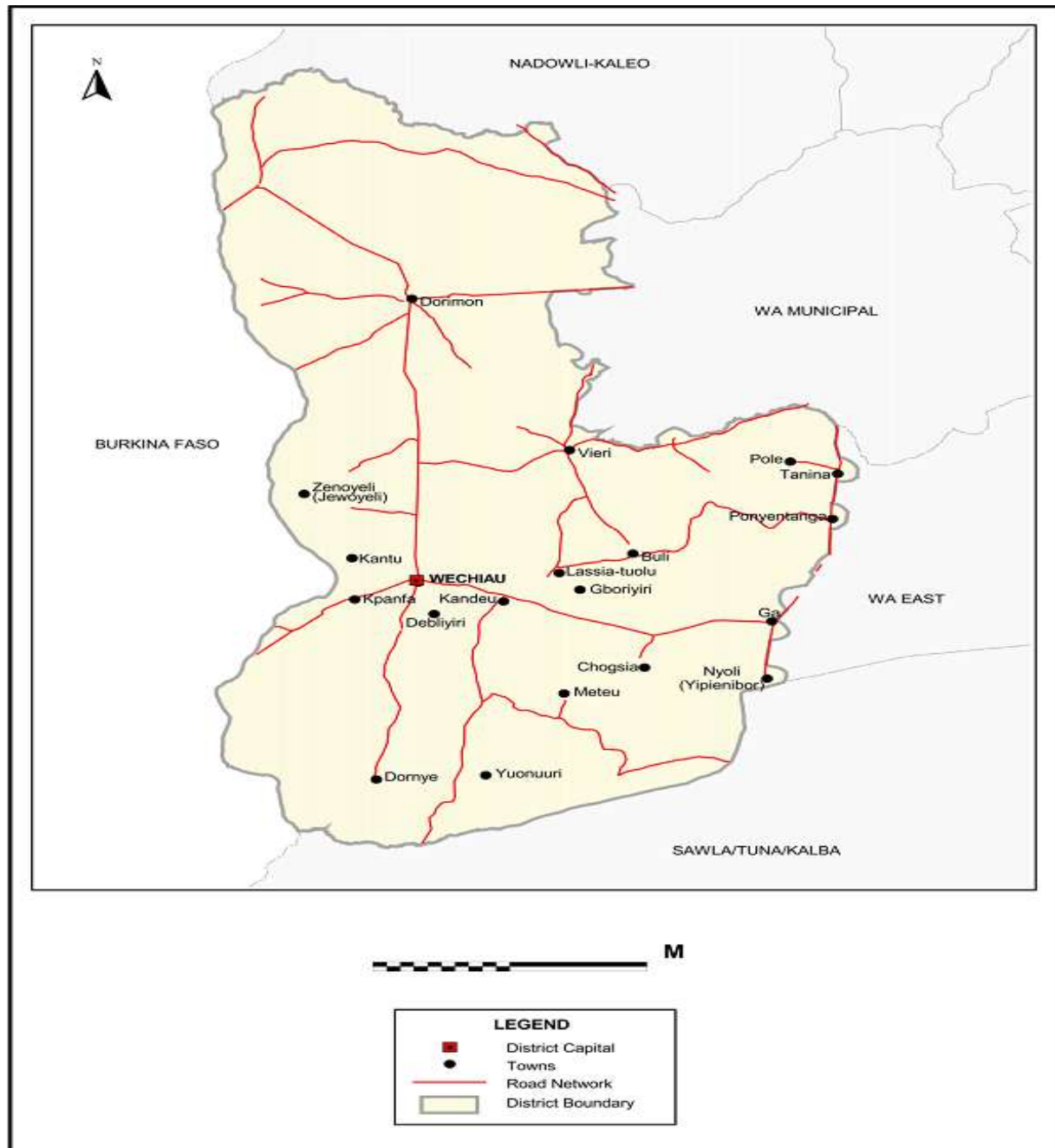
Staging of corpse for days is another negative practice. This can cause outbreak of diseases depending on the sickness through which the person dies. Even though the district is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity, there is relative peace in the District. However, there are a few instances of chieftaincy and land disputes. The relative peace enables the people to go about their normal daily routine activities without any hindrance.

1.11 Settlement Systems

The topography of the Wa West District is gently rolling with a few hills ranging between 180 and 300 meters above sea level. It is drained by one main river – the Black Volta - to the West

marking the boundary between the District and the Republic of Burkina Faso. The Black Volta with its tributaries is the main drainage system in the District. The District is predominantly of Pre-Cambrian, granite and metamorphic rock types which have experienced less weathering than similar rocks elsewhere in the country due to low rainfall, high evapo-transpiration and less vegetation. The soils in the District are mostly sandy loamy, clayey loamy and loamy types. There are also strips of alluvial soils along the flood plains of the Black Volta as well as sandy loams along some of its tributaries.

Figure1.3: Boundary map of WaWest



Source: Wa West District Assembly Progress Report 2016

1.11.1 Spatial Analysis

The spatial analysis of the district demonstrates the human and economic activities of the district. It provides an understanding of the district's space economy and an insight into the adequacy of the functions performed by the various settlements. Specifically, the spatial analysis is centered on the type and distribution of infrastructure and services in the various communities of the district. Using the functional model of classifying settlements, it is possible to establish the hierarchy of settlements as well as their distribution in space which would provide basis for injecting equity and efficiency into the space economy.

In all 21 services and facilities were considered in constructing the scalogram. The settlements that have been included in the scalogram were selected based on the population size, agriculture extension service, boreholes and primary school. Settlements that have population above 600 were considered. The populations of the various settlements were used in the scalogram analysis. The table below shows the scalogram for the district.

| Facility/service | | Nursery | Prim | JSS | Health centre | Clinic/CHPS | Agric Ext station | Agricext Service | Borehole | KVIP (Public) | Trunk road | Feeder road | 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 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Settlement | Pop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WECHAU (WECHIAU) | 2054 | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | 506 | 94 | 1st |
| DORIMON | 1,982 | * | * | * | * | | | * | * | * | * | | * | | | * | * | 11 | 186 | 35 | 4th |
| GA | 1,1857 | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | * | | | * | | 11 | 157 | 29 | 4th |
| GURUNGU (TODOYIRI/YOUNRI) | 973 | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | | | * | * | | | | * | 10 | 142 | 27 | 4th |
| VIERI | 1,914 | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | | * | | * | | | | * | 10 | 121 | 23 | 4th |
| NYOLI (YIPENIBOR) | 1,694 | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | | * | | | | | * | * | 10 | 119 | 22 | 4th |
| PONYENTENGA | 1,116 | * | * | * | * | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | * | 8 | 116 | 22 | 4th |
| KANDEO | 816 | * | * | * | | | * | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 7 | 62 | 16 | 5th |
| DORNYE | 1,444 | * | * | * | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | | * | 7 | 64 | 12 | 5th |
| TOKALI | 839 | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | | | * | | | | | | 8 | 63 | 12 | 5th |
| VARINPARE | 703 | * | * | * | | | * | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 7 | 62 | 12 | 5th |
| CHOGSIA | 1,491 | | * | * | | * | | * | * | | | * | | | | | | 6 | 50 | 9 | 5th |
| METIAW | 1,760 | | * | * | | * | | * | * | | | * | | | | | | 6 | 50 | 9 | 5th |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5th |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|----|---|-----|
| KUUKYILETENG | 1,097 | | * | * | | * | | | | | | * | | | | | | 4 | 44 | 8 | 5th |
| BAKPONG (GADI) | 730 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 42 | 8 | 5th |
| BERINYASE | 784 | | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 5 | 39 | 7 | 5th |
| BAMKPAMA | 717 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| BULI | 1,452 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| DOMANGILI | 1,347 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| GBACHE | 862 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| KAKALAPARI | 640 | | * | | | | * | * | * | | | | | | | | | 4 | 29 | 5 | 5th |
| KAWU | 1,064 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| KPANFA | 776 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| KWACHIYIRI | 1,158 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| NAHA | 723 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| NYAGLI | 847 | | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 5 | 25 | 5 | 5th |
| WECHEA-BAO | 802 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| TENDOMA WELIYIRI | 774 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 6 | 28 | 5 | 5th |
| WOLIYIRI (GORA) | 792 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | | | | | | | | 5 | 24 | 4 | 5th |
| KANGBA | 768 | * | * | * | | | | * | * | | | | | | | | | 5 | 24 | 4 | 5th |
| BORO | 633 | * | * | | | | | * | * | | * | | | | | | | 5 | 18 | 3 | 5th |
| BULINZIN | 952 | * | * | | | | | | * | | * | | | | | | | 4 | 15 | 3 | 5th |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|----|-----|-----|
| CHABARE (BANDANYIRI) | 887 | | * | | | | | * | * | | | * | | | | | | 4 | 15 | 3 | 5th |
| KANTU | 709 | | * | | | | | * | * | | | * | | | | | | 4 | 15 | 3 | 5th |
| NAHA DA-ETENG | 1,016 | * | * | | | | | * | * | | | * | | | | | | 5 | 18 | 3 | 5th |
| METII | 800 | | | | | | | * | * | | | * | | | | | | 3 | 10 | 2 | 5th |
| SAGU | 691 | | | | | | | * | * | | | * | | | | | | 3 | 10 | 2 | 5th |
| DARIGUOYIRI (DELIGOYIRI) | 697 | | | | | | | * | * | | | * | | | | | | 3 | 10 | 2 | 5th |
| DOMAWA | 651 | | | | | | | * | * | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5th |
| LASIA TUOLE | 1,065 | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | | | 9 | 7 | 1 | 5th |
| SIIRA | 855 | | | | | | | * | | | | * | | | | | | 2 | 7 | 1 | 5th |
| No. Of settlements | | 29 | 37 | 30 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 39 | 40 | 4 | 11 | 27 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | | | | |
| Centrality Index | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| Weighted Centrality Score | | 3 | 5 | 10 | 60 | 25 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 18 | 4 | 20 | 200 | 100 | 25 | 14 | | | 535 | |

1.3.6 Hierarchy and Distribution of Settlements

To understand the existing hierarchy of settlement, the scalogram technique was employed. By this, the settlements were ranked based on the population, and the number of services they offer. In delineating the settlements into the various hierarchies, the following criteria were used.

1st Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices of 80% and above of the total centrality of 535

2nd Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices between 60 and 79% of the total Centrality of 535

3rd Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices between 40 and 59% of the total Centrality of 535

4th Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices below 20 and 39 % of the total Centrality of 535

5th Order settlement: Settlements with centrality indices below 20 % of the total Centrality of 535

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

Hierarchy of Settlements in Wa West District

| ORDER | NO. COMMUNITIES | POP. WITHIN THE ORDER | NAMES OF COMMUNITIES. |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 st | 1 | 1,966 | Wechiau |
| 2 nd | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 3 rd | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 4 th | 6 | 8,379 | DORIMON, GA, GURUNGU, (TODOYIRI/YOUNRI), VIERI, NYOLI (YIPENIBOR), PONYENTENGA |
| 5 th | The rest of settlements | | |

With regards to the district capital, Wechiau, the construction of facilities such as police station, Health centre has elevated it to 1st order. However, there is a wide gap between Wechiau, the district capital and the rest of the settlements in terms of centrality as there is no settlement in the 2nd and 3rd order category. The predominance of settlements in the 5th order indicates that facilities and services are not adequate in the district. As such efforts should be made to improve the situation to avoid migration to the higher order settlements.

1.12 Economy of the District

Majority of the people are farmers whilst a few along the banks of the Black Volta engage in fishing. Most of the women engage in pito brewing, petty trading and shea butter extraction.

There are 44,301 persons 15 years and older of which 72.1 percent are economically active. The Economically active population (employed and unemployed) has the highest proportion 79% and economically not active 21.9 percent. For the economically active category a higher proportion (98.4%) is employed with a lower proportion (1.6%) are unemployed.

1.12.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people in the District employing about 80% of the population in the Wa West Economy. Most farmers undertake a combinations of both Crops and livestock production. The main crops grown by farmers are: Cereals (Maize, Rice, Sorghum and Millet), Legumes (Ground Nut, Soya bean and Cowpea), Roots & Tubers (Yam, Cassava and Sweet Potatoes) and Assorted Vegetables (Tomatoes, Cabbage, Pepper, Onion, Okro, Garden eggs etc.).

Among these varieties of crops, the District has comparative advantage in Rice, Vegetable, Soybean, Ground Nut, Cowpea and Yam production. However, Productivity of these crops in the District largely remains subsistence with very Low output levels due to a combination of factors such as: Poor distribution and Inadequate amount of Rainfall, low soil fertility, bad cultural practices, low agricultural technology adoption and others. For example, rainfall distribution and amount in the district are normally concentrated within the second and third quarter of the year. Since the district dependent on rainfall agriculture, the implication of such is low crop productivity and inability to produce all year round, hence there is a high risk of food insecurity. Low crop productivity is one of the major causes of high poverty rate and food insecurity in the District. With this current climatic changes, rainfall volumes have reduced considerably which can be attributed to the above major factors such as degrading of the environment probably due to climate change.

This situation calls for the provision of water through irrigation for dry season farming all year round and improvement in agricultural technology adoption. It is therefore strongly recommended that, irrigated agriculture should be increased substantially in all part of Wa West District, by taking

advantage of the perennial Black Volta water by developing irrigation systems from its tributaries and from the available underground water table as well as natural rain water harvesting.

Through GSOP and WFP programme, a number of dams and dugouts have been rehabilitated and constructed to harvest more water for both domestic use and all year round crop farming. These facilities constructed and rehabilitated under these programmes have been shown in the Table below:

The agriculture sector is also characterized by crop farming and livestock production. The main activities practiced include food and cash crop production as well as livestock and aquaculture rearing by communities especially along the Black Volta. The sector is estimated to be growing at 2.1% per annum, which is below the national target of 6% per annum. Even though efforts have been made at the district level to boost the sector in the district, production still remains at subsistence and low output, as there are no commercial holdings in the District.

1.12.1.1 Crop Production and Food Balance

The major crops cultivated by farmers in the district includes: Cereals (Maize, Rice, Sorghum and Millet), Legumes (Ground Nut, Soya bean and Cowpea), Roots & Tubers (Yam, Cassava and Sweet Potatoes) and Assorted Vegetables (Tomatoes, Cabbage, Pepper, Onion, Okro, Garden eggs etc.). However, there have been inconsistencies in the trends of the agricultural production and output for the major crops in the district during the period. Generally, the cultivated land area as well as productivity levels have not seen significant improvement between 2010 – 2017 production years. The table below showed the production trends and output levels during the period.

Table1.13 Crop Production Levels for 2014 to 2017

| AGRICULTURE SECTOR | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| A | Average yield:(Figs in Mt/Ha) | | | | |
| | Major Food Crops | | | | |
| i | Maize | 1.90 | 1.86 | 1.81 | 2.0 |
| ii | Rice | 1.63 | 1.68 | 1.63 | 1.5 |
| iii | Millet | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 1.4 |
| iv | Sorghum | 0.71 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.6 |
| v | Yam | 11.30 | 10.35 | 10.30 | 10.5 |
| vi | Cowpea | 1.18 | 1.11 | 1.08 | 1.9 |
| 2 | Major Cash Crops | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| i | Groundnuts | 1.33 | 1.39 | 1.36 | 1.31 |
| ii | Soya bean | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.35 |
| B | Cropped Area(Figs in Hectares) | | | | |
| | Major Food Crops | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| i | Maize | 5,890 | 5,890 | 5,870 | 6,980 |
| ii | Rice | 2,226 | 2,226 | 2,216 | 2132 |
| iii | Millet | 6,025 | 6,027 | 6,021 | 472 |
| iv | Sorghum | 8,492 | 8,398 | 8,392 | 7489 |
| v | Yam | 6,036 | 6,026 | 6,026 | 7260 |
| vi | Cowpea | 5,338 | 5,349 | 5,348 | 5348 |
| Major Cash Crops | | | | | |
| i | Groundnuts | 20,451 | 20,460 | 20,465 | 19783 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ii | Soya bean | 4,250 | 4,240 | 4,241 | 4587 |
| | | | | | |
| C | Production of Crops (Figs in MT) | | | | |
| | Major Food Crops | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| i | Maize | 7,010 | 7,032 | 7,020 | 9872 |
| ii | Rice | 3,628 | 3,729 | 3,728 | 2231 |
| iii | Millet | 2,410 | 2,404 | 2,400 | 1524 |
| iv | Sorghum | 6,029 | 6,028 | 6,026 | 5480 |
| v | Yam | 68,207 | 68,237 | 68,227 | 68241 |
| vi | Cowpea | 6,299 | 6,389 | 6,399 | 6200 |
| | Major Cash Crops | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| i | Groundnuts | 27,200 | 27,235 | 27,245 | 27,148 |
| ii | Soya bean | 5,100 | 5,121 | 5,111 | 5332 |

Source: Wa West District Agricultural Development Unit, 2017

1.12.1.2 Livestock Development

The livestock sub sector is one of the most important types of primary agricultural production in Wa West District. It plays an important role in the provision of reliable sources of protein as well as income to both males and females in the District. The vast grazing lands in the District provide the potential for most households to engage in livestock production. The livestock sub-sector continues to make steady but moderate gains as it is now becoming the most lucrative venture in the midst of low income levels emanating from crop production as indicated on the table below.

The main livestock that are reared by most households include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry including aquaculture products as indicated in the table 11 below.

Table 14 Livestock Production Levels (No.) for 2014 -2017

Livestock & Fishes Production

| | Livestock Production | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| i | Cattle | 21,670 | 31,779 | 31,679 | 31,769 |
| ii | Sheep | 18,690 | 19,795 | 19,695 | 19732 |
| iii | Goats | 20,700 | 28,850 | 28,750 | 29215 |
| iv | Pigs | 15,250 | 17,354 | 17,254 | 18723 |
| v | Poultry | 59,360 | 69,562 | 69,362 | 69434 |

Source: District Department of Agriculture, Wa West 2017

There exist great opportunities to further increase in the livestock production in the district. Despite these potentials and achievements, the livestock sub –sector still faced with a number of problems notably among them are:

1. Low genetic potential of the local breed of small ruminants and poultry
2. High incidence of pest and diseases on livestock and poultry especially Guinea fowls
3. High cost of Veterinary drugs and services charge
4. Inadequate Veterinary drugs and equipment
5. Inadequate adoption of supplementary feeding technology for ruminants especially in the dry season
6. Inadequate Veterinary staff to serve the District effectively

Nevertheless there is the need for District and National to mobilize and channel resources to support the full development of the sector. This will ensure the maximum use of such a potential to boost the private sector investment.

The quality of animals (indigenous breeds) kept in the District in terms of size, weight and other physical features leaves much to be desired. This is due to problems such as inadequate improved breeds and improper animal husbandry practices. Most of the livestock farmers do not have access to Veterinary Service thereby increasing the incidence of diseases among farm animals which often lead to high mortalities. These problems notwithstanding, the District has a great potential in livestock production. These potentials include the availability of grazing land, dams, dugouts and by-products from the crop farming that can be used as supplementary feed for the farm animals.

1.12.1.3 Fisheries

Another hidden lucrative area in the district is Aquaculture development through the promotion of community fish farming. The district is blessed with a number of water bodies including the Black Volta. There for inland fishing is mostly practiced by people around the Black Volta as an economic venture in the district. Also, with the support from World Food Programme as part of its asset creation project, (WFP), the department of agriculture in collaboration with fisheries commission is promoting fish farming for groups and individuals as an alternative livelihood venture.

Table 1.14 Fish Production Levels (No.) for 2014 -2017

| Fish Production | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Tilapia rearing | - | - | 9000 | 13000 |
| Cat fish rearing | - | 15000 | 6000 | 6300 |

Source: Wa West District Agricultural Development Unit, 2017

1.12.1.4 Irrigation Infrastructure

The Wa West District Assembly place a high priority on irrigation facilities to enhance all year farming. There are 2 irrigational canals, 22 dams and dugouts in various communities in the District including the Black Volta, however, only few of them are used for irrigation purposes. The total; land area under irrigation in the District is just about 84ha.

This shows that, irrigation farming is under developed in the district, despite its critical role in the farming activities and the poverty reduction strategies of the people. There is the need to expand the irrigable areas through appropriate technologies like creating small water retention reservoirs during road construction as well as construction of dugouts and Weirers along water ways.

Such small dams will not only support dry season farming on small scale but also provide water for domestic purposes particularly during the dry season. The advantage of such small dams located in various communities rather than one big dam is the spread of benefit across the district.

1.13 Tourism

The tourism potential of the Wa West District is found in its rich natural, cultural, historical and man-made attractions. These, however, have not received the needed support and development to exert their competitiveness within the private sector. The most significant of them is the Wechiau Community Hippo Sanctuary which is 18km from Wechiau.

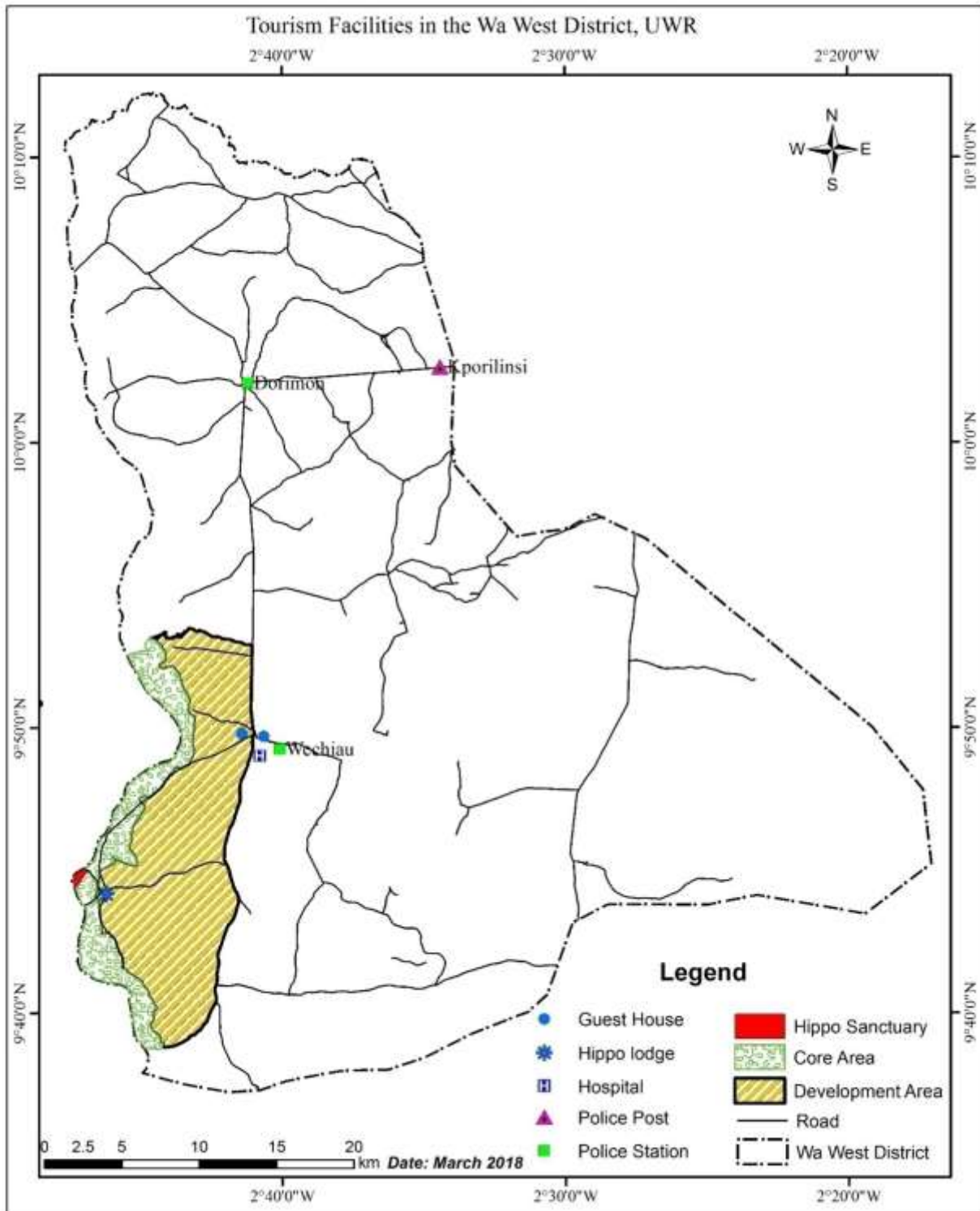
Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary is a community-based conservation initiative aimed at providing the Wechiau catchment area inhabitants with a source of revenue and improved quality of life while

Simultaneously offering protection to the flora and fauna found within the designated lands.

Marketed as an eco-tourism destination, of particular interest is the hippopotamus population resident along this stretch of river. One of only two remaining hippo populations within Ghana, a group consisting of approximately 20 individuals represents an important conservation priority.

Management of the Hippo Sanctuary lies squarely in the hands of the local residents. Though the efforts of the District Assembly and the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) a tree plantation has been established in the Community (Talawonaa) to conserve the natural beauty of the sanctuary

FIGURE 1.5 TOURISM MAP



Other potential tourism sites that could provide income to the district are the Ga crocodile pond, the Lobi Architecture, a three hundred year old Mosque and indigenous grinding mills.

Besides these natural and man-made sites, the culture of the people is also captivating. When coordinated well, these attractions could make the Wa West District a good tourist destination for local and foreign tourists.

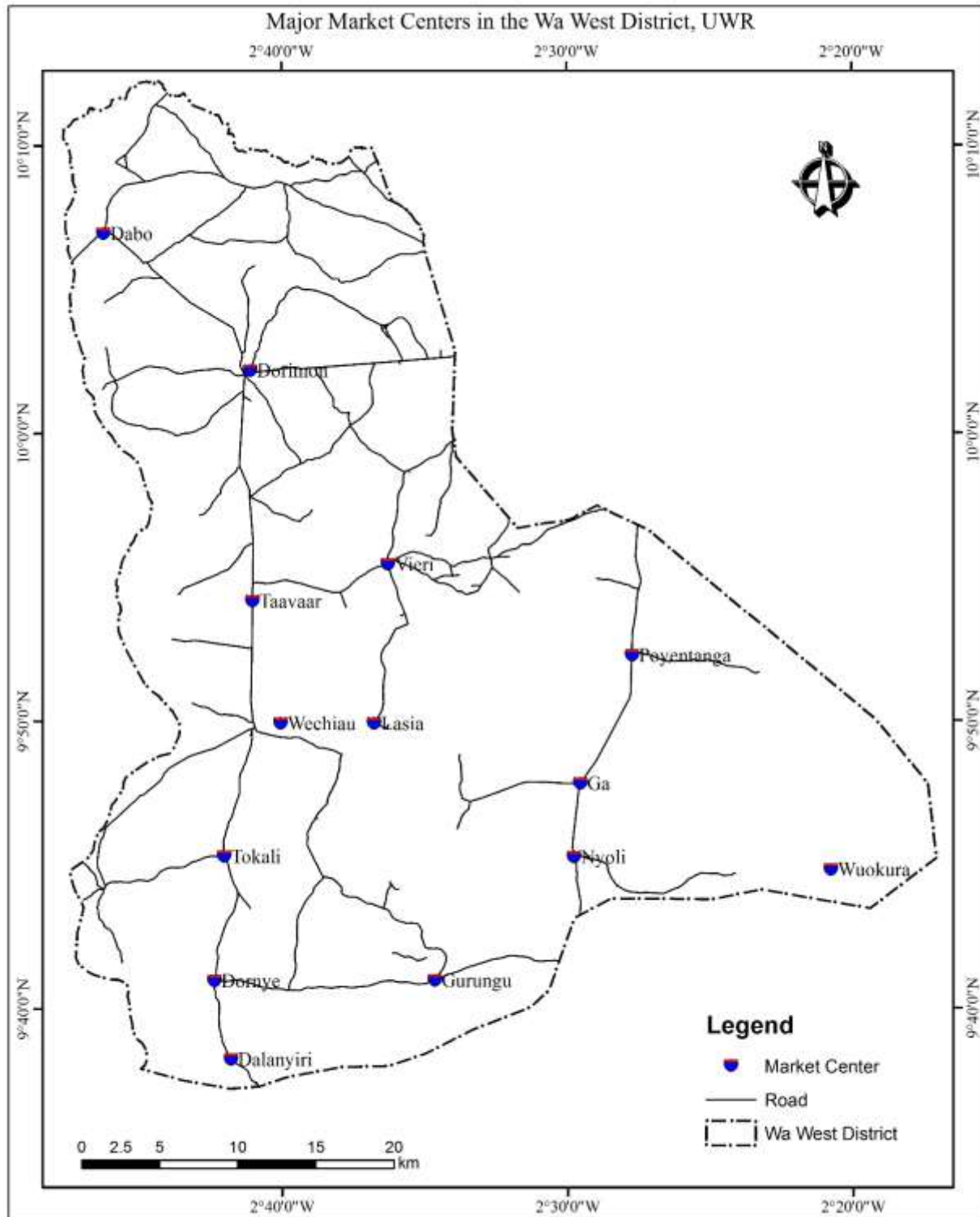
The major challenges the Sanctuary faces include:

- Inadequate accommodation for visitors
- Lack of recreational facilities at the site
- Lack of canteen to serve visitors
- Unreliable transportation system
- Poor roads network

1.14 Market Centers

There are eight major marketing outlets in the district. These are Dorimon, Dabo, Taanvare, Wechiau, Vieri, Ponyentanga, Nyoli and Gurungu. These markets are organized on a 6-day cycle. Agro-products and inputs are readily sold and purchased in these markets. Marketing of food crops and household commodities is mostly done by women. The purchase and sale of livestock is however, in the hands of men. Physical access to markets is however poor due to poor road network and condition. Thus the improvement of infrastructure has the potential of increasing the district revenue base which will impact greatly on the socio economic development of the District.

FIGURE 1.6 MAP OF MARKET CENTRES



1.15 Financial Services

There are a few banking services in the district. This has made access to credit very difficult thereby adversely affecting all aspects economic activities. Thus all workers receive their salaries in Wa. The only banking service in the district is Group Nduom Ltd which is a private business/banking firm operating in Wechiau, with a Workers Credit Union also in operation in Lassie Tuole.

1.16 Road Network

Good road infrastructure is one of the key needs for the development of any district, region or country. The nature of the road network can affect the quality of life and progress of the people and thereby influence their overall human development. Poor road conditions have the tendency to cut off population from the main marketing, health and educational centers whenever there is heavy rainfall.

The total feeder road network in the district is about 456.30km. The District enjoys only about 20km of Bitumen road. Generally, a large chunk of the District is inaccessible, especially during the raining season.

Table 1.15 Road network and categorization.

| TYPE OF ROAD | GRAVEL LENGTH(KM) | EARTH LENGTH(KM) | TOTAL LENGTH (KM) |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Engineered | 149.05 | 17.8 | 166.85 |
| Partially Engineered | 810 | 74.15 | 84.15 |
| Non-Engineered | - | - | 205.30 |
| Grand Total | | | 456.30 |

SOURCE: Department of Feeder Roads, Wa 2017

Table 1.16 Road Condition of the District.

| TYPE OF ROAD | TOTAL LENGTH (KM) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Trunk roads | 61 |
| Arterial roads | 61 |
| Tarred roads | 5.30 |

SOURCE: Department of Feeder Roads, Wa 2017.

The only tarred portion of the district roads are the Wechiau township roads and the Wa-Ga road.

Generally, road infrastructure in the district is of average to poor quality. These have a negative impact on economic activities and investment potentials.

1.17 Energy

The Wa West District has recognized that extension of electricity to many communities would greatly improve the quality of life of the people; as the facility is being used for other industrial works such as carpentry workshops, blacksmithing, welding, vulcanizing, fitting shops and agro processing (Shea butter and groundnut extraction). This helps to generate some employment as well. Currently about 35% of the district is connected to the national.

There is also a plan to extend the national grid to more communities in the district in the near future. The district hopes that this would help create businesses thereby reducing the out migration of the youth to the south in search of non-existing jobs.

The use of LPG is unpopular to majority of the people living in the district. The minimum use of LPG can be attributed to the high cost of equipment and also the unavailability of gas service station in the District.

This has therefore resulted in the wanton cutting of trees for domestic fuel. Economic trees such as Shea trees are mostly affected in this venture. This has the potential of further reducing the already low incomes of the people, especially women thereby exacerbating the poverty situation in the area.

FIGURE 1.7 ELECTRICITY COVERAGE



1.18 ECONOMICAL ACTIVE POPULATION

1.18.1 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex. Out of the total population of 44301, 31,930 are economically active whilst 12371 are not active. Of the economically active, population 72.1 percent is employed as at the period of the enumeration and 1.6 percent unemployed. This implies that the majority (98.4%) of the population in the working class was employed as at the time of the census.

Of the economical not active population, 43.2 percent was in full time education which is good for the district in terms of educational development. The sex distribution of the activity status is an interesting one, of the economically active, 73.4 percent of that population are males and 70.9 percent are females. Of these 98.6 percent of the males were employed during the period of the census and 1.4 percent of the males unemployed. With the females 98.4 percent of the economically active was employed whilst 1.7 percent unemployed.

As with the economically not active, 26.6 percent of that population is male compared to 29.1 percent. It can be said that there are more males who are economically active than female and same situation applies for the economically not active group.

Table 1.17: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

| Activity status | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 44,301 | 100.0 | 20,722 | 100.0 | 23,579 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 31,930 | 72.1 | 15,208 | 73.4 | 16,722 | 70.9 |
| Employed | 31,426 | 98.4 | 14,994 | 98.6 | 16,432 | 98.3 |
| <i>Worked</i> | 30,726 | 97.8 | 14,668 | 97.8 | 16,058 | 97.7 |
| <i>Did not work but had job to</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>go back to</i> | 579 | 1.8 | 267 | 1.8 | 312 | 1.9 |
| <i>Did voluntary work without</i> | 121 | 0.4 | 59 | 0.4 | 62 | 0.4 |

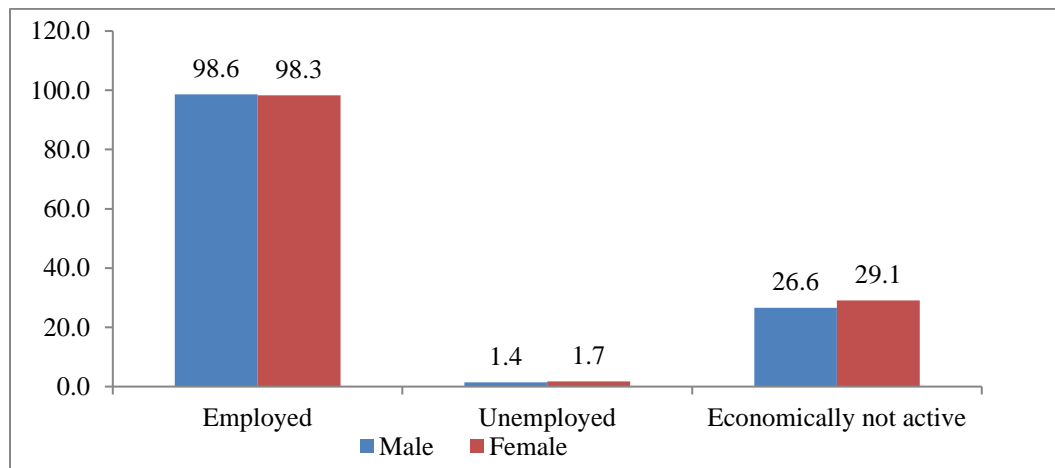
pay

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Unemployed | 504 | 1.6 | 214 | 1.4 | 290 | 1.7 |
| <i>Worked before, seeking</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>work and available</i> | 299 | 59.3 | 117 | 54.7 | 182 | 62.8 |
| <i>Seeking work for the first</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>time and available</i> | 205 | 40.7 | 97 | 45.3 | 108 | 37.2 |
| Economically not active | 12,371 | 27.9 | 5,514 | 26.6 | 6,857 | 29.1 |
| Did home duties (household | | | | | | |
| chore) | 2,769 | 22.4 | 786 | 14.3 | 1,983 | 28.9 |
| Full time education | 5,347 | 43.2 | 3,183 | 57.7 | 2,164 | 31.6 |
| Pensioner/Retired | 85 | 0.7 | 53 | 1.0 | 32 | 0.5 |
| Disabled/Sick | 733 | 5.9 | 306 | 5.5 | 427 | 6.2 |
| Too old/young | 2,859 | 23.1 | 960 | 17.4 | 1,899 | 27.7 |
| Other | 578 | 4.7 | 226 | 4.1 | 352 | 5.1 |

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

Figure 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by sex and activity status. It figure shows that 98.6 percent of the male population is employed compared to 98.3 percent of the female population. Furthermore, the figure shows that the female population constitute 1.7 percent of the unemployed compared to 1.4 percent of the male population

The table further shows that there are more economically not active females (29.1%) than males (26.6%).

Figure 3.8 Population; 15 years and older by Sex and Activity Status.

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

Table 4.2 shows the employed population 15 years and older by sex, age, group and activity status. From the table it can be deduced that the age group 15-19 have the highest (13%) of the employed. This is followed by the age group 20-24 (10.7%).

The age group 55-59 have the lowest (4.1%) of population who are employed. The age group 20-24 have the highest (27.0%) of the population of unemployed, and the lowest (1.2%) been the age group 65+. As with the economically not active, the age group 15-19 have a population of 5,261 representing 42.5 percent of the economically not active age group.

This is followed by the age group 65+ with a population of 2,095 representing 16.9 percent of that population. With the sex distribution 20,722 of the population 15 years and older are males, of which 14,994 are employed, 214 are unemployed and 5,514 are economically not active.

The age group 15-19 have a percentage of 16.3 who are employed, 15.4 percent are not employed and 51.8 percent are not economically active, the economically not active can be attributed to the fact that majority of them are in the school attending bracket. Considering the female population 15 years and older, 16,432 are employed, 290 are unemployed and 6,857 are economically not active. The age group 15-19 has a percentage of 10.1 for females who are employed, (11.4%) are unemployed and (35.0%) are not economically active.

1.19 Revenue and Expenditure Status of the Assembly

1.19.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

TABLE 1.18 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN FOR 2015 AND 2017

| SOURC E | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | Approved Budget | Actual Receipt | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Actual Receipt | Actual Expenditure | Approv ed Budget | Actual Recei pt | Actual Expendi ture |
| DACF | 2,509,111.68 | 2,114,432.74 | 1,441,873.71 | 2,371,234.81 | 2,311,964.68 | 2,311,964.68 | | | |
| MPCF | 490,000.08 | 239,138.35 | 578,810.21 | - | 697,101. 15 | 708840.16 | | | |
| IGF | 98,964.48 | 106,777.67 | 181,733.42 | 91,707.00 | 7171,358.90 | 181,046.60 | | | |
| SRWSP | 1,442,972.08 | 758,054.14 | 648,889.93 | 684,917.04 | 73,144.47 | 175,110.46 | | | |
| GSOP | 2,161,355.04 | 175,010.00 | 290,701.47 | 1,963,107.00 | 531,223.27 | 635,165.85 | | | |
| MSHAP | - | 9,474.91 | 9,741.75 | - | 11,745.81 | 9,385.49 | | | |
| HIPIC | - | - | 6,995.91 | - | 60,400.00 | 39,616.61 | | | |
| DDF | 18,389,922.84 | 14,032,240.46 | 1,140,797.17 | 1,800,843.00 | 1,140,256.67 | 990,784.36 | | | |
| PWD | 64,000.08 | 37,37,463.98 | 63,751.11 | - | 93,690.84 | 84,683.74 | | | |
| GSFP | 1,182,000.00 | 605,608.52 | 691,561.40 | 1,494,005.04 | - | 83,161.75 | | | |

Source: Wa West District Finance Unit 2017

1.19.2 Major Problems of Revenue Collection

The districts poor performance in revenue collection can be attributed to the following challenges:

- Insufficient revenue collectors to embark upon effective revenue collection. Most areas in the district are therefore not covered.
- Inadequate revenue collection skills on the part of collectors to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in revenue collection
- Inadequate logistic support. For example, raincoat and wellington boots.
- Ineffective monitoring of revenue operations
- In effective accounting and reporting systems
- Most tax payers in the areas are also not aware of their tax obligation as far as tax payment is concerned and therefore evade the payment of tax.
- There is also inadequate data which can be used as a basis for setting targets for revenue collection.
- Failure to prosecute defaulters.

1.20 GOVERNANCE

1.20.1 Introduction

Decentralization has been the policy focus of governments since 1988. In pursuit of this, the government of the National Democratic Congress embarked on a nation-wide review of the 20 years of decentralization in order to seek a better way of fine-tuning the decentralization system in Ghana. The District was carved out of Wa District in 2004 by legislative instrument (LI 1751) under the Local Government Act 463, 1993. Wechiau is the capital of the district. The district has 28 electoral areas and 5 area councils and is headed by District Chief Executive as the political leader.

Local governance in Wa West District reflects the provisions in the Local Government Act of 2016 (Act 936). The District Assembly (established by Legislative Instrument LI 1751 is the highest political, administrative and planning authority in the district and has deliberative, legislative and executive

functions. The main features of the decentralized system are reflected in a number of legislations including the following: -

- The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana
- Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462)
- The National Development Planning [System] Act 1994 (Act 480)
- The District Assembly Common Fund Act 1994 (Act 455)

Table 1.19 Local Governance

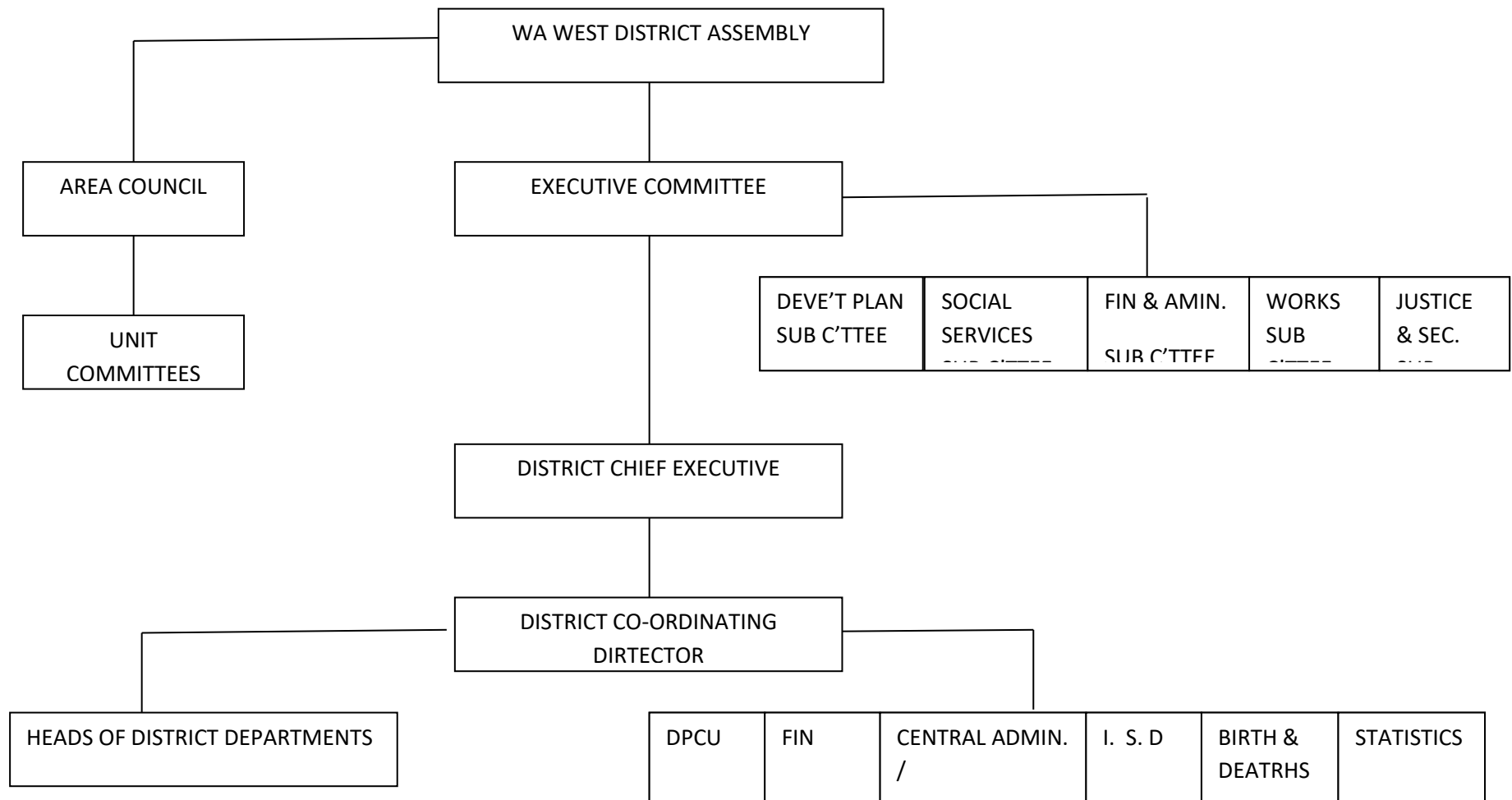
| | GOVERNANCE | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | REMARKS |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | <i>No. Assembly members (Total)</i> | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| | <i>Male</i> | 33 | 33 | 33 | 38 | |
| | <i>Female</i> | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | |
| 2 | <i>No. of District Assembly Committee Meetings</i> | | | | | |
| | 1. No. of Executive Committee Meetings | 3 | 1 | | 2 | |
| | 2. No. of Public Relations and Complaints Committee meetings | 1 | - | - | - | |
| 3 | <i>No. of Sub-Committee Meetings</i> | | | | | |
| | 1. Finance and Administration | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | |
| | 2. Development planning Sub-Committee | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 3. Social Services | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 4. Works Sub-Committee | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----|-----|-----|--|
| | 5. Justice and Security | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 6. Others (specify) | | | | | |
| 4 | Functionality of DPCUs | | | | | |
| | 1. No. of DPCU meetings | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| | 2. No. of DPCU/RPCU engagements | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| | 3. No. of DPCU Meeting Reports Submitted to RPCU | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| 7 | Sub-District Assemblies | | | | | |
| | 1. No. of Zonal/Area Councils | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| | 2. No. Operating | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| | 3. No. with adequate structures (Offices) | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| | 4. No. with permanent staff | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| | 5. No. of Unit Committee | - | 131 | 131 | 131 | |
| | 6. No. of Unit Committees legally composed | - | 131 | 131 | 131 | |

Source: Wa West Central Administration third quarter report 2017

The mission, functions, and composition of the Assembly is mirrored by the organizational structure of the Assembly and the organizational chart depicting the working relationship existing among the various units and the departments of the Assembly and agencies. The literature also illustrates the manpower situation of the Assembly and the age distribution as well as the manpower strength of the department of the Assembly: Agriculture, Community Development, Social Welfare, and the Births and Deaths Registry, Central Administration Department, Physical Planning etc.

FIGURE 3.9: ORGANOGRAM OF WA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



1.20.2 TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Alongside the decentralized governance system is a parallel traditional governance system which appears not to be in harmony with the district assembly system thereby stifling development in the local area. Even though the two governance systems both seek the development of their area, they are not able to complement each other as a team towards achieving the common goal of development. This may be traced to the subtle power dynamics and competition for control of resources between the two systems. The district has two paramountcies, Wechiau and Dorimon headed by Wechiau Naa and Dorimon Naa respectively. There are also divisional and sub-divisional chiefs under the authority of the two paramountcies.

Interactions between District assembly and traditional authorities in the district is often limited to ceremonial role of chiefs during major functions as well as seeking land from chiefs for development.

1.21 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.21.1 Education

1.21.2 Institutions and Education Enrolment in the District

These are four levels of education in the district. These are the Kindergarten, Primary, Junior High School and Senior High School. The focus of this resulted oriented plan is on the basic schools. As such Senior High Schools are not part of this plan. Table 1 below shows the number of institutions within each level as well as the corresponding enrolment.

Table 1.19 Institutions: Levels and Enrolment in the District.

| Level | Indicator | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 | 2017/2018 | Number of Schools 2015/16 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Kindergarten | Enrolment | 6301 | 6382 | 6991 | 8,250 | 92 |
| | GER | 114.30% | 115.50% | 119.80% | 138.0 | |
| Primary | Enrolment | 18613 | 18982 | 19323 | 21,892 | 99 |
| | GER | 107% | 109% | 108.90% | 120.5 | |
| Junior High School | Enrolment | 5776 | 5997 | 5894 | 5,593 | 75 |
| | GER | 75.70% | 78.50% | 75.80% | 70.2 | |
| Senior High School | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | | 30690 | 31,361 | 32,208 | 35,735 | 267 |

Source: Ghana Education Service, Wa West 2017.

The high enrolment especially in primary is due to high transition rate from KG2 to Primary 1, sustained school feeding programme and other social interventions by Government and partners such as capitation

grants and others. Notwithstanding, there is the need to complement these by providing infrastructure, teaching and learning materials as well as teachers to ensure that children have access to quality education in the district.

On the other hand, Junior High School is envisaged a decline as indicated in the table because of decline in completion rate. The completion rate in the year 2016/2017 academic year stood at 58.7% and that of the year 2017/2018 is expected a further decline to 54.6%. This decline is attributed to factors such as early marriages, elopement of girls, interest in illegal mining activities and passion to move down to the southern part of our country to work on cocoa farms to earn incomes.

Table 1.20 Teaching Staff Situation in the District (2017)

| Level | Total Enrolment | Trained Teachers | Untrained Teachers | Total Teachers | Pupil – teacher ratio |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Kindergarten | 7,367 | 74 | 124 | 198 | 37:1 |
| Primary | 21,235 | 328 | 396 | 724 | 29:1 |
| Junior high | 5,719 | 375 | 222 | 597 | 10:1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 34,321 | 777 | 742 | 1,519 | |

Source: Ghana Education Service, Wa West 2017.

As indicated in table 1.7, the number of untrained teachers is on the high side and this implies that teaching skills are limited and this undoubtedly affects quality delivery across all levels.

The untrained include Government appointed pupil teachers, teachers under Youth Employment Agency and teachers on national Service. These categories of teacher require In-service training to enable them improve on their pedagogical skills. This is because improved performance is dependent on the quality of teachers with requisite teaching skills.

Though it is evident from the table above that the pupil – teacher ratio at the Primary and Junior high level is below the acceptable ratio of 45:1 at both levels, it does not justify that there are enough teachers at these levels owing to the fact that there still exist schools that are lacking in terms of teaching staff. The pupil –teacher ratio shown above represents average ratios. Source: Ghana Education Service, Wa West 2016.

As indicated in table 3.10, the high number of untrained teachers implies that teaching skills are limited and this affects quality delivery across levels.

The untrained teachers include Government appointed pupil teachers, National Youth Employment Teachers and National Voluntary Service Teachers. These categories of teachers require In-service training to enable them improve their teaching skills.

1.21.2 Educational Infrastructure

Quality education delivery requires adequate infrastructure (classrooms, workshops and furniture) for both the pupils and the teachers. In terms of classrooms blocks, so much has been done in that area except that much needs to be done at the Kindergarten level as shown in the table below.

This explains our long held view that much has always been done in providing educational infrastructure at the detriment to providing quality. It is against this background that we think in as much as stakeholders and other development partners strive to close the infrastructural gaps, much attention should be equally given to quality issues such as building capacities of teachers, provision of supplementary readers in complementing government efforts, extending electricity to our schools to facilitate teaching of ICT and motivating individual teachers and Schools that have excelled in order to create a healthy competition among them.

Table 1.21 Educational Infrastructure

| YEAR | LEVEL | ENROLMENT | NO. OF EXISTING CLASS ROOM BLOCKS | NO. OF CLASS ROOMS REQUIRED | DEFICIT/SURPLUS |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2016/2017(ACTUALS) | KG | 7,367 | 187 | 210 | (23) |
| 2017/2018 | √ | 8,250 | 187 | 236 | (49) |
| 2016/2017(ACTUALS) | PRIMARY | 21,235 | 570 | 472 | 99 |
| 2017/2018 | √ | 21,892 | 570 | 486 | 84 |
| 2016/2017(ACTUALS) | JHS | 5,719 | 231 | 127 | 104 |
| 2017/2018 | √ | 5,593 | 231 | 124 | 107 |

Source: Ghana Education Service, Wa West 2017.

From the table above, it is evident that there is a backlog of 99 classrooms as at date at the Primary level and a backlog of 104 classrooms at the Junior High School level. The backlog at both levels can still cater for the increase projections for the next four years.

The Junior High School enrolment is projected to decrease due to factors enumerated earlier. However, it our expectation that, enrolment at the Junior High level will increased by the year 2020/2021 academic year due to increase awareness been embarked currently by the directorate and other social interventions been carried out by our development partners such as UNICEF, PLAN GHANA, CAMFED etc.

There is a deficit of 23 classrooms at Kindergarten level as at date and if this is not checked, given the rate at which the enrolment at that level increases the deficit will hit 99 by the year 2020/2021. There is therefore the need to invest in the provision of infrastructure at the Kindergarten level.

FIGURE 1.10 MAP OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

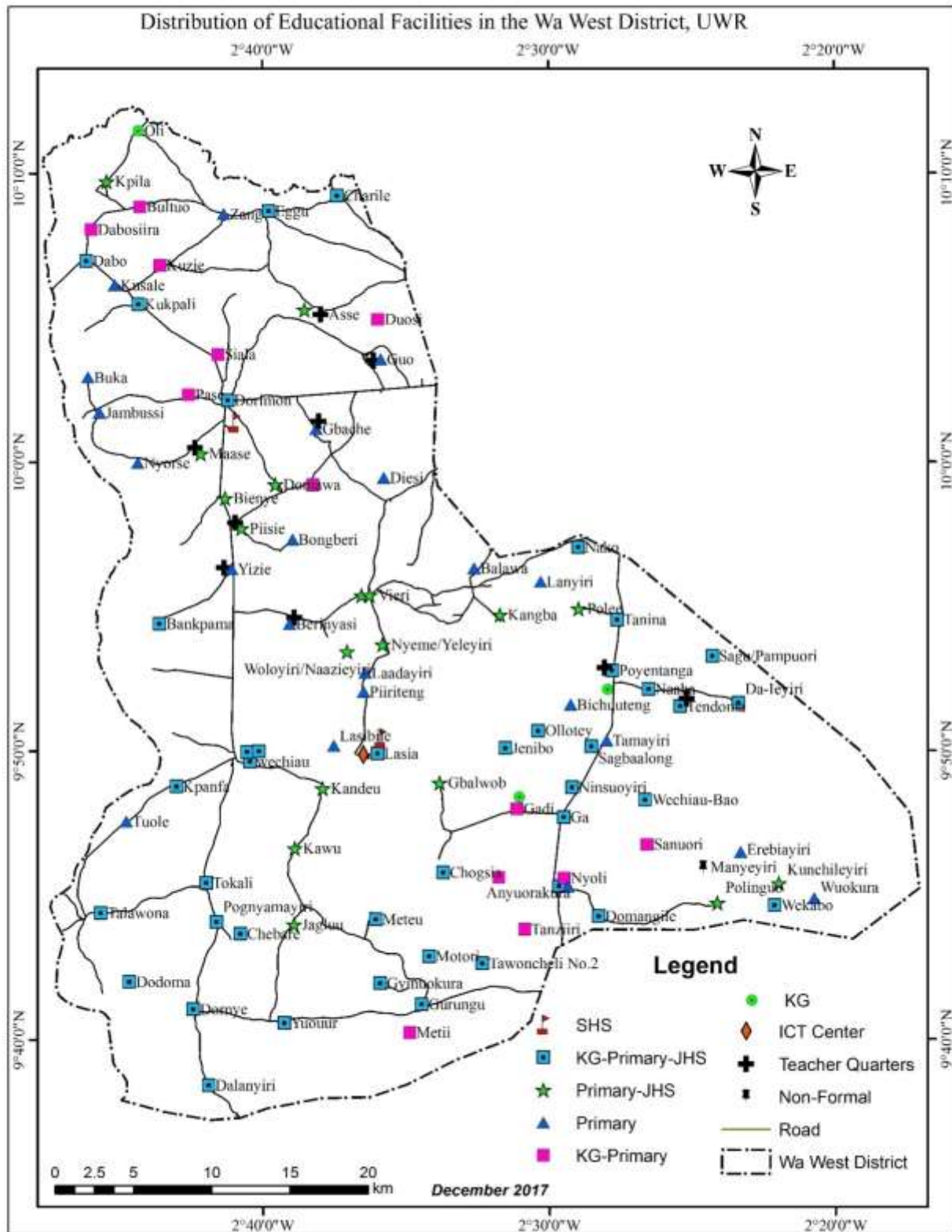
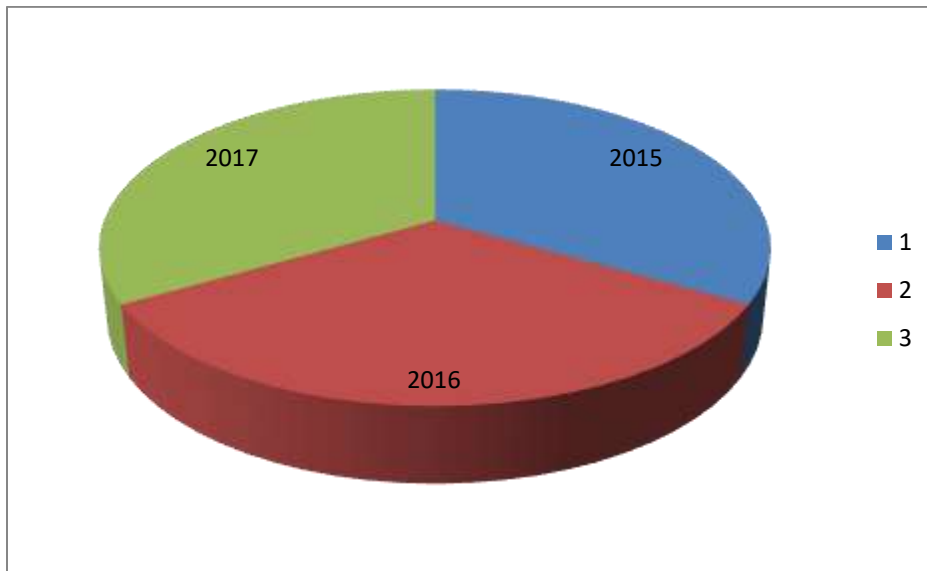


Table: 1.22 Educational Performance (BECE)

| YEAR: 2015 | NO. OF BOYS | NO. OF GIRLS | TOTAL | OVERALL PERCENTAGE PASS |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| NO. OF CANDIDATES | 954 | 638 | 1,592 | |
| NO. OF CANDIDATES SAT | 948 | 632 | 1,580 | |
| NO. OF CANDIDATES PASS | 339 | 108 | 447 | |
| PERCENTAGE PASS | 36% | 17% | | 28.3% |
| | | | | |
| YEAR: 2016 | NO. OF BOYS | NO. OF GIRLS | TOTAL | OVERALL PERCENTAGE PASS |
| NO. OF CANDIDATES | 894 | 654 | 1,548 | |
| NO. OF CANDIDATES SAT | 891 | 648 | 1,539 | |
| NO. OF CANDIDATES PASS | 338 | 125 | 463 | |
| PERCENTAGE PASS | 38% | 19% | | 30.1% |
| | | | | |
| YEAR: 2017 | NO. OF BOYS | NO. OF GIRLS | TOTAL | OVERALL PERCENTAGE PASS |
| NO. OF CANDIDATES | 800 | 632 | 1,432 | |
| NO. OF CANDIDATES SAT | 792 | 623 | 1,415 | |
| NO. OF CANDIDATES PASS | 423 | 178 | 601 | |
| PERCENTAGE PASS | 53.4% | 28.6% | | 42.5% |

Source: Ghana Education Service, Wa West 2017.

Figure BECE pass rate from 2015-2017



Quality education is partially measured by the performance rate of students and that of the transition rate. In the year 2014/2015 academic year, a total of **1,592** candidates (students) were presented for the Basic Education Certificate Examination. Out of this number, **1,580** actually wrote the examination and **447** candidates passed, representing **28.3%**. This meant that **71.7%** of the students were not qualified to enter the next stage of education (Senior High School) and stand the risk of becoming socio-economic vices. This has negative effects on the human resource development of the district and nation at large.

Also, in the year 2015/2016 out of 1,548 candidates presented, a total of 1,539 wrote and 463 passed representing 30.1% achievement for the district. Though there was a marginal improvement in our performance, it was still seen not the best in the eyes of stakeholders.

In connection with this abysmal performance, a forum was organized and brought all stakeholders including all head teachers to discuss and fashion a way out in order to improve in ensuing year. Among other things thought of were;

- Head teachers should step up their supervisory roles in schools being supported by District Education Office supervision unit
- Pupils/ students in form 2 should henceforth be screened properly through promotion examination before been admitted to form 3

- An appeal to the Member of Parliament to sustain the district wide mock examination for candidates in preparation towards Basic Education Certificate Examination because this mock has really helped in the last two years.

When the above resolutions were implemented as agreed upon, the year 2016/2017 saw an increased in the performance as shown in the table above. A total of 1,432 candidates were presented for 2017 BECE and out of this, 1,415 actually wrote the examination and 601 passed representing 42.5%. It is the directorate expectation that all stakeholders will help in their various diverse ways to achieving a percentage pass projection of 63% in ensuing year (2018).

1.21.4 Education Sector Problems

There are a lot of developmental problems within the education sector. An analysis of these problems identified as presented below. These problems collectively lead to poor quality of education delivery in the district;

- Inadequate infrastructure especially classrooms especially at the Kindergarten level and libraries for Primary and Junior high well stocked with relevant books.
- Low school enrolment as a result of the fact that most parents still do not see the need to send their wards to school
- Inadequate teachers, especially trained teachers. The number of trained teachers in the district is on the high side.
- Poor monitoring and supervision due to resources constrain. Keen supervision is in direct relationship with pupil's performance because when teachers are monitored and supervised, it has a positive impact on their work output which transcends to bring increased performance
- Low pupils retention/high school dropout especially at JHS level due to elopement, early marriages, and desire to seek for greener pastures in the southern part of our country
- Inadequate accommodation for teachers in the district curb the daily commuting to Schools

As part of efforts to solve these problems, stakeholders in the sector including Ghana Education Service, development partners, District Assembly/Government of Ghana are to make the following interventions within the sector. These include;

- Increase provision of schools infrastructure especially at Kindergarten level
- Enhance the capacity of teachers across all level by way of In- Service training to upgrade their methodological approach in teaching and learning
- Identify individual and Schools that are performing and award them to create a healthy competition among schools
- Sensitization of communities on the need to enroll children at the right age and retain them till they complete especially the girl child
- Provision of teacher accommodation
- Resource the supervision of the Education directorate and Schedule officers with motor bikes to intensify their monitoring and supervision to ensure teachers at duty post at all time to teach as many are un able to move out due to absence of means of movement

1.22 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) means computer-based management of data or ideas. Communication serves as an important tool in the economic and social lives of people. Business is transacted through communication, and the availability of effective and reliable communication channels can enhance economic activity and improve incomes.

Recent developments in communication include the use of mobile phones and desktop or laptop computers and the internet. There are three ICT centres in the district which includes the Wechiau CIC centre, Dorimon CIC centre and LassiaTuole ICT centre. These centres serve people from all sort of life where they go to make good use of the facilities available.

1.23 HEALTH CARE

1.23.1 Health Infrastructure

A summary of the total numbers of health centers, maternity homes and community health compounds in Wa West District is provided in Table 1.8 below. Wa West District has a total of 39 health institutions made up of 1 district hospital, 6 public health Centre, 1 public maternity, 1 private maternity home, 1 CHAG facility and 30 Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Centre that have community health officers' compounds (CHOs).

Activities carried out between 2014 to 2017 includes,

- 3 Role plays and drama on maternal health
- Demand creation on family planning in 16 hard to reach communities
- Pregnancy classes for pregnant women in all sub-districts and their CHPS zones
- Training of 30 community-based volunteers on fistula case search. Resulting in the detection of 2 new cases
- CBA training on home-based maternal and newborn care
- Held two radio discussions on family planning
- Prepared emergency preparedness plan
- Monitored epidemic thresholds thus curves/charts and maps.
- Updated all disease registers
- Surveillance activities conducted, (submitted and filled all CD1, case-based and investigation forms on reported diseases/events).
- Sensitized the border communities and major markets in the district on prevention of Cholera and Ebola diseases.
- Partnered with Institute for Social Research and Development (ISRAD) in the sensitization of stakeholders, community members and health volunteers on the prevention of some diseases and events such as cholera, malaria, and others.

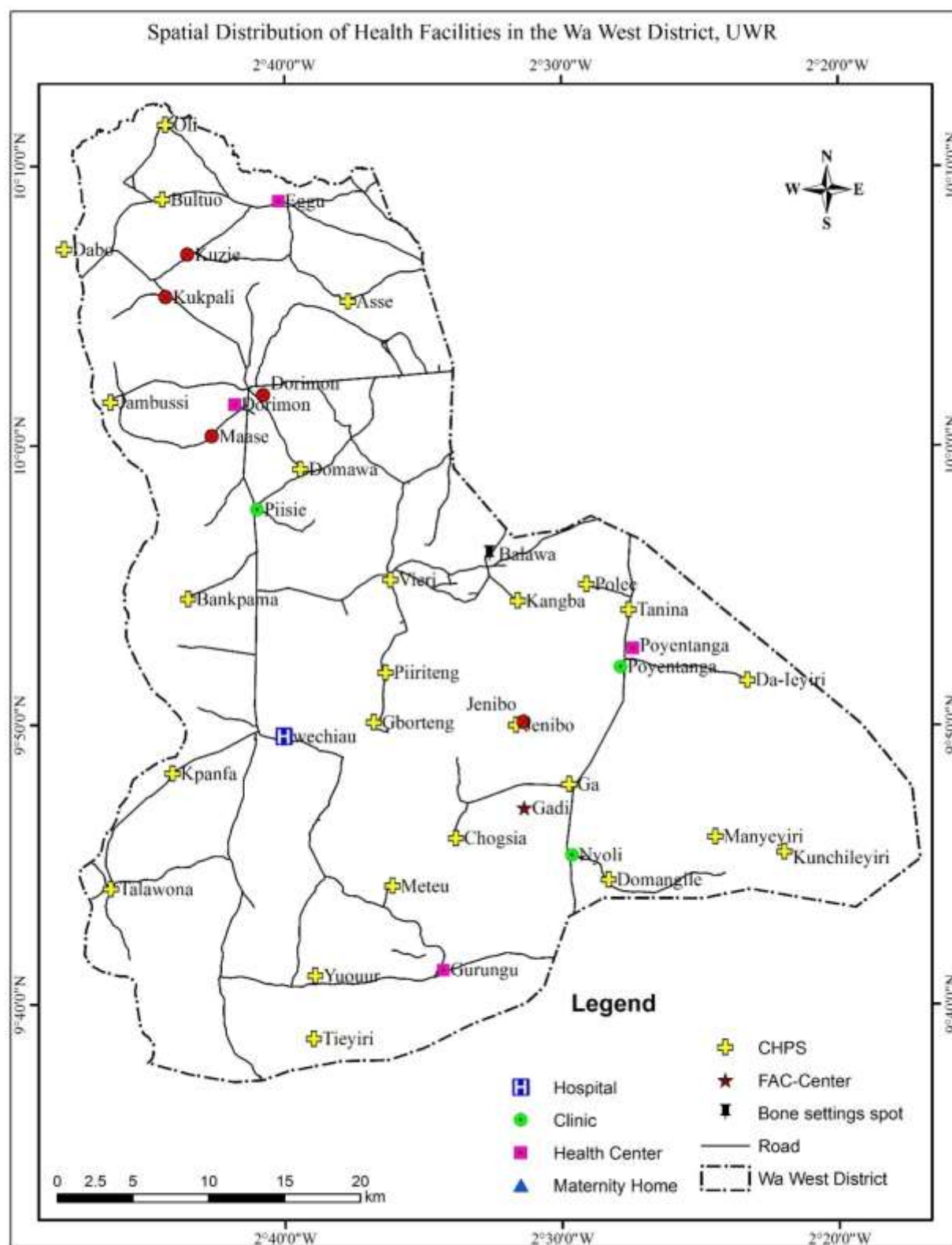
- Provided feedback on performance in relation to EPI to sub-districts.
- Monthly TB case follow up visits to sub-districts and whenever the need arises
- One session of integrated TB case search conducted
- Two sessions of monitoring on TB/HIV/AIDS conducted
- Community durbars held at Bankpama on the spread and prevention of TB/HIV and other communicable diseases.

Table 1.12 Health Facilities by Sub-district.

| AREA COUNCIL | Health Centre | Maternity Home | CHAG | CHPS Compounds | TOTAL |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| WECHIAU | 1 Hospital | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| DORIMON | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| VEIRI | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| GA | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| GURUNGU | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 40 |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate 2017

Figure 1.11 map of health facilities



1.23.2 Clinical Care

Comparatively, utilization of facilities reduced tremendously from 62441 in 2015 as against 69088 in 2014.

A number of factors accounted for the increase in services utilization such as education on early care seeking, insurance facility improved financial accessibility, and the creation of more CHPS zones which improved geographical access to health facilities

Table1.23; showing total OPD attendance visa-vies per capital attendance

| Year | Total OPD attendance | Per capita |
|------|----------------------|------------|
| 2014 | 69088 | 0.79 |
| 2015 | 62441 | 0.71 |
| 2016 | 75909 | 0.83 |
| 2017 | | |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate 2017

1.23.3 Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance

Despite the implementation of many interventions towards reducing the incidence of malaria, it is still ranked the top cause of OPD attendance across the health facilities. There was also an increase in the number of cases compared to previous years. The top four diseases, Malaria, acute respiratory tract infection, skin disease and other ulcers, Diarrhoea remains constant over the period. Although the number of cases increased, the percentage increase is not following the pattern

Table 1.24 Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance 2014 – 2017

| 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------|---------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|-----------|------|
| Condition / Disease | No. Cases | Rank/% | Condition / Disease | No. Cases | Rank/% | Condition / Disease | No. Cases | Rank |
| Malaria | 33122 | 43.7 | Malaria | 26959 | 38.4 | Malaria | 31993 | 42.1 |
| RTI | 10527 | 13.9 | RTI | 12848 | 17.6 | RTI | 13380 | 18.2 |
| Diarrhoea | 5531 | 7.3 | Diarrhoea | 4682 | 6.4 | Diarrhoea | 5002 | 6.8 |
| Skin Diseases | 4354 | 7.5 | Skin Diseases | 4682 | 4.2 | Rheumatism and joint pains | 3471 | 4.7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|-----|----------------------------|------|-----|------------------|------|-----|
| Rheumatism and joint pains | 1903 | 2.2 | Rheumatism and joint pains | 3082 | 3.0 | Skin Diseases | 3302 | 4.5 |
| Urinal track infection | 1416 | 1.9 | Intestinal worms | 2162 | 2.5 | UTI | 2823 | 3.8 |
| Anaemia | 1220 | 1.6 | UTI | 1810 | 2.4 | Intestinal worms | 2538 | 3.5 |
| Eye infection | 962 | 1.3 | Eye infection | 1757 | 2.2 | Eye infection | 1892 | 2.6 |
| Intestinal worms | 890 | 1.2 | Anaemia | 1635 | 1.8 | Anaemia | 1316 | 1.8 |
| | | | Otitis Media | 1084 | 1.5 | Otitis Media | 1292 | 1.7 |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

1.23.3 Top ten causes of OPD morbidity for 2017

Malaria has been the leading cause of OPD morbidity in the facilities for the year 2017. The district recorded a total of 21184 malaria cases for year to top the league table. It was followed by diarrhea, upper respiratory tract infection, and joint pains. These conditions have the leading four causes of OPD attendance in the district for the past four years with their position on the league table alternating.

Joint pains have overtaken the skin diseases which use to make to the top ten have dropped to the 5th position. Skin diseases are caused mostly by access to water and once the access to water is improved most of the skin diseases will be eliminated hence the reduction in the number of cases for skin diseases as show in the table below.

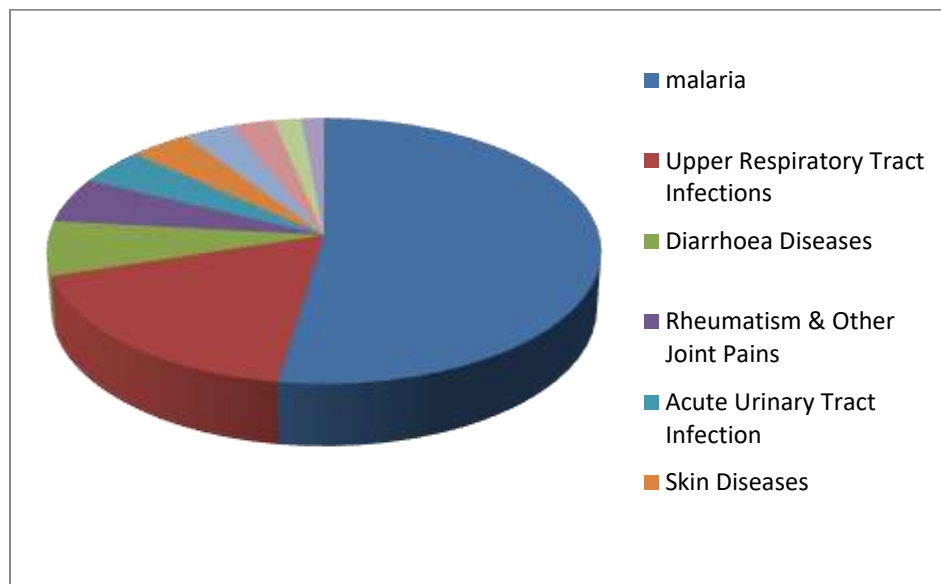
Table1.24.1: Top ten causes of OPD attendances 2017

| Disease condition | Number of cases | Position |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| malaria | 21184 | 1st |
| Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 7189 | 2nd |
| Diarrhoea Diseases | 2674 | 3rd |
| Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains | 2225 | 4th |
| Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 1805 | 5th |
| Skin Diseases | 1596 | 6th |
| Anaemia | 1338 | 7th |
| Intestinal Worms | 1129 | 8th |

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|------|
| Pneumonia | 732 | 9th |
| Acute Eye Infection | 596 | 10th |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

Figure: Top ten causes of OPD attendances 2017



1.23.4 Malaria Control

Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity in the district as usual, brought 19,184 patients for care.

As in previous years children under five bore the biggest brunt of this scourge accounting for 47.3% of all the malaria cases. Pregnant women with malaria were 318 (1.7%). The district carried out Indoor Residual Spraying in collaboration with AGAMAL and also hanged Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets in almost all rooms in collaboration with UNICEF.

The district is implementing the Intermittent Preventive Treatment policy using Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine (SP) combination. Systematic public education was intensified with the objective of increasing awareness about the causes of malaria and the role of individuals and the general public in its prevention

The use of the RDTs has reduced the over diagnoses of every febrile condition as malaria hence the reduction in the malaria cases.

1.23.5 ITN

ITN was also promoted in an attempt to combat the malaria menace. Health promotion messages were given to house holds on the importance of the use of the ITNS

1.23.6 Under-Five Mortality

One of the MDG indicators seeks to reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate from 208 to 112. Unfortunately the district has no hospital and for that matter records are not available.

1.23.7 Maternal Deaths

The year 2014 recorded 5 maternal deaths, 2015 recorded 4, 2016 recorded 3 and 2017 recorded 3.

1.23.8 Guinea Worm

Guinea worm is of public health importance due to its impact on development, the last Guinea Worm case recorded was in 2006 and it originated from outside the district. Two suspected cases were recorded investigated and in 2013 similarly, two rumor cases investigated and discarded in 2012. Household surveillance has continued in endemic communities and public awareness created in all communities. Documentation was strengthened towards certification and the *Cash reward system* awareness creation is ongoing.

1.23.9 Leprosy Prevalence

The prevalence of leprosy cases in the district is on the increase, this call for concern. Eleven new cases were recorded in 2013, 2012 recorded zero case while 2011 registered 13 patients of which all were multibacillary and no paucibacillary cases for 2011 were treated and cured.

1.24HIVAIDS

1.24.1 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)

For the period 2017 under review the district recorded 6 HIV positives for a total of 675 mothers tested for HIV out of the 715 pregnant women registered for ANC for the year under review.

TABLE 1.25.1 HIV (PMTCT) FOR 2017

| Organisation unit / Data | ANC Registrants (PMTCT) | Pregnant women tested for HIV (PMTCT) | Pregnant women tested HIV positive (PMTCT) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Dorimon | 176 | 177 | 3 |
| Eggu | 46 | 37 | 2 |
| Gurungu | 71 | 61 | 0 |
| LassiaTuolu | 107 | 105 | 0 |
| Poyentanga | 177 | 165 | 0 |
| Wechiau | 138 | 130 | 1 |
| District | 715 | 675 | 6 |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

TABLE1.26; SHOWING PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION SERVICES FOR 2010-2013

| CATEGORY | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| PREG. WOMEN | 2889 | 2984 | 3100 |
| TESTED | 2445 | 2697 | 2471 |
| POSITIVE | 8 | 4 | 6 |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

TABLE1.25 SHOWING HCT SERVICES 2014-2016

| SUB-DISTRICT | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | | 2016 | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|---|----------|-----|-------|---|----------|-----|-------|---|
| | # Tested | | # Pos | | # Tested | | # Pos | | # Tested | | # Pos | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| DISTRICT | 41 | 1 2 6 | 1 | 3 | 13 0 | 379 | 1 | 4 | 176 | 294 | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 167 | | 4 | | 509 | | 5 | | 470 | | 6 | |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2016

1.24.2 HIV Testing and Counseling

For the period under discussion, a total of 2077 clients were screened for HIV with 21 turning out to be positive test results.

Tables 1.27 HIV/AIDS CASES AND PREVALENT RATE 2017

| Sub districts | Clients tested for HIV(HTC) | Clients tested HIV positive(HTC) |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Dorimon | 878 | 7 |
| Eggu | 217 | 3 |
| Gurungu | 234 | 0 |
| LassiaTuolu | 404 | 3 |
| Poyentanga | 32 | 3 |
| Wechiau | 312 | 5 |
| District | 2077 | 21 |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

HIV/AIDS CASES AND PREVALENT RATE 2014-2016

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| SCREENED | 2612 | 2864 | 2941 |
| POSITIVE | 12 | 8 | 9 |
| PREVALENT RATE | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.01% |

Source: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

1.24.3 National Health Insurance Scheme

In addition to infrastructure and human resources, one major resource that ultimately determines the access and quality of health care delivery is financing. The heavy burden of this has been greatly alleviated by the National Health Insurance Scheme which has been established in every district in Ghana. The Wa West District Health Insurance Scheme commenced operation in January 2007.

TABLE 1.28 NHIS Membership Registration For 2017

| Status Category | 2017 TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | TARGET | ACHIEVED (31ST OCT.) | %ACHIEVED |
| Children under 5 | 6,530 | 4,690 | 71.8 |
| Dependent | 8,321 | 7,266 | 87.3 |
| Indigent | 1,435 | 89 | 6.2 |
| Informal | 6,500 | 5,136 | 79.0 |
| LEAP | 9,000 | 1,379 | 15.3 |
| Mentally Challenged | 27 | 14 | 51.9 |
| Person aged 70 and over | 1,500 | 1,184 | 78.9 |
| Pregnant Woman | 3,500 | 2,060 | 58.9 |
| SSNIT Contributor | 550 | 698 | 126.9 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| SSNIT Pensioner | 25 | 6 | 24.0 |
| School Feeding | 5,238 | 642 | 12.3 |
| Grand Total | 42,626 | 23,164 | 54.3 |

Source: Wa West NHIS 2017

1.29 Revenue generation for 2017

| Status Category | Processing Fee | Premium Fee | Total Fee GH¢ |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Children under 5 | 47,523.41 | 0 | 47,523.41 |
| Dependent | 52,671.00 | 0 | 52,671.00 |
| Dependent of Police | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghana Police | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigent | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Informal | 36,385.00 | 92,073.00 | 128,458.00 |
| LEAP | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Mentally Challenged | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Person aged 70 and over | 9,600.00 | 0 | 9,600.00 |
| Pregnant Woman | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SSNIT Contributor | 2,572.00 | 0 | 2,572.00 |
| SSNIT Pensioner | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| School Feeding | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Security Service | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| null | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total GH¢ | 148,781.41 | 92,073.00 | 240,854.41 |

Source: Wa West NHIS 2017

1.24.5 Health Challenges

- Poor physical accessibility to health services notwithstanding the increased outreach stations and static health facilities in the district.
- Inadequate equipment for Health facilities
- Patient and staff accommodation is inadequate to meet current demands
- Communication between communities and health delivery outlets remains poor
- Low skilled delivery
- Inadequate midwives in the district.
- Maternal and infant death on the increase
- No accommodation for District Director and other critical staff

These are all critical issues, which needs immediate attention by the DA and the District Health Directorate as they could threaten the ability of the district to provide good quality health services.

1.25 WATER AND SANITATION

1.25.1 Water

The availability of and accessibility to safe drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea, typhoid, guinea worm and other related diseases.

Water sources are often classified as ‘safe’ or ‘unsafe’: Sources considered as safe are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, pipe schemes, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unsafe are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks

(WHO and UNICEF, 2000). Water can also be contaminated when it is not properly transported to or stored at home

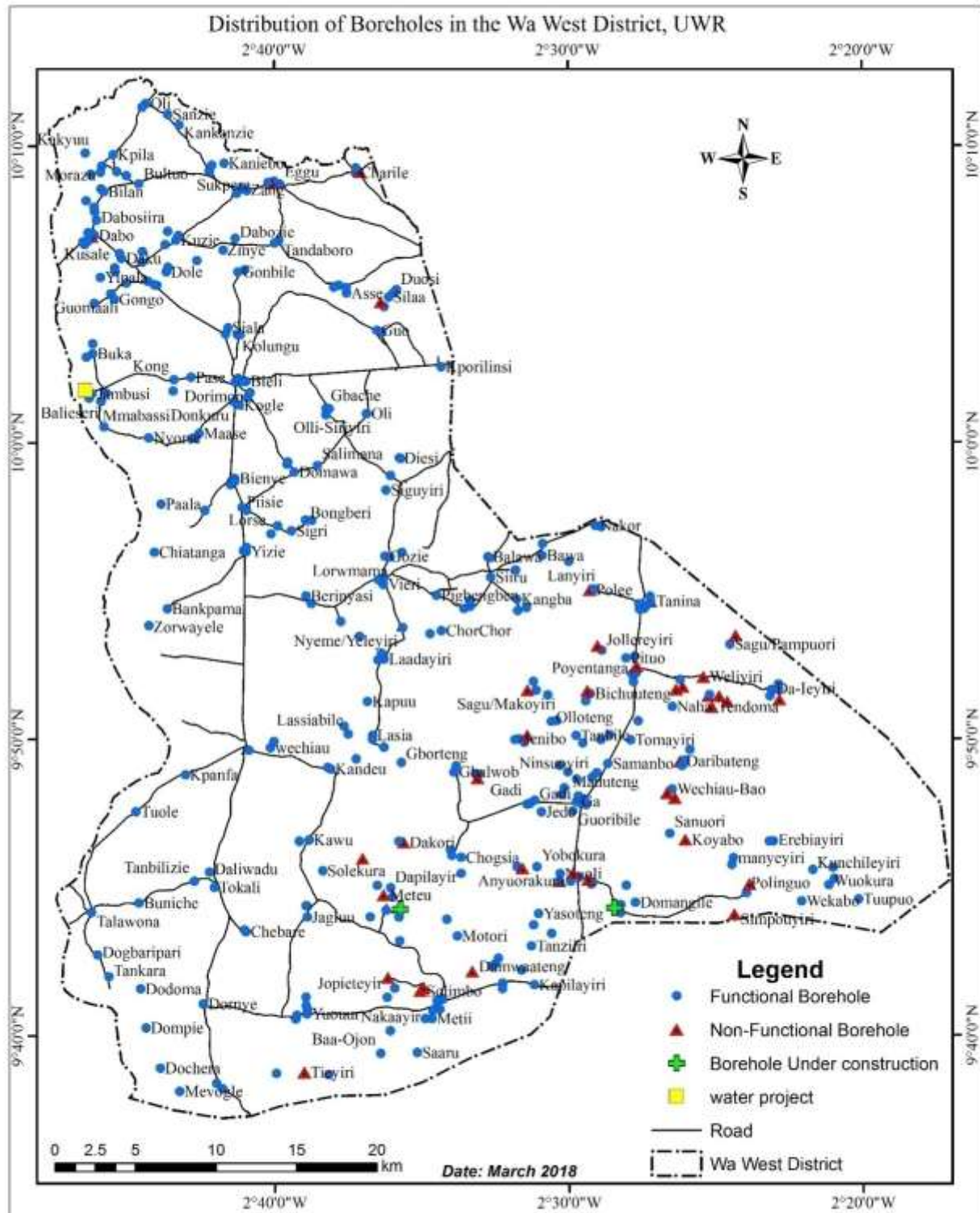
Source of drinking water is one of the indicators used to assess the standard of living of people. Sources of drinking water for households in the district can be categorised broadly into pipe-borne water, boreholes/wells, rain water and river/stream.

Currently, the Wa West District Assembly can boast of over 378 Boreholes fitted with hand pumps with 273 being functional. There is a Small Town Water Systems in the District capital Wechiau which serves other places like Kachiau and Gojiyiri. Water supply projects at Jambusi under Ghana water company which has stand pipes located in some of the communities where the distribution lines pass through Dorimon to Wa. It is also available for private connection to interested people within communities along the distribution lines. There are also institutional boreholes in many of the institutions in the district.

The Wa West District Assembly has also stepped up the drilling of boreholes in communities. Maintenance of boreholes is also carried out on large scale and the drilling of boreholes for communities without water has been scaled up. Also the district is embarking on exercise to train area mechanics within the various area councils to reduce pressure on resource and ensure regular maintenance. The intention of the District is to construct Small Town Water Systems for five (5) major communities but could only construct one system, which is the Wechiau Small Town Water System.

It is the intention of the Wa West District Assembly that Vieri, Ga and Gurungu, Tanina, Dabo could benefit from the Small Towns Water Systems by the end of 2021. The water coverage is currently at 82 % from the 65 % level recorded in 2013.

FIGURE 3.12 BOREHOLE DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT



1.25.2 Sanitation

Potable water goes with good sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices. This will help reduce the water and sanitation related diseases in the area. However, in the district, good sanitation practices have been relegated to the background and efforts are being put in to scaling it up tremendously. Only 45% of the population in the district has access to sanitation facilities. The table below shows the current sanitation situation in the district.

TABLE 1.30 SANITATION ANALYSIS

| S/N | AREA COUNCIL | POP | SCEPTIC TANK | KVIP | POP SERVED WITH KVIP | VIP | POP SERVED WITH VIP | POP SERVED WITH VIP AND KVIP | PERCENTAGE |
|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|------|----------------------|------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Ga | 23044 | 1 | 25 | 1250 | 862 | 6896 | 8146 | 35% |
| 2 | Gurungu | 10264 | 0 | 16 | 800 | 1099 | 8792 | 9592 | 93% |
| 3 | Dorimon | 21730 | 1 | 29 | 1450 | 796 | 6368 | 7818 | 36% |
| 4 | Vieri | 11895 | 0 | 22 | 1100 | 449 | 3592 | 4692 | 39% |
| 5 | Wechiau | 15141 | 1 | 24 | 1200 | 710 | 5680 | 6880 | 45% |
| TOTAL | | 82074 | 3 | 116 | 5800 | 3916 | 81328 | 37128 | 45% |

Source: DEHU-Wa West, 2017

As there is low coverage of sanitation facilities, especially toilets, defecating in the bushes and behind houses is a common practice in the towns and some villages. There are few public toilets within the district, however, their conditions add up deterring some people who would prefer using the public toilets to the “free-range” Base on these and many others, all communities are advice to take the government policy of owned and use household latrine through the CLTS approach.

The district have 45% ODF, the environmental health and sanitation have triggered about 140 communities out of the 227 communities and achieved 104 ODFs, while the remaining 36 CLTS communities are under monitoring and in various stages of the CLTS process.

Sanitary facilities in the district are woefully inadequate. The Assembly also received and distributed a number of rubber dustbins, which were placed at vantage points to improve the sanitary situation if well used. The introduction of School Hygiene and Education System under the SRWSP has helped in educating school children to be champions of change with regards to sanitation practices in the district. Open Defecation Free (ODF) has also been introduced to educate people on the importance of constructing household latrines instead of defecating openly in the bush.

With financial support from UNICEF, the Environment and Sanitation Unit carried out Village Savings and Loans activities in 47 communities and among 73 groups.

There is a daily inspections of livestock slaughtered in the district to ensure that health animals are consumed. Below is a table of records of livestock

Slaughtered and inspected during the period.

Table 1.30.1 Livestock Slaughter and Meat Inspection

| Animal Species | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cattle | 157 | 208 | 238 | 187 |
| Sheep | 97 | 32 | 32 | 17 |
| Goat | 537 | 615 | 615 | 558 |
| pigs | 556 | 698 | 131 | 736 |
| Others | 0 | 131 | 131 | 0 |

Source: DEHU 2017

1.25.3 GAINS MADE IN SANITATION ACTIVITIES

- Some staff of the District received awards during the Regional WASH awards 2016 day celebrations. They include;
 - Regional Best WASH administrator (District Environmental Health Officers Category) -
 - Regional Best WASH personality (Natural Leaders Category)
 - Regional Best WASH Field Officer (Field Officers Category)
 - Regional Best WASH Sanitation District – Wa West District
 - Regional Best WASH administrator (DCE category)
 - Regional Best WASH administrator (DCD category)
- All the National Sanitation Days were observed within the period by organizing clean up exercises.

- The District hosted the Regional World's Toilet Day at Meteu to celebrate the achievements of ODF'S in 39 communities in the district. 26 of the communities are from the Gurungu Area Council, 5 from Ga Area Council, 4 from Dorimon Area Council, 2 from Vieri and 2 from Wechiau Area Council. 26 officers were awarded certificates for performing well in CLTS implementation during the World toilet day celebration/ODF celebration. 26 communities from Gurungu that achieved ODF status were awarded with Long brooms, pickaxes, rakes, shovels and certificates.
- With financial support from UNICEF, the Environment and Sanitation Unit carried out Village Savings and Loans activities in 47 communities and among 73 groups.

1.26 Vulnerability analysis

1.26.1 Introduction

Vulnerability may be defined as the probability that livelihood stress will occur. It has been defined as the lack of capacity (of a household) to cope with an adverse shock or a household's resilience against a shock. That is the likelihood that a shock will result in a decline in well-being of the household.

Exclusion and lack of voice can also determine the extent of a person's access to resources. Lack of voice and the inability to make recourse to justice can increase a person's vulnerability to injustice and thus exclusion.

1.26.2 Vulnerable and Excluded Groups

In the Wa West District, the following groups have been identified as vulnerable and excluded: children in difficult circumstances (those from low income and broken homes and orphans). These children are likely to suffer from malnutrition or be involved in economic activity at an early age (child labor and streetism). Adolescent girls who are caught up in this situation (those from low income and broken homes and single mothers) may also resort to commercial sex.

In addition to the above the following group of people were also identified as vulnerable and excluded; Persons living with HIV/AIDS, the aged, persons with disabilities, women, children and the unemployed youth.

1.26.3 Types of shock facing households in the District

The main occupation of the people of Wa West is farming and the farmers rely solely on rainfall for production. As a result, the major shocks affecting food availability, incomes and wealth accumulation are those that relate mainly to crop production.

The economic activities that individuals and households are involved in also determine to a large extent the vulnerability to income and assets loss in the Wa West District. The three (3) types of shocks that affect most families are related to areas of food insecurity, human insecurity and job insecurity.

Households also face a wide variety of shocks ranging from natural events to man-made (conflicts, policy induced shocks, terms of trade shocks, illness and deaths). The most cited shocks are production related. This may occur as a result of crop failure due to poor rains affecting harvests or pest invasion.

1.26.4 Coping Strategies to mitigate shocks

The Wa West District is one of the poorest Districts in the country and because of that it is also among the most vulnerable in the country. However, households respond to shocks by recourse to self-help coping strategies like selling of assets or livestock and informal insurance mechanisms. The non-poor also use both self-help mechanisms, as well as market-based strategies such as falling on savings and bank loans. Majority of the households do not use formal insurance mechanisms.

The extent to which the affected household or individual can gain access to credit, private transfers or public safety nets to help maintain consumption may determine the type of response. When it is not possible to access any public safety net or sufficient credit to maintain current consumption, recourse may be made to other strategies that either directly or indirectly reduces assets or further consumption. This situation tends to further worsen the individual household's situation. Current disaster management programs need to be strengthened and more social intervention programs need to be introduced. The office of the Social Welfare and Community Development will do every possible to collect reliable data on the vulnerable and the excluded in the District for proper planning.

1.26.4. INTERVENTIONS

INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES

- Milling and fortification of cereals in Tanina, Kpilla, Vieri and Jambusi.
- Re-bagging of iodized salt in Poyentanga, Chameoteng, Wechiau, Piisie, Boultau and Meteu.
- Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) in Gurungu, Kandeu, Kapuu, Dorimon, Poyentanga, Siriyiri, Chogsia, Motori, Tokali, Buli, Wechiau-Bao

ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

Persons living with disabilities benefit from the 2% Common Fund in the following areas

- Education
- Health
- Assistive Devices and
- Entrepreneurship

Data on persons with disabilities is being collected and updated from time to time. Currently we have data on 764 persons with disabilities. The table below shows data on persons with disabilities in the District.

TABLE 1.31 DATA ON PWDs

| S/N | COMMUNITY | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|-----|-----------|------|--------|-------|
| 1 | GUO | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| 2 | MAASE | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | SIRIYIRI | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| 4 | OLLI 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | DABO | 15 | 11 | 26 |
| 6 | BANKPAMA | 16 | 20 | 36 |
| 7 | DORNYE | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| 8 | TOKALI | 19 | 25 | 44 |
| 9 | BONIKYE | 11 | 16 | 27 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|----|----|
| 10 | TALAWONA | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| 11 | DOGBARIPARI | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| 12 | TANKARA | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 13 | DODOMA | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 14 | TANBILIZIE | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 15 | POGNYON-YIRI | 18 | 25 | 43 |
| 16 | LASSIA TIOLU | 17 | 20 | 37 |
| 17 | METEU | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| 18 | VERENPARE | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| 19 | EGGU | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| 20 | TANDABORO | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 21 | EGGU ZANG | 6 | 19 | 25 |
| 22 | CHARILE | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| 23 | BALEOFILI | 42 | 32 | 74 |
| 24 | WECHIAU | 25 | 50 | 75 |
| 25 | BULI | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| 26 | POYENTANGA | 20 | 32 | 52 |
| 27 | BALABOI | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| 28 | JENE-BOB | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| 29 | NAAHA | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| 30 | WECHIAU-BAO | 8 | 6 | 14 |

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, WA WEST 2017.

Table 1.32 - Nature of Disabilities within the District

| Nature of Disability | Total no. |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Physical | 463 |
| Sight | 781 |
| Speaking | 28 |

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Hearing | 174 |
| Mental challenge | 120 |
| Multiple | 124 |

Source: Ghana National Household Register 2017

LEAP PROGRAM

The program is currently in forty six (46) communities and three thousand, four hundred and fifty six (3,456) households in the Wa West District. Below are the beneficiary communities.

TABLE1.33 LEAP BENEFICIARY COMMUNITIES

| S/N | COMMUNITY | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS |
|-----|------------|----------------------|
| 1 | BALEOFILI | 53 |
| 2 | BULI | 45 |
| 3 | DORNYE | 3 |
| 4 | EGGU | 79 |
| 5 | JAGLUU | 8 |
| 6 | KANDEU | 87 |
| 7 | KOLUNGU | 89 |
| 8 | LOSSE | 2 |
| 9 | METEU | 81 |
| 10 | NYOLI | 126 |
| 11 | PIISIE | 99 |
| 12 | SUKE | 11 |
| 13 | WECHIAU | 262 |
| 14 | POLEE | 4 |
| 15 | DABO | 78 |
| 16 | METII | 79 |
| 17 | POYENTANGA | 145 |
| 18 | LASSIA | 174 |

| | | |
|----|----------------|-----|
| 19 | CHOGSIA | 122 |
| 20 | BANKPAMA | 77 |
| 21 | DORIMON | 121 |
| 22 | TOKALI | 95 |
| 23 | MAASE | 45 |
| 24 | NAAHA | 151 |
| 25 | GBAALWOB | 50 |
| 26 | DODOMA | 84 |
| 27 | VERENPARE | 91 |
| 28 | OLLI 1 | 49 |
| 29 | KAKALAPARI | 60 |
| 30 | NAKO | 43 |
| 31 | JENE-BOB | 88 |
| 32 | WECHIAU-BAO | 91 |
| 33 | DOLINGUO | 32 |
| 34 | VIERI | 150 |
| 35 | KUKPALI | 76 |
| 36 | KANGBA | 107 |
| 37 | DOMANGILE | 91 |
| 38 | MAANYEYIRI | 23 |
| 39 | NUOBACHENEYIRI | 15 |
| 40 | WUOKURA | 40 |
| 41 | KUNCHILEYIRI | 50 |
| 42 | YUONUURI | 80 |
| 43 | BICHUUTENG | 18 |
| 44 | SIRIYIRI | 71 |
| 45 | TANINA | 80 |
| 46 | SAG-BAALONG | 32 |

Source: Department of social welfare-2017

FREE NHIS REGISTRATION

The office issues recommendation letters to LEAP beneficiaries, indigents, persons living with disabilities and people with mental illness to get registered on the national health insurance scheme free of charge. With the exception of those on the LEAP program, the other categories data will have to be sent the District health insurance office which will subsequently be forwarded to their head office for approval before they can enjoy the free health insurance registration.

1.26.4 SENSITIZATION

The District mobilizes communities and sensitizes them on government projects and their roles as stakeholders and owners of the project. This is done to ensure sustainability of government projects. The District also organizes sensitizations on topics such as: teenage pregnancy, early marriage/child marriage, school dropout, child labour etc.

1.27 Information and communication technology (ICT).

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) means computer-based management of data or ideas. Communication serves as an important tool in the economic and social lives of people. Business is transacted through communication, and the availability of effective and reliable communication channels can enhance economic activity and improve incomes. Recent developments in communication include the use of mobile phones and desktop or laptop computers and the internet. There are three ICT centres in the district which includes the Wechiau CIC centre, Dorimon CIC centre and LassiaTuole ICT centre. These centres serve people from all sort of life where they go to make good use of the facilities available. The development of ICT will go a long way to benefit the district as a whole.

1.28 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in

General

The Wa West District like other districts in the Upper West Region is experiencing climate change and its attendant impacts. This canker can be attributed to direct or indirect human activity that alters the composition of the atmosphere.

It could also be attributed to national climate variability overtime. Climate change effects have been experienced in the area of increased land degradation, loss of croplands, reduction in livestock size and nutrition, disruption of sources of livelihood, destruction of structures, property, crop and animal species, pollution of water sources and drying up of river courses. Other impact of climate change in the district includes high temperature, increase in evapo-transpiration rates and erratic rainfall pattern.

Some of the major causes of human activity that triggers climate change and also have drastic consequences on the environment includes, bush burning, illegal chainsaw operators, galamsey operation, bad farming practices, pollution of water bodies by galamsey operators among others.

1.28.1 Bush Burning

Bush burning is one of the cultural practices that affects the environment and have a long term effect on the climate. The practice is rampant in the district during the dry season. Various government agencies and NGOs have intensify campaigns to help reduce the practice but the impact have being negative. The effects of these negative practices include; loss of vegetation cover, smoke pollution, loss of farm produce, low farm yield among others.

The district assembly through the agricultural department and environmental health unit is working together with the traditional authority to enact a bye law to help stop the practice.

1.28.2Galamsey Operators

The activities of galamsey operators have taken a centre stage in national discourse and the district has also been affected by these activities. The land is destroyed and water bodies are also affected. Areas in the district were these operations are carried out includes, Joleleyiri, Polee, Poyentsnga, Dabo.

1.28.3 Illegal Chainsaw Operators and charcoal burning

Cutting down of economic trees is one of the practices in the district which results in environmental degradation. These trees are illegal cut down and not replaced. These have results in a change in the rainfall pattern and also erosion in the district.

The activities of Chinese operators in the district have not been the bets. They are engaged in the cutting down of rosewood which they export out of the country for their own benefit whilst the populace are left

to wallow in abject poverty and also face the negative environmental consequences. Much needs to be done in this area to help stop the activities of these Chinese chainsaw operators. They need to be flushed out of the district and also by laws needs to be enacted to prevent cutting down of trees.

1.29 Gender Inequalities

Current statistics indicates that women in Wa West District form more than 50% of the total population in the district and their roles have mainly been defined and shaped along biological and cultural lines. Women as homemakers and caregivers are challenged to provide food security and material needs and are therefore actively engaged in economic activities. Strides have been made in all sectors of the economy especially in agro processing and services.

However, women continue to face considerable constraints that prevent them from taking full advantage of opportunities that are available to them. Women experience the worst form of poverty, generally they continue to have limited access to and control over land, inadequate access to credit for production and expansion of businesses, inadequate skills and training, less formal education and fewer numbers in decision making process at both community and national levels.

The programmes identified in the plan are in line with the National Gender and children policy, Early Childhood Care and Development policy. Under the plan, activities that will improve the social, economic and political status of women and enhance the development and potential of children have been identified and will be implemented and monitored accordingly.

The Wa west district assembly over the years has undertaken programmes and projects that would help bridge the gender gap in the district and also help curb some of the social ills that effect women. Some of these programs and projects include, Maintain and Strengthen the Capacity of 10 Existing Women Groups In The Area Of Income Generating Activities, Organise Awareness Creation, Fora In 10 Communities On Girl Child Elopement, Defilement And Rape, Teenage Pregnancy, Domestic Violence Etc.

Sensitize And Create Awareness toReduce Out-Migration Of Women And Girls In 10 Communities, Support For Maternal/Child Health, NIDs, Epidemic Control Campaigns, Train 3 Women Groups Per Zone (For 3 Zones) On, Food processing And Other income Generating Activities, Sensitize 10 Communities among others.

1.30 Local Economic Development

Over the past 3 decades or so, Ghana has made significant efforts at reducing poverty levels and improving the lives of the citizenry. In spite of the progress made in tackling poverty and meeting the millennium development goals (MDGs), citizens are still frustrated by the high levels of hunger, poverty and unemployment. At the same time governments in Africa particularly in Ghana are still facing challenges in meeting the needs of the people because they lack the commensurate resources and sometimes the efforts are not fed with adequate local needs. Addressing these unpleasant phenomena urgently requires a paradigm shift in the way of doing things. A new approach to development that brings localism to the fore, one that focuses on inclusive local governance, local resources and social capital mobilization. (MLGRD, LED policy 2013).

Local Economic Development is a strategy or an approach to economic development in the developing world, as its name implies, for employment promotion through micro and small enterprise development, support of social dialogue and development planning (ILO, 2012). The promotion of Local Economic Development (LED) signals the drive for rooting employment creation by building on the comparative advantages and the unique characteristics of localities.

The Wa West District Assembly is using a bottom up approach aimed at ensuring sustainable economic development at the local level. The district has been one of the poorest in the country and needs a lot of investment in the local economy to help empower the people economically and also help them break free from the shackles of poverty. The assembly has instituted a lot of programmes from the provision of electricity to training programmes in fulfilling the mandate of local economic development.

The Wa West economic terrain is predominantly subsistence in nature, the non-subsistence sector is also characterized by the predominance of trading activities based largely on buying and selling of raw or unprocessed agricultural produce. The economic activities are characterized by weak inter sector linkages that use backward and unscientific methods and have no modern machinery or technology. There is a high rate of unemployment, which has re-enforced lower levels of income generations, lower levels of Business Profits. The few agro processors due to low technology and crude machinery use have substandard products causing poor access to markets, especially the international markets for Shea products; Shea butter extraction is one of the main agro processing activities within the District.

Over the years the District through its Business Advisory Centre has facilitated the provision of Business Development Services to the rural entrepreneurs to help create employment, generate profit and business growth and increase income levels. The strategy has been to organized Entrepreneurship and Technical Trainings for unemployed youth across the district, organized Capacity Building trainings for existing business and entrepreneurs, organized Business Management Trainings, Financial Management Trainings to business owners, entrepreneurs and LBAs and women groups, organized training in Marketing and Networking for potential Investors, Business owners and Entrepreneurs, sensitization programs to Farmers, Agro processors, Agro-industrial business operators, marketers on Product quality requirements, quality controls and quality assurance and product certifications.

1.30.1 Interventions

The Business Advisory Centre of the District Assembly since inception in 2014, as a Business Development Service provider has facilitated the provision of skill training and business management services to a total of four hundred and eighty two participants comprising of youth from 18 to 25 years, adults, women groups, church groups and farmers in cooperative societies. In efforts to build business capacities of active population and creates a myriad of business opportunities. The office has thus offer both technical training and managerial trainings in trades such as shea butter extraction, soap making, cosmetic and bleach productions, poultry rearing, guinea fowl rearing, beekeeping, batik Tie and Dye, financial management training for small businesses, business orientation for startups, entrepreneurship for prospective entrepreneurs.

So far the district has registered one hundred and seventeen of these participants who have adopted the trainings skills and have created employment for themselves directly and by offering indirect jobs to others. A snaring obstacle to the rate of skill adoption by participants has been for the past years access to startups capital and working capital for most participants and the clients respectively. The Business Advisory Centre is working assiduously to find alternative source of funding for the businesses aside the traditional commercial banking.

1.31 Migration (emigration and immigration)

The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought information on place of birth in relation to locality of enumeration. Birthplace and migratory pattern are, therefore, analysed by comparing locality of birth

with locality of enumeration. Persons born in the locality of enumeration are assumed not to have had any migratory history.

This may not necessarily be the case since some people who might have moved outside their locality of birth could have returned to that locality for the census or on visit or on retirement. Their migratory movements would thus be lost. Birthplace in relation to place of enumeration is, therefore, only a crude measure of migration. The information is restricted to Ghanaians by birth and therefore does not capture the true volume of movement into the district.

Table 2.4 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrant. A total of 6,713 people in the district were born outside the District as shown in table 2.1. Those born elsewhere in the Upper West Region constitute (57.0%). About (43.0%) were born elsewhere outside the Upper West Region. Of those born elsewhere in the Region, majority (12.5%) was born in the Ashanti Region.

Also, of those born in the Region, the majority (36.1%) lived there for 20 or more years and the least (12.3%) staying between 5-9 years.

1.32. Disasters

The disaster prevention department in the Wa West District Assembly has the responsibility of preventing, managing as well as relieving disaster victims. However the major priority of the organisation is on the preventive aspect as the motto of the department is disaster pays.

The assembly tries to minimise the occurrence of the various types of disaster prevailing in the district, some of them especially thunder and lightning cannot be easily controlled.

Disasters in the district can be categorised in to two that is natural disaster and manmade disaster. The natural disaster that occur the district includes, flash flood, thunder and lightning, drought, rain/windstorms, fire emanating from rocks and diseases. The manmade disasters also includes, domestic/ bush fires, deforestation due to charcoal burning and drought due to unfavourable farming practices.

There are some disaster prone communities in the district and adequate measures are taking all year to ensure the safety of the people. Some of these measures include education, sensitization, drama and role plays among others. These disaster prone communities are, Cheatanga, Jambussi, Mwabasi, Dabo, Gondoglo, Kantu, Nerikuteng, Tuole, Vieri and Talawona.

1.33 Natural Resources Utilisation

The district abounds with so many natural resources but many of these resources are not tapped. These resources includes the BlackVolta lake, Wechiau hippo sanctuary, arable and irrigable land.

1.33.1 Black Volta Lake

The Wa West District topography is gently rolling with a few hills ranging between *180 and 300 meters above sea level*. It is drained by one main river – the Black Volta, to the west marking the boundary between the district and the Republic of Burkina Faso.

The Black Volta and its tributaries is the main drainage system in the District. The Black Volta and its several feeder tributaries present opportunities for irrigation in the district that can promote all year round farming. Most of the tributary streams are seasonal, thus disrupting communication during the rainy season along all the major roads to the District capital.

The soils in the district are mostly Leptosols, Lixisols and Vertisols. There are also strips of Fluvisols along the flood plains of the Black Volta as well as sandy loams along some of its tributaries.

The BlackVolta serves as a source of livelihood for the communities around that area. Most of them are involved in small scale mining which they use to sustain their families. One opportunity which the district has not been able to utilise is the creation of irrigation facilities along the Black Volta. Only few farmers along the BlackVolta engage in dry season farming but it is on a small scale basses.

The challenges the district face with the BlackVolta is that during rainy season all the communities along that stretch are flooded.

FIGURE 1.12 The Black Volta.



1.33.2 Wechiau hippo sanctuary

The Wa West District is popular with the hippo sanctuary. The site is located in Talawona a community in the north eastern corner of the District capital. It is about 5KM away from Wechiau. The site has an average number of hippos of about 26 and occasional increase in number due to migration of hippos from the Bui dam

There is an office in the Wechiau Township where all visitors check in before proceeding to the site. Records from the Office suggest that there is an average of about 200tourists visiting the site on monthly basis. There are also records suggesting that the number of visitors increase to about fifty in the week during the dry season.

1.33.3 Arable and Irrigable Lands

The Wa West District Assembly places a high priority on irrigation facilities to enhance dry season gardening. There are sixteen dams and dugouts in various communities in the District. However, few of them are used for irrigation purposes. The total land area under irrigation in the District is 84Ha. It will therefore be a profitable area for investment due to the lay down structures.

1.34 Science, Technology and Innovation

Science, technology and innovation are key drivers to economic and societal development.

The experience developed countries show that Science Innovation and Technology, when well integrated in development strategies coupled with institutional and organizational changes can help increase productivity, create jobs and promote faster development. Hence need to identify innovations, investment, and access to skilled workers It is in relation with this that the Wa West District Assembly is has embarked on the provision of I.C.T training centers, for the various schools to educate and build capacities to improve the skills of the human resource.

Various techniques are being adopted in the agricultural sector such as the use of improved seeds, sensitization on the use and application of fertilizer in the required quantities and assessment of weather and getting forecast to farmers to be informed as well as other techniques for increasing productivity. With the support of GIZ with funding from EU innovations would be used to increase production, create factories for value chains to improve produce to for export, create more jobs and raise income levels.

In terms of entrepreneurial development or business development, the district is creating the enabling environment for businesses to develop by making registration and other processes for formalizing business very simple. The business development unit is also into the training of citizen to use both indigenous technology and innovations to create jobs. For instance, the training of people on soap, sandals, among others. Beneficiaries are further trained on sustaining the businesses to expand and provide jobs. The district is also working on identifying investment areas that can be marketed for foreign investment.

The challenge however lies in the ability of the district to do some basic research as a result of inadequate capacity and equipment. Besides there is also a challenge with funding. There is no specific fund for Science Technology and Innovations activities.

1.35 Security

The principles of good governance are achieved on the back of increased staff strength and logistical support given to judicial and security forces of any geographical setting. The Wa West District has two police stations and one police post. The police stations are located at Dorimon and Wechaiu, whilst the police post is at Nyoli. The district is relatively peaceful as compared to other parts of the country.

1.35.1 Major Security Concerns

There is an emergence of illegal mining operations at Joleyiri in the Tanina Electoral Area. Their operations are so devastating that the Regional Security Council (REGSEC), in collaboration with DISEC had to intervene to flush out the miners and seize their equipment. However, the activity is still ongoing in many other communities along the Black Volta.

The major security concern in the district is the activities of armed robbers and galamsey operators. The assembly is currently constructing a court complex to adjudicate both civil and criminal cases.

1.35.2 DISTRICT POLICE FORCE

The district has two police station and one police post. The major role performed by the police force in the district includes,

1. Arrest and search
2. Patrols
3. Detection and apprehension of criminals
4. Investigation
5. Snap checks
6. Ensuring law and order

The challenges the police force in the district in maintaining law and order includes,

1. Accommodation
2. Logistics to fight crime
3. Vehicle for patrols
4. Fuel

TABLE 1.35 DISTRICT POLICE STAFFING

| Year | Personnel | | Number required | backlog |
|------|-----------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| | Male | Female | | |
| 2014 | 6 | 0 | 25 | 19 |
| 2015 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 24 |
| 2016 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 21 |
| 2017 | 20 | 2 | 40 | 18 |

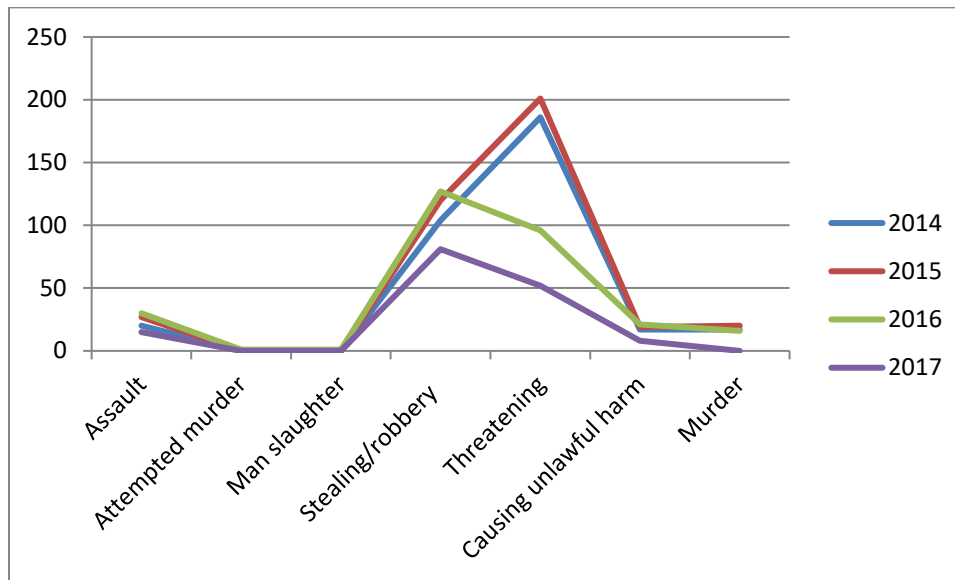
Source: District Police Command 2017

TABLE 1.35 Major security offences 2014-2017

| S/No. | Offences | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. | Assault | 20 | 27 | 30 | 15 |
| 2. | Attempted murder | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3. | Man slaughter | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4. | Stealing/robbery | 104 | 120 | 127 | 81 |
| 5. | Threatening | 186 | 201 | 96 | 52 |
| 6. | Causing unlawful harm | 17 | 19 | 21 | 8 |
| 7. | Murder | 17 | 20 | 16 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | | | | |

Source: District Police Command 2017

Figure Major security offences 2014-2017



1.36 Nutrition

1.36.1 Objectives

The main objective of nutrition programs in the district is to achieve the following,

- To improve the quality of growth monitoring & promotion services
- To strengthen micronutrient supplementation especially iodine and vitamin A
- To improve upon the management of severely acute malnourished cases.
- To Strengthen monitoring and supervision on key child survival interventions to sub-districts and communities.

1.36.2 Nutrition programs

Table 1.36: Nutrition Interventions Targets, 2017

| Key Interventions | # C'ties covered | # Beneficiaries | Treatment Coverage | District Target |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| CMAM | 226 | 181 | 64.3% | 369 |
| C-IYCF | 226 | 614 | 5.8% | 10523 |
| GMP | 226 | 6731 | 63.9 | 17538 |
| USI-Market Salt Iodization | 135(samples tested) | 82(samples passed) | 60.7% | 100% |
| Health Staff Trained on IYCF | 180(technical staff) | 59(staff trained) | 31.9 | 50% |

SOURCE: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

1.36.3 Growth Monitoring and Promotion

Growth monitoring and promotion is the regular weighing and plotting of the child's weight in the child welfare cards and using the information to counsel the care-givers of the children. This was carried out at both static and outreach points across all the sub-districts. Below is a table showing the performances at the various sub-districts for a three-year trend.

Iodine Supplementation

Iodine deficiency disorders consist of a wide spectrum of disorders, including mental retardation, reduced intellectual capacity, impaired physical development, increased perinatal and infant mortality, cretinism, and goiter, etc.

The World Health Organization and the UNICEF have recommended Universal Salt Iodization (USI) as a safe, cost-effective and sustainable strategy to ensure sufficient intake of iodine by all individuals.

During the period under review conducted survey at the market levels.

The essence was to determine the availability of iodized salt in the markets.

Table 1.37: shows salt survey conducted at the market level

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Total sample tested | 135 | 100.00% |
| Sample with no iodine | 3 | 2.22 |
| Sample with inadequate iodine | 50 | 37.04 |
| Sample with adequate iodine | 82 | 60.74 |

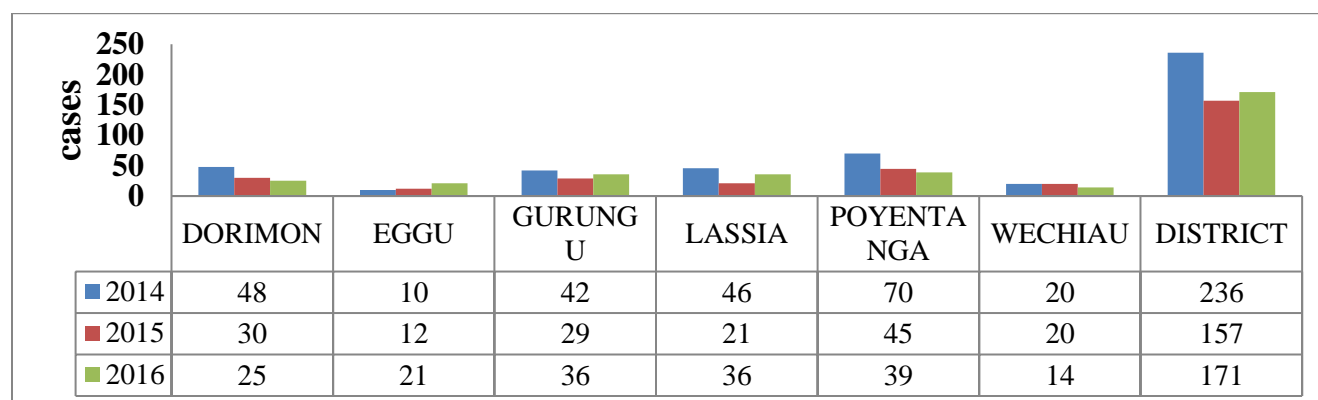
SOURCE: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

A total of 135 samples were tested at 9 markets namely Wechiau, Dorimon, Dabo, Tanvaare, Vieri, Poyentanga, Gurrungu, Nyorli and Dornye. Out of the number tested 3 samples (2.22%) had no iodine, 50 samples (37.04) had little iodine and 82 samples (60.74%) had adequate iodine.

The survey reveal 39.26% of salt sold in the markets contain little or no iodine and this could be attributed to exposure of salt to the direct sun light, and also people still bring uniodised salt to the markets.

1.36.4 Community- Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

Severe acute malnutrition remains a major cause of child mortality the district. The community-based approach involves timely detection of severe acute malnourished children at the community level and provision of treatment for those without medical complications with ready-to-use therapeutic foods or other nutrient-dense foods at home.

Figure 3: CMAM Admission and coverage.

SOURCE: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

Table1.38: Nutritional status of children weighed at GMP: 2015-2017

| Sub-district | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | |
|-------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| | #Weighed | # Maln. | # Weighed | # Maln. | #weighed | # Maln. |
| Dorimon | 18639 | 1863(9.9%) | 17696 | 2710(15.3%) | 19578 | 2343 (11.9%) |
| Eggu | 7100 | 341 (4.8%) | 9077 | 508(5.6%) | 9044 | 559 (6.2%) |
| Gurungu | 8336 | 1389 (16.6%) | 8043 | 898 (11.2%) | 9915 | 674 (6.8%) |
| Lassia T. | 9392 | 1328 (14.0) | 10050 | 554(5.5%) | 11376 | 918 (8.1%) |
| Poyentanga | 16098 | 374 (2.3%) | 16742 | 399(2.4%) | 17639 | 414 (2.3%) |
| Wechiau | 11,749 | 289 (2.4%) | 11969 | 38(0.3%) | 14451 | 178 (1.2%) |
| Total | 71314 | 5584 (7.8%) | 73577 | 5109(6.9%) | 82003 | 5086 (6.2%) |

SOURCE: Wa West District Health Directorate, 2017

There has been a very good attendance for growth monitoring and promotion this year as compared to the previous two years except Eggu. The level of underweight among children less than five years in the district currently stands at 6.2%. This shows a decline this year (6.2%) as compared to 2015 (7.8%) and 2016 (6.9%). There was a very sharp decrease across Dorimon, Gurungu, and poyentanga except Eggu, Lassiaandwechiau Sub-districts.

The decrease can be attributed to regular educational messages given to care-givers on the need to practice timely and appropriate complementary feeding coupled with hygiene practices.

Also documentation on these services has improved and could be a factor contributing to the reduction. Furthermore it could be attributed to target supplementary feeding to a number of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children less than five years in some communities.

The three sub-districts that recorded an increase in malnutrition cases are due to poor documentation and reporting. That is double charting during growth monitoring and promotion(CWC sessions).

1.37Water security

The district can boast of over 200 functional boreholes and a water system. The major challenge the district face with regards to water security is the constant breakdown of boreholes. The assembly is coming out with a system of training borehole mechanics in all the five area council to ensure the problem with the breakdown of boreholes is solved to ensure that there is regular flow of water all year round.

Water as a resource needs to be secured. This is necessary because it is becoming increasingly clear that the next world war that will be fought will be on water. This will happen as a result of the competing demand and uses of water from industrial, agricultural down to domestic uses. Considering the continuous loss of water bodies to illegal mining, climate change coupled with the increasing multiple uses, there is the need to preserve water as a resource for our generation and generations yet unborn.

It in line with this that the Wa West District is putting measures in place to ensure that water in the district is secured. By preservation, the district is trying to dialogue with the mineral commission to see how best they can assist to ascertain the amount of water in the district.

The district concentration is also on the preservation of the water as a resource. The activities that are implemented in the preservation include the construction of dams, planting of trees along river banks and dams to avoid the drying up of the water bodies, as well as the preservation of wet lands.

The challenge however is lack of the techniques and capacities and equipment in carrying out some of these activities. Such as the technique in harvest rain water, sand dams, technique for determining extraction, consumption, future requirements among others. Human attitudes in responding to change might make it difficult for societies to comply with regulations on preservations.

1.38 HIV and AIDS

Some basic mandatory awareness need to always be made to all and sundry to give everyone a fair knowledge on the causes, symptoms, prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. This is necessary to combat/reduce HIV/AIDS infections and also to reduce the stigma on People Living with HIV/AIDS.

The Sustainable Development Goal 6 stipulates: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases. From this goal, some targets were set to help gradually achieve the overall goal. Below is the status of HIV/AIDS testing and counseling in the district

- In all, a total number of two thousand, nine hundred and forty-one (2941) people were counseled and tested for HIV including one hundred and seventy-six (176) males and two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-five (2765) females as compared to one thousand, three hundred and fifty-four (1354) people including thirty-one (31) males and one thousand, three hundred and twenty-three (1323) females in 2015.
- Eleven (11) out of the two thousand, nine hundred and forty-one (2941) were tested positive; three (3) males and eight (8) females, giving prevalence rate of 0.27% as compared to 0.44% in the year 2015.
- Two thousand, four hundred and seventy-one (2471) of the females tested were pregnant women from a total of two thousand, six hundred and seventeen (2617) ANC registrants; out of which five (5) were HIV positive.
- Two thousand, one hundred and sixty (2160) of the two thousand, six hundred and seventeen (2617) pregnant women were also tested for syphilis out of which twenty-two (22) was tested positive for syphilis and was treated.

Below is a table showing the various components and indicators of HIV/AIDS services by sub-district

TABLE 1.39 HTC SERVICES 2014-2016

| SUB-DISTRICT | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| | # Tested | | # Pos. | | # Tested | | # Pos. | | # Tested | | # Pos. | | # Tested | | # Pos. | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| DORIMON | 10 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 36 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 39 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 71 | 1 | 0 |
| EGGU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| GURUNGU | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 171 | 0 | 1 |
| LASSIATUOLU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| POYENTANGA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 223 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| WECHIAU | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DIST. TOTAL | 14 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 126 | 1 | 3 | 130 | 379 | 1 | 4 | 176 | 294 | 3 | 3 |

1.38.1 Impact of HIV/AIDS in the district

The major impact of HIV/AIDS in the district is that it reduces productivity and also brings about stigmatization of people.

1.40 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OPERATING IN THE DISTRICT

Development Partners in the District contribute in diverse ways in the development of the district. These organizations contribute immensely in the provision economic and social services to better the lot of the people in the district. The table below shows the Development Partners operating in the District as well as their fields of work.

Table 1.41 Development Partners and their Area of Operation

| NO. | DEVELOPMENT PARTNER | AREA OF OPERATION |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | Centre for Alleviation of Poverty, the Environment and Child Support (CAPECS) | Agriculture & food security, education and child rights |
| 2 | Mennonite Economic Development Association (MEDA) | Agriculture and women empowerment |
| 3 | Community Aid for Rural Development (CARD) | Agriculture and women empowerment |
| 4 | CARE International | Child poverty, Market Access, Microfinance & Youth/Economic Empowerment |
| 5 | United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) | Water and Sanitation, early childhood education |
| 6. | Social Development for Literacy and Development Program (SILDEP) | Girl child education |
| 7 | PLAN GHANA | Economic empowerment, child protection & education |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 8 | Centre for Development Initiative (CDI) | Accountable governance and Education, |
| 9 | SEND GHANA | Accountable governance |
| 10 | Youth Action on Reproductive Order (YARO) | Financial/livelihood empowerment, reproductive health, girl child empowerment |
| 11 | United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | Maternal and adolescent health |
| 12 | North Network for Education Development (NNED) | Education |
| 13 | Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) | Girl child education |
| 14 | Professional Network (PRONET NORTH) | Water and Sanitation, early child education |
| 15 | Community Development Alliance (CDA) | Agriculture and Gender issues |
| 16 | Centre for Advancing Rural Opportunities CARO) | Gender issues, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH), Environment and Natural Resource Conservation, health and nutrition, education and women empowerment |
| 17 | Netherlands Development Organisation | Agriculture & food security, education and child rights |
| 18 | World Food Program (WFP) | Agriculture and women empowerment |
| 19 | German technical cooperation (GIZ) | Agriculture and local governance |
| 20 | USAID | Agriculture |
| 21 | JICA | Maternal and child health |
| 22 | Access Development | Water and Sanitation |
| 23 | AGRA, | Agriculture |
| 24 | AGRM | Agriculture and women empowerment |
| 25 | CECAR Africa | Climate change and adaptability |
| 27 | Fisheries and aquaculture and alliance network of Ghana | Fisheries |

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| | (FAANG) | |
| | | |

Source: Wa West District Assembly, 2017

Table 1.40: 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) |
|--|---|
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <p>Inadequate funds to develop tourism infrastructure</p> <p>Insufficient marketing of the Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary</p> <p>High interest rate on loans.</p> <p>Non availability of indigenous industry</p> |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <p>Ineffective cultural practices amongst small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Inadequate and poor quality data</p> <p>Inadequate data for fisheries management (inland and marine)</p> <p>Weak collaboration with communities towards the management of fisheries resources</p> <p>The application of inappropriate and unorthodox fishing methods and technique</p> <p>Irresponsible bush burning</p> <p>Activities of illegal chain saw operators</p> |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <p>Inadequate access to portable water</p> <p>High number of communities not connected to the national grid</p> <p>103</p> <p>Inaccessibility of some communities during the raining season making it difficult for drilling of water for some communities</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>Regular breakdown of boreholes</p> <p>In effective management of some the water facilities</p> |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <p>Inadequate access to basic education</p> <p>High number of schools under trees</p> <p>Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities</p> <p>Lack of funds to implement some of the programmes and projects</p> <p>Inadequate information on disability</p> <p>inadequate family planning devices such as implanon and micro G</p> <p>high incidents of armed robbery</p> |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | <p>Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance</p> <p>Weak internal revenue mobilization</p> <p>High communities expectations on the assembly</p> <p>Large number of communities in the district</p> |

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the prioritized development issues/problems of the district. These prioritized issues have been grouped under the pillars of the 2017-2021 Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) document.

2.2 Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

At the various community levels meeting, the needs and aspirations from community members were prioritized using the Pair-Wise Ranking. In adopting this technique, it helps to create awareness about alternative projects and individual priorities. The process also leads to open in decision-making and attainment of consensus on which project are prioritized, thus projects are selected through the participatory planning process.

The selection of community needs was arrived at after the team toured the five area Councils to confirm, replace and withdraw any proposal, which they had initially proposed for consideration. Below is the summary of key communities needs according to the various area councils.

Table 2.1: Community Needs and Aspirations.

| NO. | Needs/Aspiration | FREQUENCIES | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | WECHAIU AREA COUNCIL | GURUNGU AREA COUNCIL | DORIMON AREA COUNCIL | VIERI ARAE COUNCIL | GA AREA COUNCIL | DISTRICT TOTALS |
| 1. | Junior High School block | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 15 |
| 2. | KG blocks | 4 | 4 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 49 |
| 3. | Connection to the national grid | 19 | 11 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 95 |
| 4. | Drilling of boreholes | 12 | 8 | 16 | 25 | 16 | 77 |
| 5. | Provision of Credit facilities | 1 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 14 |
| 6. | Oil Extracting Factory | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 7. | Warehouse for farm inputs | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 8. | Provision for Livelihood empowerment programme | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| 9. | Feeder roads | 14 | 11 | 19 | 15 | 2 | 61 |
| 10. | Provision for Town lay-out | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|
| 11. | CHPS compound | 13 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 56 |
| 12. | Construction of Dams | 11 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 68 |
| 13. | Creation of polling station | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 14. | Bridges | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 15. | Primary school blocks | 4 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 32 |
| 16. | Information Communication Technology Center | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 17. | Expansion of School feeding programme | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| 18. | Construction of Teachers quarters | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 21 |
| 19. | Senior High School | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 20. | Community Library | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 21. | Nurses accommodation | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 22. | Markets | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 23. | Street lights for communities | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 14 |
| 24. | Fishing facilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 25. | Irrigational facilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. | Institutional latrines for CHPS compound | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| 27. | Small Town Water system | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 28. | Market sheds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 29. | Shea butter grilling machine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 30. | lorry station | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 31. | Police Station | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Source: Field Survey, 2017

2.3 Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

The table 2.2 below, shows the harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues which is drawn from review of performance and profile (**2 indicates strong relationship, 1 means weak relationship and 0 is no relationship**)

Table 2.2: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations

| Community needs and aspirations | Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile) | SCORE |
|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| Junior High School block | High number of schools under trees | 2 |
| KG blocks | High number of schools under trees | 2 |
| Connection to the national grid | High number of communities not connected to the national grid | 2 |

| | | |
|--|---|----------|
| Drilling of boreholes | Inadequate access to portable water and Regular breakdown of boreholes | 2 |
| Provision of Credit facilities | High interest rate on loans | 1 |
| Oil Extracting Factory | Insufficient indigenous industry | 2 |
| Warehouse for farm inputs | Ineffective cultural practices amongst small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | 2 |
| Provision for Livelihood empowerment programme | inadequate funds to implement some of the programmes and projects | 1 |
| Feeder roads | Bad and deplorable road network | 2 |
| Provision for Town lay-out | | |
| CHPS compound | Inaccessibility of health facilities due to proximity | 2 |
| Construction of Dams | Inadequate irrigational facilities | 2 |
| Creation of polling station | High communities expectations on the assembly | 0 |
| Bridges | Bad and deplorable road network | 2 |
| Primary school blocks | High number of schools under trees and Large number of communities in the district | 2 |
| Information Communication Technology Center | High communities expectations on the assembly | 1 |
| Expansion of School feeding programme | Inadequate funds to implement some of the programmes and projects | 1 |
| Construction of Teachers quarters | Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities | 2 |

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| Senior High School | Inadequate access to basic education | 0 |
| Community Library | Inadequate access to basic education | 1 |
| Nurses accommodation | Inadequate nursing housing facilities in deprived communities | 2 |
| Markets | High communities expectations on the assembly | 2 |
| Street lights for communities | High number of communities not connected to the national grid | 2 |
| Fishing facilities | Weak collaboration with communities towards the management of fisheries resources and The application of inappropriate and unorthodox fishing methods and technique | 2 |
| Irrigational facilities | Inadequate irrigational facilities | 2 |
| Institutional latrines for CHPS compound | Inadequate nursing housing facilities in deprived communities | 1 |
| Small Town Water system | Inadequate access to portable water | 2 |
| Institutional Latrines (Schools) | High communities expectations on the assembly | 1 |
| Shea butter grilling machine | Insufficient indigenous industry | 2 |
| lorry station | High communities expectations on the assembly | 1 |
| Police Station | high incidents of armed robbery | 2 |
| Market sheds | High communities expectations on the assembly | 2 |

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 |
|--|---|
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <p>Inadequate funds to develop tourism infrastructure</p> <p>Insufficient marketing of the Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary</p> <p>High interest rate on loans.</p> <p>Insufficient indigenous industry</p> |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <p>Ineffective cultural practices amongst small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Inadequate irrigational facilities</p> <p>Weak collaboration with communities towards the management of fisheries resources</p> <p>The application of inappropriate and unorthodox fishing methods and technique</p> <p>Irresponsible bush burning</p> <p>Activities of illegal chain saw operators</p> |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <p>Inadequate access to portable water</p> <p>Bad and deplorable road network</p> <p>High number of communities not connected to the national grid</p> <p>Inaccessibility of some communities during the raining season</p> <p>Regular breakdown of boreholes</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | In effective management of some the water facilities |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <p>Inadequate access to basic education</p> <p>High number of schools under trees</p> <p>Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities</p> <p>Inadequate funds to implement some of the programmes and projects</p> <p>Inaccessibility of health facilities due to proximity</p> <p>Inadequate nursing housing facilities in deprived communities</p> <p>high incidents of armed robbery</p> |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | <p>low women representation and participation in public life and governance</p> <p>Weak internal revenue mobilization</p> <p>High communities expectations on the assembly</p> <p>Large number of communities in the district</p> |

2.4 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

For continuity of relevant on-going programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the DPCU has harmonised the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those issues of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

Table 2.4 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

| GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | | AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021 | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| THEMATIC AREAS | ISSUES | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS | ISSUES |
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <p>Inadequate funds to develop tourism infrastructure</p> <p>Insufficient marketing of the Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary</p> <p>High interest rate on loans.</p> <p>Insufficient indigenous industry</p> | Economic Development | <p>Insufficient indigenous industry</p> <p>High interest rate on loans.</p> <p>Inability of the Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary to stimulate local economic development</p> |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <p>Ineffective cultural practices amongst small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Inadequate irrigational facilities</p> <p>Weak collaboration with communities towards the management of fisheries resources</p> | Economic Development | <p>Inadequate irrigational facilities</p> <p>Irresponsible bush burning</p> <p>Activities of illegal chain saw operators</p> <p>Ineffective cultural practices amongst small holder farmers leading to comparatively</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>The application of inappropriate and unorthodox fishing methods and technique</p> <p>Irresponsible bush burning</p> <p>Activities of illegal chain saw operators</p> | | <p>lower yields</p> <p>Weak collaboration with communities towards the management of fisheries resources</p> |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <p>Inadequate access to portable water</p> <p>Bad and deplorable road network</p> <p>High number of communities not connected to the national grid</p> <p>Inaccessibility of some communities during the raining season</p> <p>In effective management of water facilities</p> | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | <p>High number of communities not connected to the national grid</p> <p>Inadequate access to portable water</p> <p>Bad and deplorable road network</p> |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <p>Inadequate access to basic education</p> <p>High number of schools under trees</p> <p>Inadequate teacher</p> | Social Development | <p>High number of schools under trees</p> <p>Inaccessibility of health facilities due to</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | <p>housing facilities in deprived communities</p> <p>Inadequate funds to implement some of the programmes and projects</p> <p>Inaccessibility of health facilities due to proximity</p> <p>Inadequate nursing housing facilities in deprived communities</p> <p>high incidents of armed robbery</p> | | <p>proximity</p> <p>Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities</p> <p>Inadequate funds to implement some of the programmes and projects</p> <p>high incidents of armed robbery</p> |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | <p>low women representation and participation in public life and governance</p> <p>Weak internal revenue mobilization</p> <p>High communities expectations on the assembly</p> <p>Large number of communities in the district</p> | Governance, Corruption and Accountability | <p>low women representation and participation in public life and governance</p> <p>Weak internal revenue mobilization</p> <p>High communities expectations on the assembly</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | Ghana's role in international affairs | <p>The wechiau hippo sanctuary is not marketed globally</p> <p>The hippo sanctuary is not linked to the local economy</p> |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|

Table 2.5 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

| DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021 | ADOPTED ISSUES |
|----------------------------|---|
| Economic Development | <p>Insufficient indigenous industry</p> <p>High interest rate on loans.</p> <p>Inability of the Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary to stimulate local</p> <p>Low agricultural productivity</p> <p>Inadequate irrigational facilities</p> <p>Ineffective cultural practices amongst small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Weak collaboration with communities towards the management of fisheries resources</p> |
| Social Development | <p>High number of schools under trees</p> <p>Inaccessibility of health facilities due to proximity</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>Frequent breakdown of boreholes</p> <p>Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities</p> <p>Inadequate funds to implement some of the programmes and projects</p> <p>high incidents of armed robbery</p> |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | <p>Irresponsible bush burning</p> <p>Activities of illegal chain saw operators</p> <p>High number of communities not connected to the national grid</p> <p>Non availability of physical and land use planning scheme</p> <p>Inadequate access to portable water</p> <p>Bad and deplorable road network</p> |
| Governance, Corruption and Accountability | <p>low women representation and participation in public life and governance</p> <p>Weak internal revenue mobilization</p> <p>High communities expectations on the assembly</p> <p>Weak public institutions</p> |
| Ghana's role in international affairs | <p>The wechiau hippo sanctuary is not marketed globally</p> <p>The hippo sanctuary is not linked to the local economy</p> |

2.4 POCC ANALYSIS

From the examination of the current situation of the district through the community action plans , key developmental issues were subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the district in respect of NMTDPF (2018-2021). The tables below present the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the District in line with the thematic areas of the NMTDPF (2018-2021).

TABLE 2.6 APPLICATION OF POCC TO KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS – WA WEST DISTRICT.

| ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED | POTENTIAL(from Baseline situation etc) | OPPORTUNITIES | CONSTRAINTS | CHALLENGES |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| THEMATIC AREA ONE : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| Non availability of indigenous industry | 1. Availability of raw materials (shea trees, soya beings) to set up industries 2. Availability of land 3. Availability of manpower 4. Availability of power 5. Support from traditional authority | 1. Government policy of one district one industry 2. Commitment from the district assembly 3. Presents of business advisory centre in the district | 1. Limited data on unemployment status in the district 2. Lack of technical knowhow on the management of the equipment 3. Rural urban migration among the youth | 1. Lack of political will 2. High rate of illiteracy in the district |
| Conclusion; the setting up of the industry will go a long way to help the district along way to help the district achieve its full development potential and also empower the youth to stay in the district. | | | | |
| Non-availability of irrigational facilities for dry season farming | 1. Availability of irrigable land for all season farming 2. Presents of the black Volta in the district 3. Youthful population base of the district 4. Agrarian nature of the district 5. Availability of NGOs in agriculture and also the village savings and loan scheme programme | 1. Presents of district agricultural department 2. Government policy of planting for food and jobs | 1. High cost of procuring irrigational facilities 2. Limited private sector participation in agriculture 3. Non availability of micro financial institution to advance credit to farmers 4. Large number of communities not connected to the national grid | 1. Bad road nature in the district 2. Lack of ready market for agric produce 3. Lack of storage facilities |
| Conclusion: the District is blessed with a number of water bodies and when irrigational facilities are fully develop, it will help reduce the employment chance the youth face and also tackle food security district wide. | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Ineffective cultural practices amongst small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | - Availability of department of agriculture | - availability of ministry of agriculture to provide technical backstopping | - High illiteracy rate - Inadequate irrigation facilities - Poor attitude towards agricultural activities - Inadequate investment opportunities - Low diversification | -low number of agric extension officers |
| Conclusion: the negative agricultural practice can be overcome if there is a conscious effort to sensitize the public to adapt good practices and the agricultural department is well resourced. | | | | |
| Inability of the Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary to stimulate local | - existence women who are prepared to take advantage of the sanctuary to do business - availability of the business advisory centre - potentials of local economic development in the communities | - presents of tourism development authority - | - poor attitude of natives towards the management of the sanctuary | - low marketing of the sanctuary - difficult in accessing loans in starting up business - |
| Conclusion: the district is widely known in the country because of the existents of the hippo sanctuary. the unfortunate thing is that the sanctuary has not been marketed enough and the populace too have not benefited from the trickle down effects of stimulating local economic development. it is against this that when activities are generated the LED potentials of the sanctuary would be harnessed for the development of the district. From all the above it is clear that this issues can be addressed. | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Low agricultural productivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The availability of fertile lands -Availability of irrigable lands -The availability of dams -The availability of youthful population(labour) -The existence of the agricultural department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The existence of the ministry of food and agriculture. -Government farming for food and Jobs policy -Development partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -high level of illiteracy -undeveloped irrigable sites -primitive farming systems and methods -wrong perception of the youth about agriculture -over reliance on other sectors for employment -Low capital -Poor weather conditions -Climate change and its local effects on agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate donor funding of the agric sector - Delay in government policies - Bureaucracy in executing government policies - Political interference |
| Conclusion: the problem of low agricultural productivity can be solved if the government programmes of planting for food and jobs is implemented and thus it will help to increase agricultural productivity in the district. | | | | |

| PROBLEM | POTENTIAL | OPPORTUNITIES | CONSTRAINTS | CHALLENGES |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| 2. THEMATIC AREA TWO : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| High incidents of armed robbery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of police station - The existence of social welfare department - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Existence of the ministry of Justice and attorney general - Existence of Ghana Prisons Service - Existence of the media - availability of District Security Committee - support from traditional authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bad Nature of Roads - Socio-cultural perception on social reform centers - Myths and believe systems - High cost of police patrols - activities of Fulani herdsmen - Inadequate staff of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non involvement of regional police force in patrols |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | district police force - Poor collaborations among the sector players. | |
| Conclusion: the activities of armed robbers have been a district canker and the security forces in the district when adequately resourced can effectively reduce the incidents of armed robbery. | | | | |
| Inaccessibility of health facilities due to proximity. | -The existence of the District Assembly -The existence of the District Health management team | -The existence of NHIS policy -The concept of the CHPS compound system -The existence of the Ghana health Service -Development partners | - The socio-cultural belief systems - Bad nature of the road network - Inadequate logistics - Low economic activities | - Inadequate donor funding - Delay in government policies - Bureaucracy in executing government policies - Political interference |
| Conclusion: more health facilities need to be developed in order to provide universal health care for all. This issue from the above can be addressed if resources are released timely. | | | | |
| Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities | The existence of the Ghana Education Service department -The existence of the DA | -The existence of GETFUND - Development partners - The ministry of Education | - High demand on the District Assembly Common Fund - Scattered nature of communities -large number of communities | - Inadequate donor funding - Delay in government policies - Bureaucracy in executing government policies -Political interference |
| Conclusion: one of the key factors for the success of education is the availability of teachers in the schools. Teacher accommodation is a serious issue in the district and with the potentials abound, the district assembly can help reduce the problem. | | | | |
| High number of schools under trees | -The existence of the Ghana Education Service department -The existence of the DA -The existence of schools -The presence of teaching and non-teaching staff | - The ministry of Education - Government Education Policy (FCUBE and Free Education)policy - The existence of GETFUND - Development partners -Existence of the media - The existence of NCCE | - Low educational infrastructure - high demand on the district assembly common fund - large number of communities | - Inadequate donor funding - Delay in government policies - Bureaucracy in executing government policies -Political interference |

Conclusion: Education is the key to success and as such, education should be given the maximum priority. Once farmers are educated and informed on what choices and practices to adopt, productivity will certainly increase as well as improve health and development. the district can provide more classrooms for the schools if other development partners like GETFUND, UNICEF, PLAN GHANA ETC come onboard to help

| PROBLEM | POTENTIAL | OPPORTUNITIES | CONSTRAINTS | CHALLENGES |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| THEMATIC AREA THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT | | | | |
| Non availability of physical and land use planning scheme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - presents of the department of physical planning - presents of statutory planning committee - corporation from traditional authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available institution to support the process which can be enhanced. - presents of consultants in the area of physical and land use planning schemes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low capacity and inadequate personnel in the department of physical planning - Inadequate funds and logistics for implementation of some physical plans - indiscriminate building without recourse to traditional authority or the assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - slow implementation of laws and policy guiding physical planning - procedures in obtaining build permits and designs are too cumbersome - inadequate support from the regional office of the town and country planning department. |
| - The availability of physical planning department shows that the activity can be undertaken | | | | |
| Bad and deplorable road network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cooperation from citizens - existing pathways | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability offeeder road at the regional level - ministry of roads and high ways | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high cost involved in constructing roads - low IGF and irregular flow of DACF - Inadequate asphalt roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - budgetary constraints on central government - |
| With citizens raising concerns about the deplorable state of the roads, the issue can be addressed | | | | |
| Irresponsible bush burning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -afforestation program in the district - traditional authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available flood control plans -Available land for establishing waste processing and recycling facilities. - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of renewable energy activities -Low techniques for processing, recycling and reuse of waste -flood related deaths loss of properties within disaster prone communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate forest reserves in the district. -lack of commitment to afforestation projects. -Inadequate funds for afforestation - - |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | | -Indiscriminate falling of trees | |
| Activities of illegal chain saw and galamsey operators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available security personnel to help curb the menace. -Available farm land for development to create jobs for unemployed youth -commitment of community members to help fight issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regional Security Council in place to maintain law and order. - presents of operation calm life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited livelihood alternatives - infiltration of foreigners - inadequate resources for security personnel to patrol - non availability of environmental protection agency office in the district | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of implementation of laws to stop the illegal activities -EPA is not proactive enough to in the implementation |
| The presents of regional security council and district security council show that the issue can be addressed | | | | |
| Inadequate access to portable water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of DACF, MPCF, IGF - fairly good water table in the district - availability of WATSAN committess in some communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of CWSA and other agencies in the provision of portable water. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -large number of communities - frequent breakdown of boreholes - Inadequate skilled personnel in the management of boreholes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low participation in water sector by development partners |
| The problem of inadequate water supply would be addressed since the MP, DCE and CWSA have interest in the water sector | | | | |
| Large number of communities not connected to the national grid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existents of the district assembly - Community support/ Cheap labor | 1. Availability of VRA/GRIDCO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of alternative sources - inadequate funds - Communities are further apart | - |

| PROBLEM | POTENTIAL | OPPORTUNITIES | CONSTRAINTS | CHALLENGES |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| 4. THEMATIC AREA FOUR : GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | |
| Low capacity level of staff of public institutions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of staff at the decentralized department - Availability of human capital. - Existence of DA and staff - Availability of Heads of Departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of GTB - Ghana as a tourist destination - Development partners (e.g. Calgary zoo) - Existence of the media - Existence of ministry of tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of modern accommodation at the tourist site - Unattractive nature of the tourist site - Low marketing of tourist attraction - Low IGF - Activities of hunters - Activities of chain saw operators - Farming along the Black Volta | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate donor funding - Poor access roads - Bush fires - limited involvement of the DA |
| - with funds from DDF, the capacity of staff would be greatly improved | | | | |
| Weak public institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Willingness of stakeholders to create stronger institutions -Adequate policies and frameworks to support institutional strengthening | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available of labour, -Available public institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of commitment, inadequate concentration of a chunk of functions of the decentralized institutions at the center. -Inadequate implementation of public sector reforms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low remuneration, -Lack of motivation, - Inadequate capacity of personnel -Inadequate institutional strengthening and weak laws to guide the public institutions. |
| with funds from DDF, the capacity of staff would be greatly improved | | | | |
| Poor remunerations | Available funds to ensure workers are well remunerated | -Adequate policies and laws to help improve the remuneration of workers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low wages and salaries. -Availability of more | -Inadequate commitment by the central government in |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | -The existence of Pressure groups, associations civil society organisations, and labour unions to seek the improvement of remunerations | unskilled labour or non-professionals | implementation of salary reforms -Non-payment of allowance of worker |
| Conclusion: There are enough public institutions in existence already efforts should be geared towards making them functional and strong. Thus through proper conditioning of the infrastructure, improve personnel capacity, motivation and equipping them with the needed resource. | | | | |

| PROBLEM | POTENTIAL | OPPORTUNITIES | CONSTRAINTS | CHALLENGES |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| THEMATIC AREA FIVE : STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS | | | | |
| Inadequate security officers and logistics to monitor the border communities | 1. Availability of police post 3. Community policing 4. Support from traditional authority | 1. Commitment of government to protect our borders and fight crime 2. Willingness of citizens and authorities to cooperate in fighting crime | 1. District assemblies inability to employ security officers 2. Lack of accommodation for security officers in the district 3. Remote nature of border communities 4. Illegal activities of foreigners along the black Volta 5. Limited knowledge of security issues by inhabitants of border communities | 1. Governments inability to recruit more security personnel 2. Non enforcements of laws 3. Inadequate logistics for patrols 4. Lack of commitment of some security personnel to their jobs |
| Conclusion; The situation can be tackled by recruiting more security personnel and creating security post at communities near the border. | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Tourism sector not well marketed nationally and internationally</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of tourism sites in the district – Wechiau hippo Sanctuary, crocodile pond at Ga among others 2. District assemblies readiness to develop tourism sites 3. Availability of Wechiau hippo sanctuary board 4. Availability of traditional authority to give out land for tourism development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of ministry of tourism 2. Governments political will to develop the tourism sector 3. Presents of international universities who have interest in tourism | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undeveloped tourism sites 2. Bad nature of roads 3. Attitude of community members 4. Underdeveloped tourist sites | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of funds to modernize the tourist facilities to attract patronage 2. Inadequate commitment by government and the other stake holders in developing the sector. 3. Inadequate marketing of the tourist sites |
| <p>In conclusion, there would be cautious effort in developing and marketing the tourism in district. It has the possibility of creating jobs, improve internally generated funds and improve the lives of people living in areas where these facilities are located.</p> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Threats of global terrorism | 1. Availability of police post 2. Community policing 3. Support from traditional authority | 1. Commitment of government to protect our borders and fight crime 2. Willingness of citizens and authorities to cooperate in fighting crime | 1. District assemblies inability to employ security officers 3. Lack of accommodation for security officers in the district 4. Remote nature of border communities 5. Limited knowledge of security issues by inhabitants of border communities | 1. Governments inability to recruit more security personnel 2. Inadequate logistics and knowledge of acts of terrorism by community and security members. |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|

The availability of the police would help to address the issue

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DISTRICT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 National Development Focus

The focus of the MTDP of the District (2014-2017) is to ensure that all the goals set out in the guidelines which are applicable to the district are achieved with the sole purpose of improving the socio economic wellbeing of the people of Wa West District.

District Development Focus

The District Medium Term Development Plan will focus on improved access and quality of basic education for children including the vulnerable. Health, nutrition and living condition, house hold food security and income, water and sanitation, local economic development, good governance and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

3.3 District Development Goal

The District Development Plan has been formulated in line with the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). This is to ensure that efforts are harmonized at all levels: District, Regional and National levels. The peculiarities of the District were however taken into consideration.

3.4 District Development Prospects

The development prospects entails the projection of the district finances, population, services and facilities requirements and environmental factors over the plan period of four years (2018-2021) and related policy implications.

The output of this section forms the basis for the planning and programming phase of the plan. They deal essentially with future trends in various variables and guide the achievement of the district goal.

3.4.1 Population Projections

Population projections were undertaken so as to estimate future demand for both social and technical infrastructure and establish indicators for the objectives over the plan period.

The mathematical method (arithmetic, geometric and exponential growth laws) of population projection was used to project the population of the district for the next four years (2014-2017).

The population projections were based on the following assumptions:

- Current growth rate will remain constant throughout the period
- Migration will remain constant throughout the planned period

| Year | Total | Male | Female |
|------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2017 | 93809 | 46084 | 47725 |
| 2018 | 95983 | 47173 | 48810 |
| 2019 | 98193 | 48283 | 49910 |
| 2020 | 100439 | 49419 | 51020 |
| 2021 | 102985 | 50,885 | 52,100 |

Table 3.1 Population Projection

TABLE 3.2 Population Projections by Area Council

| Area Council | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dorimon | 23,623 | 23999 | 24,990 | 25,044 | 26,245 |
| Ga | 19,617 | 20,185 | 20,102 | 20,531 | 20,965 |
| Gurungu | 9,613 | 10,301 | 10,777 | 11,112 | 11,580 |
| Vieri | 15,471 | 15890 | 16,734 | 17,273 | 17,480 |
| Wechaiu | 24485 | 25544 | 25,980 | 26,450 | 26,976 |

TABLE 3.3 Crops Production and Projections in the District for a period 2010 to 2021 Seasons

| 1 | | 2017 Actuals | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A | Average yield:(Figs in Mt/Ha) | | | | | |
| | Major Food Crops | | | | | |
| i | Maize | 2.0 | 2.10 | 2.21 | 2.43 | 2.5 |
| ii | Rice | 1.5 | 1.58 | 1.66 | 1.83 | 2.5 |
| iii | Millet | 1.4 | 1.47 | 1.54 | 1.69 | 2.0 |
| iv | Sorghum | 0.6 | 0.63 | 0.66 | 0.73 | 1.5 |
| v | Yam | 10.5 | 11.03 | 11.58 | 12.74 | 14.0 |
| vi | Cowpea | 1.9 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 2.31 | 2.39 |
| 2 | Major Cash Crops | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| i | Groundnuts | 1.31 | 1.38 | 1.45 | 1.59 | 2.0 |
| ii | Soya bean | 1.35 | 1.42 | 1.49 | 1.64 | 1.8 |
| B | | | | | | |
| | Major Food Crops | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| i | Maize | 6,980 | 7329.00 | 7695.45 | 8465.00 | 8964.0 |
| ii | Rice | 2132 | 2238.60 | 2350.53 | 2585.58 | 2658.1 |
| iii | Millet | 472 | 495.60 | 520.38 | 572.42 | 5972.3 |
| iv | Sorghum | 7489 | 7863.45 | 8256.623 | 9082.29 | 9182.2 |
| v | Yam | 7260 | 7623.00 | 8004.15 | 8804.57 | 8814.5 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| vi | Cowpea | 5348 | 5615.40 | 5896.17 | 6485.79 | 6488.1 |
| C | | | | | | |
| | Major Food Crops | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| i | Maize | 9872 | 10365.6 | 10883.88 | 11972.27 | 12972.1 |
| ii | Rice | 2231 | 2342.55 | 2459.678 | 2705.65 | 2706.9 |
| iii | Millet | 1524 | 1600.2 | 1680.21 | 1848.23 | 1984.5 |
| iv | Sorghum | 5480 | 5754 | 6041.7 | 6645.87 | 6674.2 |
| v | Yam | 68241 | 71653.05 | 75235.7 | 82759.27 | 83579.1 |
| vi | Cowpea | 6200 | 6510 | 6835.5 | 7519.05 | 7529.01 |
| | Major Cash Crops | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| i | Groundnuts | 27,148 | 28505.4 | 29930.67 | 29935.5 | 29938.5 |
| ii | Soya bean | 5332 | 5598.6 | 5878.53 | 5897.53 | 5987.3 |

Source: District Department of Agriculture, Wa West 2017.

TABLE 3.4 Livestock & Fishes Production and Projections in the District for a period 2017 to 2021 Seasons

| | Livestock Production | 2017 Actuals | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| i | Cattle | 31,769 | 33582.9 | 35262.05 | 35267 | 35269 |
| ii | Sheep | 19732 | 20718.6 | 21754.53 | 217854 | 217858 |
| ii | Goats | 29215 | 30675.7 | | 32209 | 32219 |
| i | | | 5 | 32209.54 | | |
| i | Pigs | 18723 | 19659.1 | | 21642 | 21649 |
| v | | | 5 | 20642.11 | | |
| v | Poultry | 69434 | 72905.7 | 76550.99 | 76551 | 76651 |
| Fish Production | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| i | Tilapia rearing | 13000 | 13650 | 14332.5 | 14333 | 14335 |
| ii | Cat fish rearing | 6000 | 6300 | 6615 | 6625 | 6636 |

Source: District Department of Agriculture, Wa West 2017

Table 3.5 Water Projection

| Year | Populat ion | % Populati on served | % Populati on served | Borehol es Availab le | Borehol es Require d | Pipe schemes | | Water system | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | Availab le | Require d | Availa ble | Require d |
| 2017 (actual s) | 93,809 | 78 | 18 | 378 | 454 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 2 |
| 2018 | 95,983 | - | - | - | 474 | - | 20 | - | 3 |
| 2019 | 98,193 | - | - | - | 504 | - | 25 | - | 4 |
| 2020 | 100,439 | - | - | - | 544 | - | 30 | - | 5 |
| 2021 | 102,985 | - | - | - | 580 | - | 35 | - | 6 |

TABLE 3.6 REVENUE PROJECTIONS

| SOURCE | 2017 Actuals (GHC) | 2018 (GHC) | 2019 (GHC) | 2020 (GHC) | 2021 (GHC) |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| IGF | 42,244.79 | 162,415.50 | 163,415.50 | 164,415.50 | 165,415.50 |
| DACF/MPCF | 1,289,053.72 | 3,480,000 | 3,580,000 | 3,680,000 | 3,680,000 |
| DDF | 111,432.01 | 1,426.039 | 1,500,00 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| DONOR | 3,82,561.41 | 475,000 | 485,00 | 495,000 | 500,000 |
| OTHER GOG | 579,652.63 | 1,458,556.63 | 1,460,000 | 1,460,000 | 1,460,000 |

TABLE 3.7 LEAP PROGRAM

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES | 46 | 56 | 66 | 76 | 86 |
| NUNBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | 3,456 | 4,156 | 4,866 | 5,586 | 6,316 |

Table 3.8 Pre -School Projections - Infrastructure

| YEAR | PROJECTED ENROLMENT | EXISTING NO. OF CLASS ROOM BLOCKS | NO. OF CLASSROOMS BLOCK REQUIRED |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| 2017(ACTUALS) | 7,367 | 187 | 259 |
| 2018 | 7,492 | 187 | 263 |
| 2019 | 7,619 | 187 | 267 |
| 2020 | 7,748 | 187 | 271 |
| 2021 | 7,879 | 187 | 275 |

Table 3.9 Pre -School Projections - Quality of Education**Table 3.10 Primary -School Projections - Infrastructure**

| YEAR | PROJECTED ENROLMENT | NO. OF TRAINED TEACHERS | PUPIL - TEACHER RATIO | NO. REQUIRED | BACKLOG |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 2017(ACTUALS) | 7,367 | 74 | 99.5 | 210 | 136 |
| 2018 | 7,492 | 81 | 92.4 | 213 | 132 |
| 2019 | 7,619 | 91 | 83.7 | 216 | 125 |
| 2020 | 7,748 | 120 | 64.6 | 219 | 99 |
| 2021 | 7,879 | 200 | 39.4 | 222 | 22 |

Table 3.11 Primary-School Projections - Quality of Education

| YEAR | PROJECTED ENROLMENT | NO. OF TRAINED TEACHERS | PUPIL - TEACHER RATIO | NO. REQUIRED | BACKLOG |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 2017(ACTUALS) | 21,235 | 328 | 64.7 | 470 | 142 |
| 2018 | 21,595 | 368 | 58.7 | 480 | 112 |
| 2019 | 21,960 | 400 | 54.9 | 500 | 100 |
| 2020 | 22,332 | 450 | 49.6 | 500 | 50 |
| 2021 | 22,711 | 500 | 45.4 | 500 | 0 |

Table 3.12 JHS -School Projections - Infrastructure

| YEAR | PROJECTED ENROLMENT | EXISTING NO. OF CLASS ROOM BLOCKS | NO. OF CLASSROOMS BLOCK REQUIRED | BACKLOG |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|----------------|
| 2017(ACTUALS) | 5,719 | 231 | 285 | |
| 2018 | 5,815 | 231 | 287 | |
| 2019 | 5,913 | 231 | 289 | |
| 2020 | 6,013 | 231 | 291 | |
| 2021 | 6,114 | 231 | 294 | |

Table 3.13 JHS-School Projections - Quality of Education

| YEAR | PROJECTED ENROLMENT | NO. OF TRAINED TEACHERS | PUPIL - TEACHER RATIO | NO. REQUIRED | BACKLOG |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 2017(ACTUALS) | 5,719 | 375 | 15.3 | 126 | 249 |
| 2018 | 5,815 | 128 | 45.4 | 128 | |
| 2019 | 5,913 | 130 | 45.5 | 130 | |
| 2020 | 6,013 | 135 | 45 | 135 | |
| 2021 | 6,114 | 136 | 45 | 136 | |

Table 2.14: human resource situation and needs for the years ahead

| | 2017 | | | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | |
|----------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| Category of staff | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Doctors | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Physician Assistants | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 14 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Midwives | 0 | 18 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 34 | 10 | 26 | 38 | 10 | 28 | 38 |
| Registered General nurses | 17 | 4 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 25 | 22 | 47 |
| Community Mental health nurses | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Field Technicians | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Community health nurses | 42 | 18 | 60 | 50 | 28 | 78 | 50 | 28 | 78 | 50 | 28 | 78 |
| Enrolled nurses | 22 | 38 | 60 | 28 | 45 | 73 | 28 | 45 | 73 | 28 | 45 | 73 |
| Anesthetist | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

TABLE 3.15 Indicator performance achieved and projections for years ahead

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| under 5 mortality rate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| maternal mortality | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Killed delivery | 1474 | 1685 | 17015 | 1800 | 1880 |
| Family planning acceptor rate | 7995 | 11750 | 12052 | | |
| HIV prevalence rate | 21 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| incidence of malaria | 15694 | 15003 | 14815 | 14000 | 13950 |
| NHIS coverage | 42969 | 43115 | 43832 | 44019 | 44937 |

TABLE 3.16 Antigen performance for 2017 and projections for 2018-2020

| Antigens | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| BCG | 2848 | 3080 | 3230 | 3500 | 3680 |
| Measles 1 | 2483 | 3080 | 3230 | 3500 | 3680 |
| Measles 2 | 2193 | 3080 | 3230 | 3500 | 3680 |
| OPV 3 | 2517 | 2950 | 3020 | 3400 | 3680 |
| Penta 3 | 2908 | 3000 | 3400 | 3615 | 3680 |
| ROTA 2 | 2800 | 2915 | 3212 | 3400 | 3680 |
| Yellow fever | 2036 | 2250 | 2450 | 2800 | 3680 |

TABLE 3.17 MEMBERSHIP OF NHIS PROJECTIONS FOR 2018 - 2021

| Status Category | PROJECTIONS 2018 - 2021 | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Children under 5 | 7,000 | 7,350 | 7,718 | 8,103 |
| Dependent | 9,000 | 9,450 | 9,923 | 10,419 |
| Indigent | 2,500 | 2,625 | 2,756 | 2,894 |
| Informal | 7,500 | 7,875 | 8,269 | 8,682 |
| LEAP | 4,500 | 4,725 | 4,961 | 5,209 |
| Mentally Challenged | 100 | 105 | 110 | 116 |
| Person aged 70 and over | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,205 | 2,315 |
| Pregnant Woman | 3,500 | 3,675 | 3,859 | 4,052 |
| SSNIT Contributor | 700 | 735 | 772 | 810 |
| SSNIT Pensioner | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 |
| School Feeding | 6,700 | 7,035 | 7,387 | 7,756 |
| Grand Total | 43,536 | 45,713 | 47,998 | 50,398 |

TABLE 3.18 DISTRICT POLICE STAFFING PROJECTIONS

| Year | Personnel | | Number required | backlog |
|----------------|-----------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| | Male | Female | | |
| 2017 (ACTUALS) | 20 | 2 | 40 | 18 |
| 2018 | 45 | 5 | 50 | 0 |
| 2019 | 45 | 5 | 50 | 0 |
| 2020 | 50 | 10 | 60 | 0 |
| 2021 | 50 | 10 | 70 | 10 |

Table 3.19 Job Creation Projection

| No | Category | Number of jobs to be created | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| 1. | Youth employment agency | 200 | 250 | 300 | 300 |
| 2 | Nation builders corps | 80 | 80 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | One District-One Factory Programme | - | - | 200 | 200 |
| 4 | One Village-One Dam Programme | | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| 5 | One Constituency-One Million Dollars Programme | | 2000 | 2500 | 2500 |
| 6 | Planting for Food and Jobs Programme | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |
| 7 | National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) | | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 8 | Business advisory centre | 350 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| 9 | Area councils | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 10 | Tourism sector | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

3.5 Adopted District Development Goals

The district has adopted suitable development goals in relation to the dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs that reflect their development aspirations as presented in the table below;

Table 3.3 Adopted District Development Goals

| Development Dimension | Adopted issues | Adopted sustainable development goals |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Economic Development | INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION High cost of electricity Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities Limited local participation in economic development | (SDG Target 4.4) (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) |
| | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT Limited access to credit for SMEs | SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6 |
| | AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT Poor marketing systems High cost of production inputs Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low proportion of irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices Erratic rainfall patterns Poor storage and transportation systems Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Low level of husbandry practices, Inadequate and poor-quality data | SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3 SDG Target 2.a SDG Target 2.3 SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a SDG Target 4.4 SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6 SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c SDG Target 12.3 SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3 SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4 SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4 SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11 SDG Target 16.6 SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1 SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6 SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) |
| | FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT Weak extension services delivery High cost of aquaculture inputs | SDG Target 2.a SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3 |
| | TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT Poor tourism infrastructure and services | SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b SDG Target 17.17 SDG Target 8.9 |

| Development Dimension | Adopted issues | Adopted sustainable development goals |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Social Development | <p>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Low participation in non-formal education <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> | <p>SDG Target 4.1 SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a SDG Target 4.a</p> |
| | <p>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate financing of the health sector <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Wide gaps in health service data | <p>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate financing of the health sector Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide gaps in health service data Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable group</p> |
| | <p>FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</p> <p>Prevalence of hunger in certain areas Household food insecurity Infant and adult malnutrition Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases</p> | <p>SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3 SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2 SDG Target 3.d</p> |
| | <p>POPULATION MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people Untapped benefits of the youth bulge High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls | <p>SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7 SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3 SDG Target 16.6</p> |

| Development Dimension | Adopted issues | Adopted sustainable development goals |
|---|---|--|
| | High youth unemployment | |
| | WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities High prevalence of open defecation Poor hygiene practices Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans | SDG Target 6.1 SDG Target 16.6 SDG Target 6.2 SDG Target 6.b |
| | POVERTY AND INEQUALITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High incidence of poverty Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth | SDG Target 1.4 |
| | CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare Poor quality of services for children and families Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Low awareness of child protection laws and policies | SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2 SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4 |
| | GENDER EQUALITY Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5 |
| | SOCIAL PROTECTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions | SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4 SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4 |
| | DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability | SDG Target 16.6 SDG Target 17.18 |
| | EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of technical and vocational skills Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities | SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6 |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | MINERAL EXTRACTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental degradation Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>) | SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5 SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3 |

| Development Dimension | Adopted issues | Adopted sustainable development goals |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| | · Destruction of forests and farmlands | |
| | WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncoordinated development of shared water resources with neighbouring countries • Inappropriate management of freshwater resources • Negative impact of climate variability and change | SDG Targets 6.5, 15.9 |
| | ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles | |
| | DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of wildfires • Inappropriate farming practices | SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6 SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b |
| | CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds • Vulnerability to climate change | SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8 SDG Target 2.4 SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6 |
| | DISASTER MANAGEMENT Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | DISASTER MANAGEMENT Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response |
| | TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance | SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2 |

| Development Dimension | Adopted issues | Adopted sustainable development goals |
|--|--|---|
| | INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality ICT services Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services | SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8 SDG Target 17.17 |
| | INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | SDG Target 9.a |
| | HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Scattered and unplanned human settlements | SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16 |
| | RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development | SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a |
| Governance, Corruption and Accountability | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation Ineffective sub-district Structures Poor service delivery at the local level Weak capacity of local governance practitioners Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level | SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9 |
| | PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak coordination of the development planning system Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs | SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9 SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19 SDG Target 17.9 |
| | HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure | SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a |

| Development Dimension | Adopted issues | Adopted sustainable development goals |
|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate personnel | |
| | CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry | SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b |
| | ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life | SDG Target 17.15 |
| Ghana's role in international affairs | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited leverage of Ghanaian culture in the international arena Threats of global Terrorism | SDG Targets 4.a, 8.9, 12.b, 16.6 |

3.5 DISTRICT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

From the projections made, the following objectives and strategies were developed based on the guidelines by NDPC. These are put into the various development dimensions and goals as indicated below.

Table 3.19 DISTRICT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**Table 3.4 Adopted goals, issues, policy objectives and strategies**

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| Build a Prosperous Society | High cost of electricity □ Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply | Ensure energy availability and reliability | Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) |
| | • Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel | Ensure improved skills development for industry | Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities Limited local participation in economic development | Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) |
| | • Limited access to credit for SMEs | 1.1 Support entrepreneurs and SME development | • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) |
| | Poor marketing systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of production inputs | Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c) Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| | Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition | Ensure improved public investment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1) Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6) 4.2.7 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low proportion of irrigated agriculture Seasonal variability in food supply and prices Erratic rainfall patterns | Improve production efficiency and yield | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4) Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3) |
| | Poor storage and transportation systems | Improve post-harvest management | Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) |
| | Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of youth interest in agriculture Inadequate start-up capital for the | Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| | youth | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of husbandry practices, • Inadequate and poor-quality data | Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak extension services delivery • High cost of aquaculture inputs | Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a) 5.1.3 • Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and services | Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b) • Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| Create opportunities for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Low participation in non-formal education Inadequate and | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|--------------------|--|---|--|
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| | inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate financing of the health sector | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2.1.3 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Wide gaps in health service data | Strengthen healthcare management system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases | Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups | 1.2 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) 2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) |
| | Prevalence of hunger in certain areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household food insecurity Infant and adult malnutrition | Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3) 3.1.2 Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates Inadequate sexual education for young people | Improve population management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untapped benefits of the youth bulge High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls High youth unemployment | Harness demographic dividend | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment (SDG Target 16.6) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate | Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | <p>Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|--------------------|--|---|--|
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance of facilities | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans | Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of poverty • Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth | Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare • Poor quality of services for children and families • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies | Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| | Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | Promote economic empowerment of women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) |
| | Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability | Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18) |
| | <p>Low levels of technical and vocational skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities | Promote the creation of decent jobs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|--|--|--|---|
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | |
| | Environmental degradation · Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>) · Destruction of forests and farmlands | Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncoordinated development of shared water resources with neighbouring countries Inappropriate management of freshwater resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative impact of climate variability and change | Promote Sustainable water resources development and management | Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning (SDG Targets 6.5, 15.9) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles | Reduce environmental pollution | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High incidence of wildfires Inappropriate farming practices | Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion | Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|--|--|---|---|
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | |
| | | | |
| | <p>Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions · Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions · Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds · Vulnerability to climate change | Enhance climate change resilience | <p>Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes (SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8)</p> <p>Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)</p> |
| | Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|--|---|--|--|
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality ICT services Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services | Enhance application of ICT in national development | Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) |
| | Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | Promote proper maintenance culture | Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|--|--|--|---|
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Scattered and unplanned human settlements | Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development | Enhance quality of life in rural areas | <p>Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agrobased industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p> |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|---|--|--|--|
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation Ineffective sub-district Structures Poor service delivery at the local level Weak capacity of local governance practitioners | Deepen political and Administrative decentralisation | Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level | Improve Decentralised planning | Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak coordination of the development planning system Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs | Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Inadequate personnel | Enhance security service delivery | Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) |
| | High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry | Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes | Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | |
| | Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life | Promote discipline in all aspects of life | Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15) |

| ADOPTED GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES | ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|--|--|---|--|
| GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited leverage of Ghanaian culture in the international arena Threats of global Terrorism | Enhance Ghana's international image and influence | Make Ghana a preferred destination for business, education and tourism (SDG Targets 4.a, 8.9, 12.b, 16.6) |

CHAPTER FOUR

DISTRICT COMPOSITE PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

4.0 Introduction

This section includes projects and programmes to be implemented in the 2018-2021, Medium Term Plan under the five main thematic areas of the Medium Term Development Framework (MTDPF);

Economic development

Social development

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Ghana's role in international affairs

4.1 Medium Term Development Plan: 2018-2021

The tables below show the medium term projects identified in the District. In this table, information provided are type of project, location of project, time frame, Indicators, Indicative cost of project, sources of funding for the projects and Implementing agencies. Identification and selection of projects and programmes in the four year medium term plan considered the following factors:

- i. Projects that are already on-going in the District
 - ii. Projects that directly serves the need of poor groups and address gender concerns;
 - iii. Projects with high returns to resource inputs;
 - iv. Projects that serve as a spring board to the successful implementation of projects in the long term;
 - v. Projects that have verifiable funding sources;
 - vi. Projects that promote efficient mobilization of natural, human, financial, institutional and infrastructural resources for development in the District;
 - vii. Projects that promote human resource development and good governance.
- viii. Refer to table 4.1 for the Composite Programme of Action (2018-2021) for the district.

Table 4.1 Composite Programme of Action (2018-2021)

Table: Program of action

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|---|--|---|-----------|------|------|-----------|-------------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/Activities | Outcome/impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure energy availability and reliability | Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Connection of communities to the national grid | 40 No. communities connected to the national grid | x | x | x | x | 2,860,000 | | | DA | VRA |
| | | | | Procurement and installation of Street lights | 500 No. street lights Procured and installed | | | | | 200,000 | | | DA | MP |
| | | | | Provision for maintenance of Street lights | Street lights maintained | | | | | 50,000 | | | DA | MP |
| | | | | Procurement of LT poles to support rural electrification | Communities connected to thenational grid | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | DA | MP |
| | Extension of electricity to 3no | | | CHIPs connected to the national grid | | | | | 60,000.00 | | | DA | MP | |

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|---|---|---|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|--------------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| | | | | CHPS compounds | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Upgrading of power lines from single to double phase | Voltage levels improved | | | | | 60,000.00 | | | DA | VRA |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 3,430,000.00 | | | | |
| Ensure improved skills development for industry | Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Training for Agricultural Commodity Processing & Industrial Development (ACPID) | 50% percent of the people trained will adopt the skill and create jobs and employment | X | X | X | X | 20,000 | | 21,000 | BAC/ REP | Dev Partners |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 20,000 | | 21,000 | | |
| Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | Implement One district, One factory initiative | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Establishment of oil(Shea/soya) extracting industry | Value added to local produce | | | X | | 200,000 | | | DAD | DA |
| Support entrepreneurs and SME development | Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Organise community base trainings in entrepreneurship for youth, SMEs and potential investors | Trainings organised | X | X | X | X | | | 45,000 | BAC | DP |
| | | | | Undertake community based training in business management for SMEs with focus on youth | Trainings organised | X | X | X | X | | | 45,000 | BAC | DP |

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| | | | | Oranise strategic management trainings programmes at the community level to build SMEs owners capacity in business planning with special target on the youth and women entrepreneur | Trainings organised | X | X | X | X | | | 45,000 | BAC | DP |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development | Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry | Economic development | Agricultural Development | Implement Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) | (GCAP) implemented | | X | X | X | 150,000 | | | DAD | DA |
| | Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export | Economic development | Agricultural Development | Construction of 3No. markets sheds | 3 no market sheds constructed | | X | X | | | 40,000 | 20,000 | DA | DP |
| SUB TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure improved public investment | Accelerate the provision of critical infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water | Economic development | Agricultural Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to | Economic development | Agricultural Development | Prepare District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) plans and submit to the | (DCACT) plans prepared and submitted | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | | | DAD | DA |

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------------------|---|---|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| | promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level | | | ministry for approval and support. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district | Economic development | Agricultural Development | Support soya beans and cashew production in the district in commercial quantities | Soya beans and cashew production supported | X | X | X | X | 80,000 | | 20,000 | DAD | DP |
| SUB TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve production efficiency and yield | Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety | Economic development | Agricultural Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Promote commercial and block farming | Economic development | Agricultural Development | Organise farmers into groups and support them to engage in commercial farming | Farmers supported to engage in commercial farming | X | X | X | X | 60,000 | | 40,000 | DAD | DP |
| | Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts | Economic development | Agricultural Development | Provision of irrigational facilities | Irrigational Facilities provided | X | X | X | X | 300,000 | | 100,000 | DAD | DP |
| | | Economic development | Agricultural Development | Construction of Dams/Dugout under the government flagship programme one | 100 No. dams constructed | X | X | X | X | 1,000,000 | | 100,000 | DAD | DP |

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|---------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| | | | | village one dam | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve post-harvest management | Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres | Economic development | Agricultural Development | Construction and expansion of 70 km feeder roads | feeder roads constructed | X | X | X | X | 2,260,000 | | | feeder roads Department | DA |
| | | | | Opening up of roads | Roads opened | X | X | X | X | 2,000,000 | | | feeder roads Department | DA |
| Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain | Economic development | Agricultural Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development | Economic development | Agricultural Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUB TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture | Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery | Economic development | Agricultural Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implement extensive fish farming programmes | Economic development | Agricultural Development | Provision of. Fishing facilities | Fishing facilities provided | X | X | X | X | | 100,000 | | | |
| SUB TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/Activities | Outcome/impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development | Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Promote and market the wechiau hippo sanctuary to stimulate growth in the tourism sector | Hippo sanctuary marketed | X | X | X | X | 40,000 | | 20,000 | DA | DP |
| | | | | Educate and sensitise people living in the 20 communities and beyond on conservation and its be-laws | People educated and sensitised | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | 5,000 | DA | DP |
| | Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Increase oversight responsibility in the management of the Wechiau hippo sanctuary | | X | X | X | X | | | | DA | |
| | Mainstream tourism development in district development plans | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Incorporate tourism plans into annualactionplansa ndbudget | Tourism plans incorporate d | X | X | X | X | 1,000 | | | DA | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | | |

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONOR S | LEAD | COLLA. |
| EDUCATION AND TRAINING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels | Social services delivery | Education and Youth Development | Construction of 5 no. KG blocks | Classroom blocks constructed | X | X | X | X | 720,000 | | 360,000 | DA | MP |
| | | | | Construction of 5 no. 3unit JHS blocks | Classroom blocks constructed | | | | | 720,000 | | 360,000 | DA | GETFUND |
| | | | | Provide 700 no. dual and mono desk for pupil | Dual and mono desk provided | | | | | 100,000 | | | DA | MP |
| | | | | Construction of 5 no. 6unit primary blocks | Classroom blocks constructed | | | | | 4700,000 | | 2,700,000 | DA | GETFUND |
| | | | | Construction of 5 no. teachers quarters | Teachers quarters constructed | X | X | X | X | 3,600,000 | | | DA | MP |
| | | | | Provide 5 no. motor bikes for circuit supervisors | motor bikes Provided | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | | | DA | DA |
| | Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs | Social services delivery | Education and Youth Development | Organise quarterly DEOC meetings | | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | | DA | |
| | | | | Organise STME clinic for pupil | | X | X | X | X | | 10,000 | 10,000 | GES | DP |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Construction and furnishing of 6no. . CHPS compound | CHPS compound constructed | X | X | X | X | 600,000 | | 300,000 | DHD | DP |
| | | | | Upgrading of 3 CHPS compounds to health center | CHPS compounds upgraded | | | | | 100,000 | | | DHD | CA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Expand and equip health facilities | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Construction of 1 no. 40 Bed capacity Children Ward at Wechiau Hospital | . 40 Bed capacity Children Ward constructed | X | | | | 200,000 | | | DHD | CA |
| | | | | Construction of bungalow for DDH | Accommodation provided | | X | X | | 120,000 | | | DHD | CA |
| | | | | Construction of 3no.nurses quarters | nurses quarters constructed | | X | X | | 400,000 | | | DHD | CA |
| | | | | Construction of 1 NO. maternity home | Maternity home constructed | | X | X | | 150,000 | | | DHD | CA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Allocation for NID and other Preventive Health care activities. | Improved services delivery | X | X | X | X | 40,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | DHD | CA,DP |
| | | | | Allocation for the Up keep of Doctors | Motivation to keep doctors at post | X | X | X | X | 30,000 | 12,000 | | CA | DHD |
| Strengthen healthcare | Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/Activities | Outcome/impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONOR S | LEAD | COLLA. |
| management system | private sectors | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Carryout Adolescent and Maternal Health Activities | Improved health care | X | X | X | X | 100,000 | | 100,000 | DHD | DP |
| | Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups | Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Allocation for District Responds Initiative on HIV/AIDS | Improved health care | | | | | 60,000.00 | | | DHD | CA |
| | | | | Conduct voluntary testing and counseling for HIV/AIDS especially the youth. | Improved health care | | | | | 60,000.00 | | | DHD | DP |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) | Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Renovation of Agric Ware Houses for Planting for food and jobs programme | Ware Houses renovated | X | X | | | 25,500.00 | | 10,000 | DAD | DP |
| | Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Promote selected crops development for food security | Increased crop productivity | X | X | X | X | 50,000.00 | | 20,000 | DAD | DP |
| | | | | Promote Livestock and | Increased livestock | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | | 20,000 | DAD | DP |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| | | | | Poultry development for food security and income | productivity | | | | | 0.00 | | | | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POPULATION MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve population management | Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy | Social services delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Stakeholders engagement meetings with queen Mothers, school girls chiefs, Assembly members and Unit Committees, to discuss the ways and develop a joint plan of action to reduce child marriages, Teenage Pregnancies, elopement and GBV in all five area councils | Stakeholder engagement held and reports produced | X | X | X | X | 25,000 | | 50,000 | DA | DSW |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harness demographic dividend | Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------|--|---|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Drilling of 30 no.boreholes | Boreholes drilled | X | X | X | X | 200,000 | | 100,000 | DA | DP |
| | | | | Construction of 2 no. Small Town Water Project | Small Town Water Project constructed | X | X | X | X | | | 1000000 | DP | DA |
| | | | | Rehabilitate and mechanize 5no boreholes | 5 no. Boreholes mechanism and rehabilitate d | X | X | X | X | 150,000 | | 50,000 | DA | DP |
| | Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Construction of Institutional 10No. latrines for CHPS compound | Institutional latrines provided across the CHPS | X | X | X | X | 45,000 | | 75,000 | DA | DP |
| | | | | Convert 100 OD communities into ODF certified | Communities Converted into ODF certified | X | X | X | X | | | 52,000 | DEHU | DP |
| | | | | Conduct Quarterly monitoring of ODF communities | Monitoring of ODF done and reports produced | X | X | X | X | | | 30,000 | DEHU | DP |
| | | | | Conduct Environmental Hygiene and CLTS promotion campaigns | campaigns organized and reports on file | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | 18,000 | DEHU | DP |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|---|--|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Facilitate the celebration of ODF communities on world toilet days | Celebration of ODF communities on world toilet days conducted and reports produced | X | X | X | X | 20,000 | | 40,000 | DEHU | DP |
| | Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation | Social services delivery | Health Delivery | Form and train school health clubs in 30 selected schools | Clubs formed in schools | X | X | X | X | 12,000 | | | DEHU | |
| | | | | Procurement of 4no. Motor Bikes for GHS and DEHU | Motor Bikes procured | X | X | X | X | 40,000 | | | DA | |
| | | | | Identify, train and equip 28 borehole mechanic in each electoral area | Borehole mechanic Identified and trained | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | | | MP | DA |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POVERTY AND INEQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions | Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life | Social services delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Sensitization/training of the youth to effectively undertake agricultural and entrepreneurial activities as a | | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | | 40,000 | BAC | DAD |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| | | | | source of livelihood | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children | Social services delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Incorporate child protection intervention in action plans and budget | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Expansion of school feeding programme | 90% of schools within the district to benefit from school feeding. | X | X | X | X | | | | DA | GSFS |
| | | | | Expand LEAP program | LEAP program Expanded | X | X | X | X | | | | DSW | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote economic empowerment of women | Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) | Social services delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strengthen social protection, especially | Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand | Social services delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organise inclusive programme that respond to issues of children, | | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | | | DSW | DA |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Broad Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | their coverage to include all vulnerable group | | | women and persons with disability | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Organise capacity building for practitioners based on gaps | | X | X | X | X | | | | DSW | DA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets | Social services delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Incorporate social protection into DMTDP and annual action plan | Plans incorporated | | | | | | | | DPCU | DSW |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development | Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship | Social services delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Ensure the rightful disbursement of the 2% common fund | 2% common fund disbursed | X | X | X | X | | | | DSW | DA |
| | | | | Construction of rehabilitation centre for PWDs | Rehabilitation centre constructed | | X | X | | 150,000 | | | DSW | DA |
| | | | | Conduct education on act 715 | education on act 715 conducted | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | | | DSW | DA |
| SUB TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote the creation of decent jobs | Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship | Social services delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONOR S | LEAD | COLLA. |
| MINERAL EXTRACTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner | Environmenta l and sanitation management | Disaster prevention and Management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote Sustainable water resources development and management | Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning | Environmenta l and sanitation management | Disaster prevention and Management | Established the total amount of water in the district and how much water is consumed | Total amount of water in the district established | X | X | X | X | | | 60,000 | WAT ER RESO URCE COM. | DA |
| | | | | Undertake protection of wetlands and vegetation cover | wetlands and vegetation cover protected | X | X | X | X | 30,00 0 | | | DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|--|--|--------|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduce environmental pollution | | Environmental and sanitation management | Disaster prevention and Management | Conduct environmental impact assessment during implementation of projects | EIA conducted on all projects | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | | | DA | EPA |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion | Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves | Environmental and sanitation management | Disaster prevention and Management | Assist 5 Community to establish 10,000 seedling capacity tree nursery | seedling capacity tree nursery established | X | X | X | X | 40,000 | | | DAD | DA |
| | | | | Reforestation of Riparian areas along black Volta River | Riparian areas along black Volta River Reforested | X | X | X | X | 20,000 | | | DAD | DA |
| | | | | Create 10km 2fire belt at the Wechiau Community Hippo Sanctuary | 10km 2fire beltCreated | X | X | X | X | 60,000 | | | DA | |
| | | | | Sensitization of residents against indiscriminate tree felling e.g. charcoal burning and improper farming practices | indiscriminate tree felling minimized | X | X | X | X | 35,000 | | | NAD MO | DA |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance climate | Collaborate with international partners | Environmental and | Disaster prevention and | Develop proposals to | Proposal developed | | X | | | 20,000 | | | DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|--|--------|--------|----|
| change resilience | to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes | sanitation management | Management | access green climate fund | and submitted | | | | | | | | | |
| | Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge | Environmental and sanitation management | Disaster prevention and Management | Encourage farmers to use drought resistant crops in farming | Increased agricultural output | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000 | DAD | DP |
| | | | | Sensitize residents on the importance of diversifying their economic activities | diversified economic activities | X | X | X | X | 20,000 | | | BAC | DA |
| | | | | Encourage farmers to embrace modern technological practices in their farming | Increased agricultural output | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | 20,000 | DAD | DP |
| | | | | Sensitize farmers on the need to seek advice from agric extension officers | Increased agricultural output | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | 30,000 | DAD | DP |
| | | | | Conduct Public education on windstorms/rainstorms | Increased agricultural output | X | X | X | X | | | | NAD MO | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---------|--|-----------|--------|-----|
| | | | | Provide seedlings for dry land rehabilitation | | X | X | X | X | | | | | |
| | | | | Formation of fire and dry land volunteer groups in communities | fire and dry land volunteer groups formed | X | X | X | X | 20,000 | | | NAD MO | DA |
| | | | | Sensitize the public on the adverse effects of bush fires on dry lands | Public sensitised | X | X | X | X | 25,000 | | 30,000 | NAD MO | DAD |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters | Environmental and sanitation management | Disaster prevention and Management | Allocation for Disaster prevention Activities | Disaster prevention | X | X | X | X | | | 18,000.00 | NAD MO | DA |
| | | | | Environmental Social Safeguard Trainings for Stakeholders | Environmental Social Safeguards trained | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | NAD MO | DA |
| | | | | Carry out Control Burning Campaign in all 5 Area Councils | Enhanced Vegetation | X | X | X | X | | | 6000 | NAD MO | DA |
| | | | | Carry out early warning campaigns in most vulnerable communities and | Enhanced Vegetation | X | X | X | X | 200,000 | | | NAD MO | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|--|--------|-----------|
| | | | | provide relief items to disaster victims | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Campaign in communities to Sleep in well ventilated rooms but under treated mosquito nets | Reduced malaria infections | X | X | X | X | 2,000 | | 10,000 | NAD MO DA |
| | | | | Vaccination against CSM | Vaccination done | X | X | X | X | 2,000 | | 10,000 | NAD MO DA |
| | | | | Spraying of water bodies to avoid breeding of mosquitoes | Reduced malaria infections | | | | | 2,000 | | 10,000 | NAD MO DP |
| | | | | Environmental cleanliness | Reduced in environmental cleanliness sicknesses | X | X | X | X | 2,000 | | 10,000 | NAD MO DP |
| | | | | Increase education of residents on the negative effects of bushfires | Reduction in bushfires | X | X | X | X | 20,000 | | 10,000 | NAD MO DA |
| | | | | Effectively sensitize residents on the laws on bushfire prevention and control | Reduction in bushfires | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | 10,000 | NAD MO DA |
| | | | | Public education | Reduced | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | 2,000 | NAD DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-------|-------|--------------|----|
| | | | | on the dangers of Malaria and CSM as well as preventive measures | malaria infections | | | | | 0 | | | MO | |
| | | | | Carry out a district wide sensitization on the causes of bushfires | Reduction in bushfires | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | 2,000 | NAD MO | DA |
| | | | | Equip Disaster Volunteer Groups(DVGs) and other community members with basic firefightingskills | Reduction in bushfires | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | | NAD MO | DA |
| | | | | Engage residents on the need to engage qualified personnel as well as using proper materials in building | Improved buildings | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | 2,000 | | NAD MO | DA |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | 5632 | | |
| TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE:ROAD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure | Expand and maintain the national road network | Infrastructure delivery and management | Infrastructure Development | Construction of 3no bridges | Bridges constructed | x | x | x | x | 2,00,000 | | | DA | DP |
| | | | | Reshaping of road | Roads reshaped | x | x | x | x | 8,00,000 | | | Feeder roads | DP |
| | | | | Gravelling of | Gravelling | | | | | 6,00, | | | Feeder | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|----|
| and services | | | | roads | of roads done | x | x | x | x | 000 | | | roads | |
| | | | | Rehabilitation, maintenance and opening of feeder roads | Feeder roads maintained | x | x | x | x | 1,000,000 | | | Feeder Roads | |
| | | | | Construction of culvert at the entrance of Dabo CHPS compound | Culverts constructed | | x | | | 42,476 | | | DA | DP |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance application of ICT in national development | Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure | Infrastructure delivery and management | Infrastructure Development | Provision of ICT centers and infrastructure in schools | ICT Centers provided | X | X | X | X | 500,000 | 30,000 | 200,000 | DA | DP |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | 8965 | | | | |
| INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote proper maintenance cultur | Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public works service | Renovation of Area Councils Block | Area Councils Block renovated | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | 100,000 | | DA | |
| | | | | Renovation of district Assembly block | district Assembly blockrenovated | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | 10,000 | | DA | |
| | | | | Maintenance and Servicing of Office Vehicles, Machinery and Equipment. | Office Vehicles, Machinery and Equipment Maintenanced | X | X | X | X | 200,000 | 3,000 | | DA | |
| | | | | Renovation of teachers quarters | teachers quartersrenovated | X | X | X | X | | 150,000 | | GES | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|---------|---------|-----|----|
| | | | | Renovation of classroom blocks quarters | classroom blocks quarters Renovated | X | X | X | X | 150,000 | | | GES | DA |
| | | | | Renovation of nurses quarters | Nurses quarters Renovated | X | X | X | X | 150,000 | | | GHS | DA |
| | | | | Repair of DA power plant | power plant repaired | X | | | | 3,000 | | | DA | |
| | | | | Maintenance of other Residential buildings | | X | X | X | X | 150,000 | | | | |
| | | | | Rehabilitation of warehouses | Warehouse s rehabilitate d | X | X | | | | 200,000 | | DAD | DP |
| | | | | Refurbishment and Furnishing of DCE's/ DCD's Residence | DCE's/ DCD's Residence | X | | | | 150,000 | | | DA | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) | Infrastructure delivery and management | Infrastructure Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance quality of life in rural areas | Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agrobased industries | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Public works service | Provide start-up capital for the members of the communities to engage in income | start-up capital provided and members | X | X | X | X | 100,000 | | 200,000 | BAC | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--------|--|---------|-----|----|
| | | | | generating activities | engaged in income generating activities | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Build the capacities of rural people especially women to effectively manage and sustain their businesses | Capacities build and reports produce | X | X | X | X | 30,000 | | 150,000 | BAC | DP |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

| ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|-----------|------|------|------|----------------------|--------|------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/ Activities | Outcome/ impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONOR S | LEAD | COLLA. |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deepen political and Administrative decentralisation | Strengthen sub-district structures | Management and administration | Planning and Coordination | Allocation for Fee Fixing Resolution and Consultation meetings with Rate payers | Fee Fixing Resolution Consultation meetings done and reports on file. | X | X | X | X | | 50,000 | | DA | |
| | | | | Reconstitution and inauguration of area council | Area council staff | X | X | X | X | | 10,000 | | DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|--------|--|------|--|
| | | | | staff | reconstituted and inaugurated | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Posting and reshuffling of area council staff | Staff posted | X | X | X | X | | 3,000 | | DA | |
| | | | | Capacities Building for area council staff | Area council staff capacity enhanced | X | X | X | X | 50,000 | | | DA | |
| | | | | Procurement of 5no. Motor Bikes for Area Councils for Revenue Mobilization | Motor Bikes for Area Councils for Revenue Mobilization procured. | X | X | X | X | | 50,000 | | DA | |
| | | | | Procurement of Revenue Stickers, Value Books and BOP Certificates | Revenue Stickers, Value Books and BOP Certificates printed and samples seen | X | X | X | X | | 80,000 | | DA | |
| Improve Decentralised planning | Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting | Management and administration | Planning and Coordination | Provision for DMTDP and Composite Budget and Action Plan Preparation Activities | DMTDP and Composite Budget Preparation Activities done and reports on file | X | X | X | X | 120,000 | | | DPCU | |
| | | | | Reviews of Composite Budget and | Composite Budget and Annual | X | X | X | X | 60,000 | | | DPCU | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|--------|--|------|----|
| | | | | Annual Action Plans with stakeholders. | Action Plans done and reports on file. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Conduct mid-year and annual reviews stakeholders. | Mid-year and annual reviews forums conducted and reports produced | X | X | X | X | 20,000 | 20,000 | | DPCU | |
| | | | | Oragnise all statutory meetings | Statutory meetings organised | X | X | X | X | 100,000 | | | DA | |
| | Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning | Management and administration | Planning and Coordination | Develop a lay out plan for two towns | Lay out plans developed | X | X | X | X | 150,000 | | | DA | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | Strengthen the implementation of development plans | Management and administration | Planning and Coordination | Link budgets to development plans of the assembly | Budgets and plans linked together | X | X | X | X | | | | DA | |
| Sub total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance security service delivery | Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties | | | Construction of police station and quarters | Police station and quarters constructed | x | x | x | x | 400,000.00 | | | GP | DA |
| | | | | Construction of district fire office | District fire office constructed | x | x | x | x | 200,000.00 | | | GFS | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|--|------------------------|----|
| | | | | Construction and furnishing of district magistrates bungalow | Construction and furnishing of district magistrates done | x | x | x | x | 200,00.00 | | | Attorney general dept. | DA |
| | | | | Allocation for DISEC, internal security, protection and peace building | Improved internal security | x | x | x | x | 40,000.00 | | | GP | DA |
| SUB TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes | Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) | | | Prepare annual National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) and submit reports to the secretariat | Plans prepared and reports submitted | X | X | X | X | 20,000 | | | DPCU | |
| SUB TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote discipline in all aspects of life | Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change | Management and administration | Planning and Coordination | Conduct Community development forums on attitudinal change and behaviour | Community development forums conducted and reports produced | x | x | x | x | 50,000 | | | DA | |
| | | | | produced Provision for National Celebrations | National Celebrations observed and reports produced | x | x | x | x | 80,000 | | | DA | |
| | | | | Form 20 no. culture clubs in | Number of school | x | x | x | x | 30,000 | | | DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | 20 schools by 2021 | clubs formed | | | | | | | | | |
| SUB TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADOPTED GOAL:

| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/impact indicator | TIMEFRAME | | | | INDICATIVE BUDGET | | | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | |
|---|--|----------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | DONORS | LEAD | COLLA. |
| INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance Ghana's international image and influence | Make Ghana a preferred destination for business, education and tourism | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Develop the wechailu hippo sanctuary to meet international standards | Sanctuary developed | X | X | X | X | 65,000 | | 40,000 | DA | DP |
| | | | | Link the local economy of the district to the wechailu hippo sanctuary | LED enhanced | X | X | X | X | 30,000 | | 80,000 | DA | DP |
| SUB TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4.2 Conduct of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The Medium Term Development Strategic Policy Framework acknowledges the causal link, which exists between the state of the environment and Poverty and makes reference to the need for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in order to ensure that economic growth arising from the Medium Term Development Strategic Policy Framework is sustainable.

To make the programmes sustainable, the District will conduct an Environmental Assessment of all programmes and activities in the DMTDP. This will be tackled by using the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as a tool to assess the sustainability of Projects/programmes outlined in the MTDP. Additionally, strategies and activities to mitigate some of the negative impacts that will result from the implementation of the projects/programs will be formulated.

Institutional and Regulatory Requirement

The conduct of the SEA of Development Plans is in compliance with the Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999, Legislative Instrument 1652 (Regulation 30 (1)- Definitions) which require all undertakings including plans and programmes which are likely to have significant environmental impacts to be subject to environmental assessment in their planning and execution. This is intended to ensure that environmental issues are considered at level with socio-economic issues at the early stages of plan preparation and implementation.

This is also in fulfillment of the directives of NDPC in the preparation of the 2018-2021 which requires that the District Medium Term Development Plan was subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment using the Sustainability Test.

Purpose of SEA

The conduct of the SEA is to mainstream environmental issues into the District Medium Term Plan so as to ensure sustainable growth and development of the District. It is also aimed at improving District development decision and making it clearer and more internally consistent.

Scope of the SEA

The Strategic Environmental Assessment will be applied to the objectives, programmes and activities earmarked in the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan with the focus on basic resources

such As Water, Forests, Agriculture Ecosystems including Fragile Ecosystems, as well as issues such as Deforestation, Land Degradation and Erosion among others.

Major Environmental Concerns

The major environmental concerns for the conduct of the assessment include:

Natural Resources

These concerns here include:

Protected Areas and Wildlife should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.

Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.

The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.

Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized

All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.

Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character

Socio-Cultural Factors

The factors identified are concerned with the health and wellbeing of every section of the society. The following are the environmental concerns under this area:

Local Character and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.

The activity should empower women

The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.

Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people

Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).

Access to land, potable water, transport and sanitation should be improved

Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced

Economic factors

The environmental issues under this criterion concern the economic growth and development of the District. The major concerns are:

The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.

The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.

Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor.

Further Improvements to Projects, Programmes and Budgets

To ensure that these Projects who's Implementation could have negative impact on the environment do not pose any environmental threat to the MTDP, these projects will be isolated and specific recommendations made to that effect.

4.3 Indicative Financial Plan

Costing the plan

The total cost of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Plan of the Wa West District amount to GH¢

This amount is to be mobilized through the combined efforts of the District Assembly and its Development partners including direct transfers from Central Government.

Breakdown of the estimated cost of the plan is presented in the table below;

Table 4.2 Total Cost of the plan

Summary of Project Estimates (In Million Ghana Cedis)

Table 4.3: 4 Years' Investment Plan (Summary of Project Estimates)

| No. | Thematic Area | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Total |
|-----|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|-------|
| | | Estimated cost | % | Estimated cost | % | Estimated cost | % | Estimated cost | % | |
| 1 | Economic development | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Social development | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Ghana's role in international affairs | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Total | | | | | | | | | |

4.3.1 Financing the Plan

Estimates of the cost of activities identified to be implemented during the plan period are stated above. It is equally important to indicate the sources of financing these activities.

The funding of the District development plan is expected to come from the under listed sources:

Government Grants

Donor Assistance

Internally Generated Fund

Table 4.4 Expected sources of finance:

| REVENUE SOURCES | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Total | Allocation for the plan | % | Justification |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|----|---|
| Internally Generated Revenue | 337,840.00 | 340,000.00 | 352,000.00 | 387,200.00 | 1,397,040.00 | 279,408.00 | 15 | With a base figure of GH¢ 337,840, the District is expected to raise a total of GH¢ 1,397,040.00 from its IGF and allocate 65% (GH¢ 279,408.00) to support the plan |
| Goods and services transfers(for decentralized | 84,415.69 | 51,772.18 | 56,949.08 | 62,643.99 | 255,780.94 | 255,780.94 | | The district also expect that funds from Central Government to decentralized department (Goods and Services) will be readily available to |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----|---|
| departments) | | | | | | | | implement the plan |
| Assets transfer(for decentralized departments) | 19,929.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,929.00 | 19,929.00 | | The district also expect that funds from Central Government to decentralized department (Assets) will be readily available to implement the plan |
| DACF | 2,118,179.70 | 2,633,982.73 | 2,897,381.00 | 3,187,119 | 10,836,662.43 | 10,836,662.43 | 40 | With the base figure of GH¢ 2,118,179.70, it is expected that this would accumulate to GH¢ 10,575,898.24 to cater for 95% of total cost of the plan |
| DDF | 299,037.00 | 971,603.00 | 1,068,763.30 | 1,175,639.63 | 3,515,042.93 | 3,515,042.93 | 10 | With a base inflow of GH¢ 299,037.00, the District expect to accumulate GH¢ 3,515.042.93 from DDF to support the plan |
| Other funds (MP, REP, PWD, DONOR) | 548,949.00 | 378,678.65 | 416,546.52 | 458,201.17 | 1,802,375.34 | 1,802,375.34 | 30 | The district also expect that donor inflows and other funds will be readily available to implement the plan |
| GETFund in arrears | | | | | | 2,000,000.00 | 5 | It is also expected that an amount of GH¢ 2000,000.00 will be released as |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------|---|
| | | | | | | | | GET Fund in arrears to complete ongoing GET Fund projects |
| TOTAL | 3,408,350.39 | 4,356,036.56 | 4,791,640.00 | 5,270,804.00 | 17,826,830.64 | 18,709,198.64 | 100.00 | |

Assumption underpinning the Financial Plan

The following assumptions are very important in achieving the above revenue target for the implementation of the plan;

- That fund from Government and Development partners will be regular
- That fund from Government and Development partners will be adequate
- That the District will continue to pass the FOAT Assessment in order to qualify for the DDF
- IGF would increase drastically

4.3.2 Financing Gap

In financing the gap, it is expected that more revenue and assistance would be mobilized from the following sources;

- The Assembly will make conscious efforts to scale up the volume of IGF through market tolls, property rates and cattle rate collection.
- There would also be frantic efforts at blocking all revenue leakages by providing accurate data on properties, efficient and reliable revenue collection method and well trained and motivated staff.
- Communities would be required to pay counterpart funds as their contribution to cost of projects in some instances.
- Revenue data base would be compiled
- It is also expected that our Development Partners would support the District Assembly.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS (2018-2021)

5.0 Introduction

The Annual Plan detailed out activities to be undertaken in the implementation of projects selected for the first year of the medium term planning period (2018). The Annual Plan, also known as the Action Plan serves as the basis for disbursement of all funds for the first year. For this reason, it is closely linked to the Annual Budget of the Assembly. Details on each project is indicated, and includes the activity, location, time frame, implementing agency, cost of project, funding agency and the implementing agencies.

5.1 Annual Plan: 2018 (January – December)

Projects in the Annual Plan were selected based on the following criteria.

- ◆ Project that are on-going in the District.
- ◆ Projects with high potential for quick revenue generation and high potential for employment generation
- ◆ Projects that can immediately and quickly facilitate achievements of the medium term plan;
- ◆ Projects whose cost can conveniently be contained in the first year of the development budget; and
- ◆ Projects that satisfy the urgent needs of the poor.

Table below presents project activities selected for the first year – 2018. These projects are categorized according to the 5 pillars of MTDPF

TABLE 5.1 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS JANUARY-DECEMBER 2018

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|---|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Counterpart Funding for BAC/Rural Enterprise Programme Activities | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000.00 | Trained youth | | GOG | REP | DA |
| | Allocation for LED Activities | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.00 | Trained youth | | GOG/AF DB/EDIF | REP | DA |
| | Allocation for Small and Medium Scales Enterprises Development | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000.00 | Trained youth | | GOG/AF DB/EDIF | REP | DA |
| | CBT in Bee Keeping | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5000 | Trained youth | | GOG/A FDB/E DIF | REP | DA |
| | Procurement of 200 LT poles to support rural electrification | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 200,000.00 | Improved access to | | DACF/DDF/SHE | DA | SHEP/VRA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | | electricity | | P | | |
| | Extension of electricity to 3no CHPS compounds | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 60,000.0 0 | Improved access to electricity | | DACF/DD F/SHEP | DA | SHEP/VRA |
| | Upgrading of power lines | dornye, poyentanga, nyole and lassia | √ | √ | √ | √ | 100,000. 00 | Improved access to electricity | | DDF | DA | SHEP/VRA |
| | Organize National Farmers Day celebration | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.0 0 | Hard working farmers rewarded | | DACF | MOFA | DA |
| | Human resource development / In-service trainings for staff on new technologies | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | - | Staff capacity enhanced | | GOG | MOFA | DA |
| | Procure Veterinary equipment | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | | Enhanced | | GOG/DA | MOFA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | and Drugs for Surveillance and treatment of animals | | | | | | | food security and house hold income | | CF | | |
| | CIDA intervention in agric extension services and development of Agriculture | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.0 0 | Enhanced food security and house hold income | | CIDA | MOFA | DA |
| | Rehabilitation of Assembly Farm Tractor to render servicers to the public | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.0 0 | Increase productivity and enhanced IGF | | DACF | MOFA | DA |
| | Completion of Abandoned Office Building for Department of Agric | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 100,000. 00 | Increased work output | | DACF/DD F | MOFA | DA |
| | Refurbish broken down Pick-up Vehicle for District Directorate of | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Improved | | GOG | MOFA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | Agriculture | | | | | | | work output | | | | |
| | Rehabilitation of 10 No. Dugouts/Dams | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 60,000.0 0 | Enhanced food security and house hold income | | GOG/one village one dam | MOFA | DA |
| | Procurement of 3 number Motor Bikes for extension services | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.0 0 | Increased work output | | DACF | MOFA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|---|--|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Create opportunities for all | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Education and Youth Development | Allocation for District Education Oversight Committee(DEOC) Activities | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000.0 0 | Improved quality of education | | GOG/DA CF | GES | DA |
| | Allocation for My First Day At | District | | | | | | Improved quality of | | GOG/D | GES | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | School | wide | | | | | 8,000.00 | education | | ACF | | |
| | Organize STME Clinics of Basic Schools | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 8,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | GOG/D ACF | GES | DA |
| | Allocation for Independence Day Celebration and Awards | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000.0 0 | Improved quality of education | | GOG/D ACF | GES | DA |
| | Allocation for the preparation and support to 2018 BECE examination | District wide | √ | X | X | X | 20,000.0 0 | Improved quality of education | | GOG/D ACF | GES | DA |
| Education and Youth Development | Allocation for Independence Day Celebration and Awards | District wide | X | √ | X | X | 30,000.0 0 | Improved quality of education | | GOG/D ACF | GES | DA |
| | Allocation for the Promotion of sports and culture in schools. | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 25,000.0 0 | Improved quality of education | | GOG/D ACF | GES | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | Education support fund for students at all levels | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 56,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | MPDA CF/DA CF | GES | DA |
| | Complete the Construction of 1 no. 3 unit KG Block at Boro | Boro | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF | GES | DA |
| | Complete the Construction of 1 no. 3 unit KG Block at Bankpama | Bankpama | √ | √ | √ | √ | 80,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF | GES | DA |
| Education and Youth Development | Complete the Construction of 1 no. 3 unit Classroom Block at Motori | Motori | √ | √ | √ | √ | 8,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF | GES | DA |
| | Complete the Construction of 6 unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Wechiau-Bau | Wechiau-Bau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF | GES | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | Retention for the Construction of 2No. 3 Units Classroom Block at Paase and Laasia-Tuolu | Paase and Lasia-Tuolu | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF | GES | DA |
| | Complete the Construction of 1 no. 3 unit Classroom Block at Tanziri | Tanziri | √ | √ | √ | √ | 25,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF | GES | DA |
| | Complete the Construction of Circuit Supervisor's Quarters at Poyentanga (retention) | Ponyentanga | √ | √ | √ | √ | 56,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DDF | GES | DA |
| | Construction of 3no 3unit classroom blocks at | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 600,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF/IGF/DDF/GOG | GES | DA |
| Education and Youth Development | Construction of 3no 6 unit classroom blocks | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,500,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF/IGF/DDF/GOG | GES | DA |
| | Allocation for brilliant but needy students | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000.00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF/IGF/GO | GES | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | | | | G | | |
| | Construction of 3no teachers quarters | District wide | | √ | √ | √ | 750,000. 00 | Improved quality of education | | DACF/I GF/DDF /GOG | GES | DA |
| | Allocation for NID and other Preventive Health care activities. | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 15,000.0 0 | Improved health care | | DACF | GHS | DA |
| | Allocation for the Up keep of Doctors | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 12,000.0 0 | Improved health care | | DACF | GHS | DA |
| | Allocation to Support Health Service Administration | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000.0 0 | Improved health care | | DACF,D DF,MP | GHS | DA |
| Health Delivery | Construction of 1 no. 40 Bed capacity Children Ward at Wechiau Hospital | Wechiau | √ | √ | X | X | 92,000.0 0 | Improved health care | | DDF | GHS | DA |
| | Construction of 1no. CHPS compound at Maase | Maase | √ | √ | √ | √ | 129,320. | Improved health care | | DACF | GHS | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | 55 | | | | | |
| | Construction of 1no. CHPS compound at Wechiau-Bau | Wechiau-Bau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 129,300.75 | Improved health care | | DACF | GHS | DA |
| | Allocation for contract retentions for Ladaayiri and Kuzie CHPS compounds. | Ladaayiri and Kuzie | √ | x | x | x | 11,944.87 | Improved health care | | DACF | GHS | DA |
| | Rehabilitation and Furnishing of CHPS compounds at Jenbob | Jenbob and | √ | x | x | x | 22,626.00 | Improved health care | | DDF | GHS | DA |
| | Allocation for the Rehabilitation and furnishing of 2 no. CHPS compounds at Dornye and Maanyateng | Dornye and Maanyateng | √ | √ | √ | √ | 80,000.00 | Improved health care | | DACF | GHS | DA |
| | Construction of 1no medical laboratory | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 200,000.00 | Improved health care | | DACF | GHS | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | Construction of bungalow for DDH | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 200,000.00 | Improved health care | | DDF | GHS | DA |
| | Construction of two (2)new CHPS compounds | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 400,000.00 | Improved health care | | DDF | GHS | DA |
| | Allocation for District Responds Initiative on HIV/AIDS | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 15,000.00 | Improved health care | | DACF | DA | GHS |
| | Voluntary testing and counseling for HIV/AIDS | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 15,000.00 | Improved health care | | DACF | DA | GHS |
| | Adolescent and Maternal Health Activities | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 200,000.00 | Improved health care | | | DA | GHS |
| | Renovation of Agric Ware Houses for Planting for food and jobs programme. | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 25,500.00 | Reduced post-harvest losses | | DACF | MOFA | |
| | Promote selected crops development for food security | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 6,000.00 | Enhanced food security and | | DACF/M P/DONOR | MOFA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | | house hold income | | PARTNE RS | | |
| | Promote Livestock and Poultry development for food security and income | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 6,000.00 | Enhanced food security and house hold income | | GOG | MOFA | DA |
| | Facilitate the observation of national sanitation day | district wide | x | x | x | √ | 30,000.0 0 | Improved sanitation | | DACF/U NICEF | DEHU | DA |
| | Form and train school health clubs in 5 selected schools | district wide | | | | | 2,000.00 | Improved sanitation | | DACF/u nicef | DEHU | GES |
| Health Delivery | Convert 50 OD communities into ODF certified | district wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 149,947. 00 | Improved sanitation | | | DEHU | UNICEF |
| | Sensitize 60 communities on Household Water Treatment and | | √ | √ | √ | √ | | Improved access to portable | | DACF/ UNICE | DEHU | GES |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | Safe Storage (HWTS) | district wide | | | | | 6,000.00 | water | | F | | |
| | Quarterly monitoring of 100 ODF communities | district wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 12,000.00 | Improved sanitation | | DACF/ UNICE F | DEHU | DP |
| | Celebration of the Global Hand Washing Day | district wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 15,000.00 | Improved sanitation | | DACF/ UNICE F | DEHU | GES |
| | Fumigate public sanitary facilities | district wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 6,000.00 | Improved sanitation | | DACF | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Facilitate the celebration of ODF communities on world toilet day | district wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.00 | Improved sanitation | | DACF/ UNICE F | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Carry out domiciliary inspection in 5,456 premises | district wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 2,400.00 | Improved sanitation | | DACF | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Inspect of food and meat meant | district wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | Improved | | DACF | DEHU | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | for public consumption | | | | | | 1,500.00 | sanitation | | | | |
| Health Delivery | Monitor Village saving and Loans Association (VSLA) activities in the District | district wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 26,280.00 | Improved sanitation | | DACF/ UNICE F | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Convene DICCS monthly meetings | DA | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,800.00 | Improved sanitation | | UNICE F/DACF | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Convene monthly Facilitators meetings | DA | √ | √ | √ | √ | 2,340.00 | Improved sanitation | | DACF/ UNICE F | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | DICCS verification of CLTS communities | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 6,900.00 | Improved sanitation | | UNICE F | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | DICCS monitoring of CLTS communities | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 3,700.00 | Improved sanitation | | UNICE F/DACF | DEHU | |
| Health Delivery | Networking of Natural Leaders (N. L) under the various Electoral Areas | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 8,280.00 | Improved sanitation | | UNICE F | DEHU | |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Health Delivery | Monitoring of thirteen (13) enhanced CLTS Communities | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 13,224.0 0 | Improved sanitation | | UNICE F | DEHU | |
| Health Delivery | Monthly reporting on CLTS activities | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 3,600.00 | Improved sanitation | | UNICE F/CDA | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Procurement of sanitary tools and detergents | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000.0 0 | Improved sanitation | | DACF | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Allocation for Solid waste management clean-up campaigns | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 40,000.0 0 | Improved sanitation | | DACF | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Allocation for liquid Waste management | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000.0 0 | Improved sanitation | | DACF | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Environmental Hygiene and CLTS promotion | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.0 0 | Improved sanitation | | DACF | DEHU | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Health Delivery | Procurement of 3no. Motor Bikes for GHS and DEHU. | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000.00 | Improved sanitation | | DACF | DEHU | DA |
| Health Delivery | Rehabilitation of 20no boreholes | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 100,000.00 | Improved access to portable water | | DDF/DACF/DONOR PARTNERS | DA | |
| Health Delivery | Rehabilitate and mechanize 2no boreholes in nyole and tanina | | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000.00 | Improved access to portable water | | DDF/DACF/DONOR PARTNERS | DA | DA |
| Health Delivery | Identify and train and equip 28 borehole mechanic in each electoral area | Each electoral area | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000.00 | Improved access to portable water | | MPDACF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|---|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Health Delivery | Renovation of Wechiau Slaughter slap | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 9,415.50 | Improved living standards | | IGF | DA | DA |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize two radio program followed by two community Durbars to sensitize women and the general public about Obstetric Fistula and the existing treatment. | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5000 | women trained | | | DA | |
| | CBT in Dressmaking (fashion designing)(Basic) | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | women trained | | | REP | DA |
| | CBT in Bleach, Pomade and cosmetic products REP (Basic) | | √ | √ | √ | √ | | women trained | | GOG/AF DB/EDIF | REP | DA |
| | CBT in Shea Butter Extraction | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5000 | women trained | | GOG/A FDB/ED IF | REP | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|---|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | CBT in Fashion And Design | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5000 | women trained | | GOG/A FDB/ED IF | REP | DA |
| | CBT in Soap Making (intermediate) | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5000 | women trained | | GOG/A FDB/ED IF | REP | DA |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize DFMC and Social Intervention Meetings | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 2,500.00 | Enhanced social intervention s | | | Soc./W elfare | |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Provide financial support to Persons With Disability | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 56,000.0 0 | Enhanced social intervention s | | DACF | Soc./W elfare | DA |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Social and community development programmes | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | | Enhanced social | | GOG | DSW | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|---|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | implementation and monitoring | | | | | | 3,200.00 | interventions | | | | |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Continue registration of PWDs in the district | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | | | DACF | Soc./W elfare | DA |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Intensify education on Act 715 | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | | | DACF | Soc./W elfare | DA |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize PWDs into groups and improve upon their capacities | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | | | DACF | Soc./W elfare | DA |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | Provide financial support to Persons With Disability | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | | | DACF | Soc./W elfare | DA |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | 5 No. Sensitization/training of the PWDs to effectively undertake agricultural activities as a source of livelihood | District- wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | | | DACF | Soc./W elfare | DA |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | 5 No. Sensitization/training of the PWDs to effectively undertake | District- wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | | | DACF | Soc./W elfare | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | entrepreneurial activities as a source of livelihood | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | 5 No. Sensitization/training of the PWDs to take advantage of opportunities provided by the state | District- wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | | | DACF | Soc./W elfare | DA |
| Social Welfare and Community Development | 5 No. Sensitization/training of the PWDs on their rights and responsibilities as Ghanaians | District- wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | | | DACF | Soc./W elfare | DA |
| | Sensitization/training of the youth to effectively undertake agricultural activities as a source of livelihood | District- wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Increased employment opportunitie s for the youth | | GOG | BAC/R EP | DA |
| | Sensitization/training of the youth to effectively undertake entrepreneurial activities as a source of livelihood | District- wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Increased employment opportunitie s for the | | GOG | BAC/R EP | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | | youth | | | | |
| | CBT in Bee Keeping | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Increased employment opportunitie s for the youth | | GOG | BAC/R EP | |
| | Business Development Services (BDS) | District- wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Increased employment opportunitie s for the youth | | GOG | BAC/RE P | DA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 5.3:

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|---|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal:Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Conduct environmental impact assessment during implementation of projects | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 15,000 | Reduced environment al pollution | | DACF | DA | EPA |
| | Assist 5 No. Community to establish 10,000 seedling capacity tree nursery | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 25,000 | Conserve nature | | GOG/D ONOR PARTN ERS | MOFA | DA |
| | Reforestation of Riparian areas along black Volta River | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000 | Conserve nature | | GOG/D ONOR PARTN ERS/DA CF | DA | DA |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Create 10km 2fire belt at the Wechiau Community Hippo Sanctuary | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 7,080.0 0 | Conserve nature | | GOG/D ONOR PARTN ERS/GF | FIRE SERVI CE | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Provide seedlings for dry land rehabilitation | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Desertificati on curbed | | GOG/D ACF//D ONOR PARTN ERS | FSC | DA |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Formation of fire and dry land volunteer groups in communities | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Desertificati on curbed | | GOG/D ACF//D ONOR PARTN ERS | FSC | DA |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Training of fire and dry land volunteers | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5,000 | Desertificati on curbed | | GOG/D ACF//D ONOR PARTN ERS | DA | FSC |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Sensitize the public on the adverse effects of bush fires on | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5,000 | Desertificati on curbed | | GOG/D ACF//D | DA | FSC |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | dry lands | | | | | | | | | ONOR PARTN ERS | | |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Establish dry land bonds | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 3,000 | Desertificati on curbed | | GOG/D ACF//D ONOR PARTN ERS | DA | DA |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Allocation for Disaster prevention Activities | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 18,000.0 0 | | | DACF/ GOG | DA | DA |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Environmental Social Safeguard Trainings for Stakeholders | All Dugouts | √ | √ | √ | √ | 2,000.0 0 | Enhanced Vegetation | | GOG/D ONOR PARTN ERS | DA | CWSA |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Carry out Control Burning Campaign in all 5 Area Councils | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 6000 | Prevent bush burning/co | | GOG/D ONOR PARTN ERS/GF | DA | FIRE SERVIC E |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | | nserve nature | | S | | |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Carry out early warning campaigns in most vulnerable communities and provide relief items to disaster victims | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000 | Prevent disaster | | GOG/D ONOR PARTN ERS | DA | NADMO |
| Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitation, maintenance and opening of feeder roads | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,000,00 0.00 | Improved access roads | | GOG/DA CF/DON OR PARTNE RS | DA | DFR, GHA |
| Infrastructure Development | Construction of culvert at the entrance of Dabo CHPS compound | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 22,476.7 9 | Improved access to health care | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Infrastructure Development | Maintenance of 2no. ICT centers | Wechiau and Dorimon | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000 | Improved access to ICT services | | DACF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Infrastructure Development | Enforce by-laws to prevent burning of charcoal | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000.0 0 | Improved access to portable water | | DDF/D ACF/D ONOR PARTN ERS | DA | DA |
| Infrastructure Development | Promote the usage of gas for cooking | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000.0 0 | Improved access to portable water | | DDF/D ACF/D ONOR PARTN ERS | DA | DA |
| Disaster prevention and Management | Sensitize communities in flood prone areas on disaster preparedness | Flood prone communities | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5,000 | Prevent disasters | | GOG/D P | NAD MO | DA |
| Infrastructure Development | Renovation of 1 no. Area Council Block | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 25,264.0 0 | Improved local governance | | IGF | DA | |
| Infrastructure Development | Maintenance and Servicing of Office Vehicles, Machinery and | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 38,000.0 | Good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | Equipment. | | | | | | 0 | enhanced | | | | |
| Infrastructure Development | Repair of DA power plant | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5,000.00 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Infrastructure Development | Refurbishment of DCD's Residence | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,118.2 1 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Infrastructure Development | Maintenance of other Residential buildings | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 80,000.0 0 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Public works service | Refurbishment and Furnishing of DCE's Residence | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 80,000.0 0 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Public works service | Procurement of 2 no. GPS Machines | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 6,000.00 | Improved quality of data | | DACF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Public works service | Monitor the Implementation of Land use and Spatial Planning Regulations | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 25,000.0 0 | Orderly and well- structured settlement system | | DACF | TCPD | CA |
| Public works service | Allocation for the continuation of Street Naming Exercise | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000.0 0 | | | DACF | TCPD | CA |
| Public works service | Stationery and office Logistics | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 22,953.1 7 | Increased work output | | DACF | TCPD | CA |
| Public works service | Procurement of 1 no Yamaha Motor Bike | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000.0 0 | Increased work output | | DACF | TCPD | CA |
| Public works service | Procurement of 1 no. Laptop Computer | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,000.00 | Increased work output | | DACF | TCPD | CA |
| Public works service | Development of layout for Wechiau and Dorimon | Wechiau and | √ | √ | √ | √ | 140,000 | Orderly and well- | | DACF | DA | TCPD |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | Dorimon | | | | | | structured settlement system | | | | |
| Soc. Welfare and community development | Stakeholders engagement meetings with queen Mothers, school girls chiefs, Assembly members and Unit Committees, to discuss the ways and develop a joint plan of action to reduce child marriages, Teenage Pregnancies, elopement and GBV in all five area councils (2 area per qtr.) | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.0 0 | Quality of life improved | | DONOR PARTN ERS | DA | DA |
| Soc. Welfare and community development | Stakeholders engagement meetings with queen Mothers, school girls chiefs, Assembly members and Unit Committees, to discuss the ways and develop a joint plan of action to reduce poverty in all five area councils (| District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.0 0 | Quality of life improved | | DONOR PARTN ERS | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|--|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | 2 area per qtr.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soc. Welfare and community development | Provide start-up capital for the members of the communities to engage in income generating activities | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000.0 0 | Quality of life improved | | DONOR PARTN ERS | DA | DA |
| Soc. Welfare and community development | Build the capacities of rural people to effectively manage and sustain their businesses | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.0 0 | Quality of life improved | | DONOR PARTN ERS | DA | BAC |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|---|---|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal:Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planning and Coordination | Allocation for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 45,000.0 | Value for money | | DACF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | 0 | enhanced | | | | |
| | Provision for MP's Development Programmes and Projects | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 500,000.00 | Improve quality of life | | MPDACF | DA | DA |
| | Provision for National Celebrations | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 24,000.00 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Publicity, Publications, sensitization and information dissemination | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 17,000.00 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Procurement of Public Address (PA) System | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 12,000.00 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Procurement of Residential Furniture, fittings and Equipment | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 20,000.00 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Planning and Coordination | Provision for District Planning and Co-ordination Unit(DPCU) Activities | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 61,000.0 0 | Ensure sustainable developmen t | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Provision for DMTDP and 2019 Composite Budget Preparation Activities | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 110,000. 00 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Reviews of 2018 Composite Budget and Annual Action Plan. | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 30,000.00 | Enhanced good governanc e | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Allocation for 2018 Fee Fixing Resolution Consultation meetings with Rate payers | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 25,000.0 0 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Manpower Skills Development / Capacity Building | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 101,413. 00 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Planning and Coordination | Procurement of 1 no. Laptop Computer | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 1,000.00 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Procurement of 2no. Motor Bikes for Monitoring and Supervision of projects. | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000.0 0 | Enhanced good governance | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Maintenance of District Assembly Office buildings | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 150,000. 00 | Improved work output | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Counterpart funding for SIF projects in the District | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 200,000. 00 | Sustainable developmen t enhanced | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Internal Audit Operations | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 16,000.0 0 | Value for money ensured | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Procurement of 5no. Yamaha Motor Bikes | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000.0 0 | Good governance enhanced | | DACF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Planning and Coordination | Procurement of 2 no. Laptop computers and Accessories | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 6,000.00 | Improved work output | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Purchase of Photocopier and accessories | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 5,000.00 | Improved work output | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Purchase of 2 no. Swivel Chairs | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Construction of garage for central administration | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000.0 0 | Good governance enhanced | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Planning and Coordination | Revise District Socio-Economic and Revenue Data Base | Wechiau | | | | | 10,000.0 0 | Improved internal generated revenue | | DACF | DA | DA |
| Finance and administration | Provision for Revenue Mobilization Activities | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 15,000.0 0 | Improved internal generated revenue | | IGF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Finance and administration | Printing of Revenue Stickers and BOP Certificates | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 9,000.00 | Improved internal generated revenue | | IGF | DA | DA |
| Finance and administration | Procurement of Value Books | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 12,000.0 0 | Improved internal generated revenue | | IGF | DA | DA |
| Finance and administration | Allocation for the Transmission and submission of DA Reports | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 13,000.0 0 | Good governance enhanced | | IGF | DA | DA |
| Finance and administration | Procurement of 3no. Motor Bikes for Area Councils for Revenue Mobilization | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 30,000.0 0 | Improved internal generated revenue | | GOG/M P/DA/D ONOR PARTN ERS | DA | DA |
| Finance and administration | Renovation of 1 no. Area Council Block | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 25,264.0 | Improved local | | IGF | DA | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | 0 | governance | | | | |
| | Construction of police station, post and quarters | poyentanga | √ | √ | √ | √ | 400,000. 00 | Enhanced security | | DDF/DA CF | DA | GP |
| | Construction of district fire office | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 200,000. 00 | Improved system to safe life and property | | DDF/DA CF | DA | GFS |
| | Construction and furnishing of district magistrates bungalow | Wechiau | | | | | 200,000. 00 | Enhanced justice delivery system | | DDF/DA CF | DA | Attorney general dept. |
| | Allocation for internal security, protection and peace building District wide | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 40,000.0 0 | | | DACF | DA | |
| | Conduct 2No.community development forums | District Wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | | Increased participation in | | GOG/M P/DA/D ONOR | | |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | | development process | | PARTNE RS | | |
| | Conduct 5No area council. development forums | District Wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 50,000 | Increased participation in development process | | DACF | DA | |
| | Conduct 1No.District development forums | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Increased participation in development process | | GOG/M P/DA/D ONOR | DA | |
| | Conduct 1No.mid- year review | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | | 10,000 | Increased participatio n in developme nt process | DACF | DA | |
| | Conduct 1No annual review | Wechiau | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Increased participation | | DACF | | DA |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | | | | | | | | in development process | | | | |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|--|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GHANA’S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sensitisation of communities along the border to conduct themselves to promote peace | Along the border | √ | √ | √ | √ | | Strengthen Ghana’s role in international affairs | | GOG/M PCF | DA | |

| Programme/ Sub - Programmes | Activities/operations | Location | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicati ve Budget | Output Indicator | Baseline | Source of Funding | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|----------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | | | | Lead | Collabor ating |
| | Sensitisation of communities along the black Volta to use the water resource as a shared resource | Along the border | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Strengthen Ghana's role in internationa l affairs | | GOG/M P/DA/D ONOR PARTNE RS | DA | |
| | Allocation for external security, protection and peace building | District wide | √ | √ | √ | √ | 10,000 | Strengthen Ghana's role in internationa l affairs | | GOG/M P/DA/D ONOR PARTNE RS | DA | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

6.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation are key to the successful implementation of any development plan, programme or project. It helps in measuring progress towards the achievement of the DMTDP goals and objectives. Also, it provides the direction on how specific activities and expected results of the DMTDP will be utilised. It further gives the opportunity to understand, reflect and learn lessons from implementation.

The Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP from 2018-2021 cannot therefore be over emphasized. This is done in a participatory manner and consistent with the NDPC guidelines on Monitoring and Evaluation.

6.2 Objectives for Monitoring & Evaluation

- To track the progress of indicators set
- To track the implementation process set in the DMTDP
- To ensure that the DMTDP achieves its set objectives and goals

6.3 Activities to Monitor

- Input Delivery i.e., Resources to achieve the objectives and strategies
- Output – provision of goods and services produced by inputs
- Quality – both inputs and output
- Programme/project coverage
- Target groups – who are the beneficiaries and are they benefiting from the projects/programmes
- Effectiveness – to what extent is the project/programme achieving results.

Thus, this compares inputs and output or objectives and results. This is expressed in the form of percentages, i.e., expected results and actual results.

Error! Reference source not found.Monitoring matrix for the MTDP (2018-2021).

| Development Dimension: economic development | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Goal as adopted in DMTDP: BUILD A PROSPEOUS SOCIETY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequencies | responsibilities | |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | Lead | colla |
| 2 No. shea butter processing machine Procured by the end of 2021 | Number of shea butter processing machines procured. | output | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | By location | Quarterly | BAC/DAD | DA, DPs |
| 3 No. markets pavilions Constructed by 2021 | Number of market pavilions completed | output | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | By location | Quarterly | DA | DPs |
| 3 no. lorry stations Developed by 2021 | Lorry stations constructed and in use | output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | By location | Quarterly | DA | GPRTU |
| 1 No. Soya Beans Oil Extracting Factory Constructed | soya beans oil extracting factory constructed | output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | By location | yearly | MOFA, DA | DPs |
| Policy Objective: Connection of communities to the national grid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 no. communities connected to the national grid by 2021 | Number of communities connected to the national grid | output | | 4 | 10 | 10 | 9 | By location | Quarterly | VRA/DA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 300 NO. Street lights Procured and installed in 20 communities by 2021 | Street light procured and installed | output | | 5 communities | 5 | 5 | 5 | By location | quarterly | DA | DA |
| 200 LT poles to support rural electrificationProcured by 2020 | LT poles procured | output | 100 | 60 | 60 | 80 | 0 | By location | quarterly | DA | VRA |
| POLICY OBJECTIVES: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 km feeder roads Constructed by 2021 | KM of feeder roads Constructed | output | 2.1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | By location | Quarterly | DA | FEEDER ROADS |
| 40 no. dams/dugouts constructed by 2021 | Number of dams/dugouts constructed | output | 22 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | By location | quarterly | DA/MOFA | GIDA |
| 2no. agricultural storage facilities (warehouse)constructed by 2019 | agricultural storage facilities (warehouse)constructed | output | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | By location | quarterly | MOFA | DA |
| 100 no. dugouts /dams provided with Irrigable lands by 2021 | Number of Dugouts /dams provided with Irrigable lands | Out put | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | By location | quarterly | MOFA | DA |
| Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Promote and diversify the tourism sector for economic development in the district | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| GOAL : CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: EDUCATION AND TRAINING | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequencies | responsibilities | |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | Lead | colla |
| 15 no. school blocks constructed each year | Number of school blocks constructed | output | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | By location | quarterly | DA | GES/DPs |
| District Education Oversight Committee(DEOC) Quarterly meetings organised | District Education Oversight Committee(DEOC) meetings organised | output | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | By location | quarterly | GES | DA |
| 4 no. STME Clinics of Basic Schools organised by 2021 | Number of STME Clinics of Basic Schools organised | output | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | By sex | yearly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Education support fund for 20 students sponsored at all levels each year | Education support fund for 20 students sponsored | output | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | By sex | quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Provide 700 no. dual and mono desk for pupil | Dual and mono desk provided | Output | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 100 | By location | quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Organise STME clinic for pupil | STME clinic Organise | | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| School feeding programme expanded to include all schools by 2021 | School feeding programme expanded to include all schools | output | 66 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Primary/KGs | Termly | DA | GES |
| Teaching and Learning Materials for all schools by the end of 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provide 5 no. motor bikes | motor bikes | Output | 3 | 2 | | | | | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| for circuit supervisors | Provided | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teachers quarters | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity building of teachers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and furnishing of 6no. . CHPS compound by 2021 | CHPS compound constructed | Output | 30 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Upgrading of 3 CHPs compound to health center by 2020 | CHPS compounds upgraded | Output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Construction of 1 no. 40 Bed capacity Children Ward at Wechiau Hospital by 2018 | . 40 Bed capacity Children Ward constructed | Output | 0 | 1 | | | | By location | Yearly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Construction of bungalow for DDH by 2020 | Accommodation provided | Output | | 1 | | | | By location | Yearly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Construction of 3no.nurses quarters by 2019 | nurses quarters constructed | Output | 2 | | 3 | | | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Construction of 1 NO. maternity home by 2020 | Maternity home constructed | Output | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Allocation for NID and other Preventive Health care activities each year. | Improved services delivery | Impact | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Allocation for the Up keep of Doctor each year | Motivation to keep doctors at post | Impact | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Carryout Adolescent and Maternal Health Activities each year | Improved health care | Impact | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Allocation for District Responds Initiative on HIV/AIDS each year | Improved health care | impact | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |
| Conduct voluntary testing and counseling for | Improved health care | Outcome | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | GES | DA/DPs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| HIV/AIDS especially the youth each year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Renovation of 3no. Agric Ware Houses for Planting for food and jobs programme by 2019 | Ware Houses renovated | Output | | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | By location | Mid year | DAD | DA |
| Promote selected crops development for food security each year | Increased crop productivity | Impact | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DAD | DA |
| Promote Livestock and Poultry development for food security and income each year BY 50% | Increased livestock productivity | Impact | 25% | 30% | 35% | 40% | 50% | By location | Quarterly | DAD | DA |
| Policy Objective: WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construct 10No Institutional latrines for CHPS compound | Number of Institutional latrines for CHPS compound constructed | Output | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | By location | Quarterly | GHS | DA |
| Drilling of 80 No boreholes by 2021 | Number of boreholes drilled | output | 135 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Form and train 50 school health clubs in selected schools | Number of Health clubs formed and trained | Outcome | 0 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 10 | By location | Quarterly | GHS | DA |
| Convert 100 OD communities into ODF certified by 2020 | Number of OD communities converted in ODF communities | Outcome | 120 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 0 | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Identify, train and equip 28 borehole mechanic in each | Number of Borehole mechanics trained | Impact | | 10 | 10 | 8 | 0 | By sex | Quarterly | DA | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| electoral area by 2020 | and equipped | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Promote economic empowerment of women | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carryout community base trainings for 450 women by 2021 | Number of community base trainings carried out | Impact | | 150 | 150 | 100 | 50 | By sex | Quarterly | REP | DA |
| Policy Objective DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue registration of PWDs in the district | PWDs registered | Outcome | | | | | | By sex, age | Quarterly | DSWCD | DA |
| Organize PWDs into groups and improve upon their capacities by 2021 | PWDs organised into groups and their capacities improved | Outcome | | | | | | By sex, age | Quarterly | DSWCD | DA |
| 4No. Sensitization/training of the PWDs to effectively undertake agricultural/ entrepreneurial activities as a source of livelihood by 2021 | Number of PWDs trained to undertake agricultural / entrepreneurial activities as a source of livelihood | Outcome | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | By sex, age | Quarterly | DSWCD | DA |
| 4No. Sensitization/training of the PWDs on their rights and responsibilities as Ghanaians by 2021 | Number of PWDs trained on their rights and responsibilities as Ghanaians | Impact | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | By sex, age | Quarterly | DSWCD | DA |
| Construct 2 no. disability centre by 2020 | Number of Disability centre constructed | output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | By location | Yearly | DSWCD | DA |
| Policy Objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socio economic development | | | | | | | | | | | |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: : ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|-------|
| GOAL : SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Environmental pollution | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequencies | responsibilities | |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | Lead | colla |
| Conduct environmental impact assessment during implementation of projects within the period | Environmental impact assessment conducted | Impact | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Policy Objective: Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sensitization of residents against indiscriminate tree felling e.g. charcoal burning and improper farming practices every year | Residents sensitised against indiscriminate tree felling e.g. charcoal burning and improper farming | Impact | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | By sex | Quarterly | NADMO | DA |
| Assist 5 No. Community to establish 10,000 seedling capacity tree nursery by 2020 | Number of tree nursery seedling established | Outcome | 50,000 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | By location | Bi annually | DAD | DA |
| Create 10km fire belt at the Wechiau Community Hippo Sanctuary by 2019 | KM of fire belt at the Wechiau Community Hippo Sanctuary created | Outcome | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | NADMO | DA |
| Policy Objective: CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Encourage 1000 farmers to use drought resistant crops in farming each | Number of Farmers encouraged to use drought | Impact | 800 | 1000 | 100 | 1000 | 1000 | By sex | Bi annually | DAD | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| year | resistant crops | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sensitize 500 residents on the importance of diversifying their economic activities each year | Number of Residents sensitised on the importance of diversifying their economic activities | Impact | 100 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | By sex | Quarterly | REP | DA |
| Formation and train of 100 fire and dry land volunteer groups in communities in 2019 | Number of fire and dry land volunteer groups formed and trained | Outcome | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | By sex | Annually | NADMO | DA |
| Encourage 800 farmers to embrace modern technological practices in their farming each year | Number of Farmers encouraged to embrace modern technological practices | Outcome | 0 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | By sex | Biannually | DAD | DA |
| Policy Objective: DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carry out 10 no. Environmental Social Safeguard Trainings for Stakeholders by 2021 | Number of Environmental Social Safeguard Trainings for Stakeholders carried out | Outcome | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | By sex | Quarterly | NADMO | DA |
| Carry out 2NO.Control Burning Campaign in all 5 Area Councils each year | Number of Control Burning Campaign Carry out | Outcome | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | By location | Quarterly | NADMO | DA |
| Carry out 3no. early warning campaigns in most | Number of early warning campaigns | Impact | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | By location | Quarterly | NAMDO | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| vulnerable communities and provide relief items to disaster victims each year | carried out | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equip Disaster Volunteer Groups(DVGs) and other community members with basic fire fighting skills by 2021 | Disaster Volunteer Groups(DVGs) equipped | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | By location | Quarterly | NAMDO | DA |
| Engage residents on the need to engage qualified personnel as well as using proper materials in building yearly | Residents engaged on the need to engage qualified personnel as well as using proper materials in building | Outcome | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | NAMDO | DA |
| Policy Objective: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE:ROAD | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of 10 no. bridges by 2021 | Number of bridges constructed | output | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Rehaping and gravelling of 50 KM roads by 2021 | KM of roads reshaped and gravelled | Out put | | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Rehabilitation, maintenance and opening of 60 KM feeder roads by 2021 | KM of Feeder roads opened, maintained and rehabilitated | Output | | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Construction of 1no. culvert by 2019 | Number of culverts constructed | Output | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Policy Objective: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provision of 1no. ICT center and infrastructure in schools by 2021 | Number of ICT centers and infrastructure provided | Output | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Policy Objective: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enforce by-laws to prevent burning of charcoal by 2021 | By-laws are Enforced | Outcome | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Promote the usage of gas for cooking by 2021 | the usage of gas for cooking Promoted | Outcome | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Policy Objective: INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Renovation of 5 no. Area Councils Block by 2020 | Number of Area Councils Block renovated | Output | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Renovation of 1 NO district Assembly block by 2021 | Number of district Assembly block renovated | Output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Maintenance of Residential, classroom block and other government buildings each year. | Government buildings maintained | outcome | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Policy Objective: Develop efficient land administration and management system | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Develop 3 no. lay-out plans for towns by 2021 | Number of lay out plans developed | Output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Procure 2 no. GPS Machines and 1 no. laptop and Yamaha Motor Bike for town | Number of logistics procured | Output | 0 | 2 GPS | 1 LT | 1 YMB | | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| and country planning department | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuation of Street Naming Exercise each year | Street Naming Exercise activity undertaken | Output | | | | | | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Policy Objective: RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise 20 no. Stakeholders engagement meetings with queen Mothers, school girls chiefs, Assembly members and Unit Committees, to discuss the ways and develop a joint plan of action to reduce child marriages, Teenage Pregnancies, elopement and GBV in all five area councils (2 area per qtr.) | Number of Stakeholders engagements organised | Impact | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | By sex | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Provide start-up capital for 500 members of the communities to engage in income generating activities by 2021 | Number of start up capital provided | Impact | 20 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 100 | By sex | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Build the capacities of 450 rural women to effectively | Number of rural women who have effectively | outcome | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 150 | By sex | Quarterly | DA | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| manage and sustain their businesses by 2021 | manage and sustain their businesses | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Development Dimension: : Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

Goal :

| Policy Objective: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequencies | responsibilities | |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | Lead | colla |
| Provision for MP's Development Programmes and Projects each year | Number of MPs development Programmes and Projects initiated | Output | | | | | | By sex, location, | Quarterly | MP | DA |
| Organise quarterly subcommittee, DPCU and all statutory meetings each year | Number of meetings held | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Provision for DMTDP and Composite Budget and Action Plan Preparation Activities annually | DMTDP and Action Plan Composite Budget prepared. | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Procure office stationeries each quarter | Number of office stationeries procured | Output | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Provision for Revenue Mobilization Activities each year | Revenue Mobilization Activities provided | Output | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|-----------|----|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construct 2 no. police station and quarters by 2021 | Number of police station and quarters constructed | output | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | By location | Yearly | DA | GPS |
| Construct 1 NO. district fire office by 2018 | Number of district fire office constructed | Output | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Construct and furnish 1 NO district magistrates bungalow by 2021 | Number of district magistrates bungalow constructed and furnished | Output | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Allocation for DISEC, internal security, protection and peace building yearly | DISEC, internal security, protection and peace building allocated | | | | | | | By location | Yearly | DA | DA |
| Policy Objective: ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct 2 Community development forums each year | Number of development forums conducted | Outcome | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Provision for national celebration each year | Number of national celebration | Outcome | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Form 20 no. culture | Number of school | Outcome | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | By sex | Quarterly | DA | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| clubs in 20 schools by 2021 | clubs formed | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| Development Dimension: Ghana's role in international affairs | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|-------|
| Goal : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequencies | responsibilities | |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | Lead | colla |
| Develop the wechaiu hippo sanctuary to meet international standards | Sanctuary developed | Outcome | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |
| Link the local economy of the district to the wechaiu hippo sanctuary | LED enhanced | Outcome | | | | | | By location | Quarterly | DA | DA |

6.4 Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Use Of Results

6.4.1 Data Collection and Collation

Data for Monitory and Evaluation of the DMTDP shall be both quantitative and qualitative. The primary data shall be collected directly from the field by all sector departments, the DPCU, community members, Assembly Members and Area Councilors. Secondary data shall also be collected through review of research documents and others relevant documents in order to support the primary data. This data would be source from sector departments, NGOs etc.

6.4.2 Data Analysis and Use of the Results

Data analysis shall be done through software. The DPCU shall use regression analysis and frequencies to analyse the data. The results of the data analysis would be discussed at a stakeholder forum and the outcome used for future planning in the Short-term and Medium-Term. Reports would be generated and submitted to RCC for onward submission to NDPC.

6.4.2 Dissemination of the Reports

It is not often possible to get all stakeholders to a forum to discuss reports. Therefore, to reach out to a greater percentage of the stakeholders, there would be a Public Hearings on the reports and this could be carried by the media. These Public Hearings would be held at the following levels:

- Unit Committee level

- Area Council level
- District Assembly level

TABLE 6.2 Data Collection Matrix

| Indicator | Data collection period | Data collection method | Data disaggregation | results |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

6.5 Stakeholder Analysis

It is important to carry out stakeholder analysis because of the following reasons

- Interest of the various stakeholders
- Opportunities and relationships to build upon in implementing the plan
- Ways to improve the plan implementation and reduce or remove negative impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Table 6.3 Identification and Analysis of Stakeholders

| NO. | Stakeholders | Classification | Needs/Interests/ Responsibility | Involvement in M&E Activities |
|-----|--|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | National Development Planning Commission | Primary | • Provide M&E formulation | Provide guidelines for |

| | | | | |
|----|--|-----------|--|---|
| | (NDPC) | | guidelines | M&E plan preparation |
| 2. | Regional Co-coordinating Council/Regional Panning Co-ordinating Unit | Primary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation • Co-ordination of M&E activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of M&E reports and technical support |
| 3. | District Assembly/Assembly Members | Primary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning M&E activities • Co-ordinating M&E activities • Provides resources for M&E activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting and dissemination of M&E reports |
| 4. | Decentralized Departments & Agencies | Primary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of data • Preparation of M&E reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting and dissemination of M&E reports |
| 5. | Local community | Secondary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support data collection • Demand accountability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc. |
| 6. | Development partners | Secondary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor utilization of fund inflows • Provides resources for M&E | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision |

Table 6.4 M&E CALENDAR AND BUDGET

| ACTIVITIES | TIMEFRAME | | | | ACTORS | BUDGET |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | | |
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | |
| Annual review of DMTDP | | | | | DPCU | GH¢50,000 |
| Mid-Year review of DMTDP | June | June | June | June | DPCU | GH¢20,000 |
| Annual progress reviewed workshop | | Jan | Jan | Jan | DPCU | GH¢16,000 |
| Preparation of Annual Progress Report | Feb | Feb | Feb | Feb | DPCU | GH¢15,000 |
| Dissemination | May | May | May | May | DPCU | GH¢6,000 |
| Quarterly Review | March | June | September | Jan | DPCU | GH¢8,000 |
| Quarterly Field Visits | | | | | DPCU | GH¢7,000 |
| Preparation of flyers, | | | | | | GH¢5,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| radio talks and social media | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

6.6 Reporting

The DPCU shall prepare a report, after each monitoring for discussion by the District Chief Executive, the Presiding Members and Chairmen of the Sub-Committees of the Assembly. However, there would be mid-year and annual progress reports which shall be discussed at a forum of stakeholder and presented to the General Assembly. Quarterly and annually reports would be prepared and submitted to the RCC for onward submission to NDPC.

The format to be used in reporting would be the guidelines that is provided by the NDPC.

6.7 Dissemination and Communication strategy

Communication is key to the promotion of transparency and accountability. It also promotes team spirit and team work since every actor in the particular activity is aware of what is going on.

In view of the above, the Wa West District Assembly as part of the DMTDP 2018-2021 has developed a communication strategy in order to enable all responsible agencies and persons are abreast with the contents of the DMTDP and the role they are expected to play. This would be done by disseminating the DMTDP throughout the district.

6.7.1 DISSEMINATION OF DMTDP

The DMTDP would be disseminated through Public Hearing and Fora where a presentation would be made on the DMTDP for all stakeholders to know their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the Plan. Hence the programmes, projects and activities captured in the Plan would be presented.

Moreover, there would be preparation of Annual Progress Report during Performance Review Meetings which would be discussed at Public Hearings and Stakeholders Meetings to identify the challenges for redress whiles enhancing the achievements made over the period.

In addition, there would be engagement meetings between right bearers and duty bearers where there would be an interaction and feedback between right holders and duty bearers.

The feedback from such engagements would be discussed at the Sub-Committee level and the General Assembly for possible redress of the issues raised by right bearers and duty bearers.

There would also be Town Hall Meetings at the Sub-district level to create a platform for the people to also ask questions about government policies especially relating to the MTDP

Table 6.5 communication activity matrix

| ACTIVITIES | PURPOSE | AUDIENCE | METHOD /TOOL | TIMEFRAME | RESPONSIBILITY | |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | | Lead | Collaborating |
| Organize 4 Public hearing on the MTDP | To get inputs of citizens and market it to development partners | Chiefs, groups and association, general public and development partners | Presentations | Every year | DPCU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Dec. Depts. • Traditional Authorities • Media |
| Organize 4 Mid-Year Performance reviews on MTDP | Track implementation of AAPs | Assembly members, stakeholders, all decentralised departments and agencies | Presentations and discussions | Every mid-year | DPCU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Depts. • Media |
| Organize 4 annual reviews on the annualised action plan | Track implementation of AAP | Assembly members, stakeholders, all decentralised departments and agencies | presentations and discussions | February each year | DPCU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Depts. • Media |
| Organize 8 Town Hall | For | Assembly members, | Presentations | June and November each | DA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Depts. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------|----|---|
| meetings annually | accountability | area councillors, general public | ons and discussions | year | | • General public |
| Organized Engagement Meetings between right bearers and duty bearer | To inform citizens of their right and responsibilities | Decentralised departments and the general public | Presentations and discussions | Quarterly | DA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Service Providers • All Depts. |
| Radio talk shows on the implementation of the MTDP | To educate the public on the implementation of the DMTDP | General public | Interviews, talk shows | Quarterly | DA | • Radio Stations |
| Flyers, calendars, social media and web design on the DMTDP | To market the plans | General public | | July 2019 | DA | • General public |

6.8 EVALUATION

Two types of evaluations methods would be used, this includes, the midterm and terminal evaluation. Midterm evaluation would be carried on-going programme/project and presents two important purposes of decision making and taking stock of initial lessons learnt in the implementation process whilst the terminal evaluation would be conducted at the end of the plan implementation period.

Mid term evaluation

Evaluation Matrix

| Evaluation Criteria | Evaluation Questions | | Data Needed | Data Sources | Data Collection Methods |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Main questions | Sub questions | | | |
| Relevance | How relevant was the MTDP to the development needs aspirations of the people? | a. To what extent are the objectives of the MTDP still valid in terms of beneficiaries' needs, countries policies and global priorities? b. Are the activities and outputs of the programs/ projects consistent with the overall goal and attainment of objectives? | The extent to which the activities are suited to local and national development priorities and policies and to global agenda | Annual Progress report from various Departments and Agencies | Desk review of Annual Progress reports Field surveys Focus group discussions Key informants interview |
| Efficiency | Were resources cost-effectively combined in terms of inputs and process to produce | a. Were the program/projects implemented in the most efficient way, compared to other alternatives? | The extent to which results have been delivered with the least costly resources | Report from Ghana Statistical Service Annual Progress | Desk review of Annual Progress reports Field surveys |

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|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| | expected outputs and outcomes? | b. Were there allocation/production efficiency? | possible; also called cost-effectiveness or efficacy the | Reports from the various departments and agencies | Focus group discussions Key informants interview |
| Effectiveness | What are the contribution the results of programs/projects towards the achievement of the overall goal of the plan | a. To what extent have the projects objectives likely to be achieved? b. To what extent were the projects outputs delivered/ c. What are the major factors affecting the achievement of the project objective? d. To what extent were the outputs delivered? | The extent to which the results have been achieved or how likely they are to be achieved. | Report from Ghana Statistical Service Annual Progress Reports from the various departments and agencies | Desk Review of Annual Progress Reports of various departments Desk Review of Quarterly reports of various departments Key informants interview |

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|----------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Impact | What are the impact of the Plan on beneficiary and other affected groups | a. What are/were the positive and negative, direct and indirect, intended and unintended long term effect of the MTDP? b. What are the real changes as a result implementing the MTDP? c. How many people have been affected; directly or indirectly? | Verifiable long-term effects produced by the MTDP intended or unintended, direct or indirect. | Report from Ghana Statistical Service Annual Progress Reports from the various departments and agencies | Field survey Desk review of Annual Progress Reports Focus group discussions Key informants interview |
| Sustainability | How did the Plan consider local socio-cultural issue, capacity building and participation of stakeholders, and environmental issues | a. To what extent is the benefit of the program/project likely to continue after the program/project's end? b. What are the major factors influencing sustainability? c. What is the probability of continuing long term benefit? | The likely ability of the MTDP to continue to deliver benefits for an extended period of time after completion. Benefits need to be environmentally, financially as well as socially sustainable. | Report from Ghana Statistical Service Annual Progress Reports from the various departments and agencies | Desk review of Annual Progress reports Field surveys Focus group discussions Key informants interview |

6.9 Participatory M&E

The participation M&E approach would be adopted in the evaluation of the DMTDP. This would enable both right bearers and duty bearer to access the impact of interventions and challenges affecting the effective implementation of the interventions.

In view of the above, the District Assembly would engage Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to assist in using participatory methods to collect data for the evaluation of the DMTDP.

Some of the M&E techniques to be adopted are indicated below:

- i. Citizen Report Cards
- ii. Community Score Cards
- iii. Focus Group discussing etc.

The DPCUs would consider the following steps in planning for PM&E:

- i. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- iii. Identifying the key stakeholders.
- iv. Identifying a lead facilitator.
- v. Determining the performance questions.
- vi. Determining the resources and time available.
- vii. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- viii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.