

SOUTH DAYI DISTRICT



“AGENDA FOR JOBS”

DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018-2021

JUNE 2018

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List of Acronyms

AAP	Annual Action Plan
ART	Anti- Retroviral Therapy
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CHPS	Community Health Planning System
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DFO	District Finance Officer
DPs	Development Partners
DWD	District Works Department
FBO	Farmer Based Organization
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GES	Ghana Education Service
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Council
GOG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
GIZ	German Technical Co-operation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
SDDA	South Dayi District Assembly
KG	Kindergarten

LGS	Local Government Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOAP	Market-Oriented Agriculture Programme
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MP Fund	Member of Parliament Fund
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NYC	National Youth Council
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
POCC	Potential Opportunity Constraint Challenge
PMTCTC	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Center
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PWD	Persons living with Disability
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPAM	School Performance Appraisal Management
SHS	Senior High School
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
AC	Area Council
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VRA	Volta River Authority
LTNDPF	Long Term National Development Policy Framework
MTNDPF	Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework
LEAP	Livelihood empowerment against poverty

Executive Summary

This MTDP is prepared in accordance with Sections 1(2 to 4), 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232, Sections 83 ((1a-h), 3, 4) and 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936. These various legal frameworks established Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies (MMDAs) as Planning Authorities and define their planning functions.

This MTDP is designed to assist in the translation of policy goals, objectives and strategies of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) spanning the period 2018 to 2021 under the Agenda for Jobs Policy framework. This document also made provision for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to serve as a guide and a check on the implementation of the plan.

The DMTDP under the MTNDPF is driven by the LTNDP which has the national vision of: *a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development* has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). The LTNDP aims to, among others:

- Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy *with high levels of employment and decent work;*
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined *society with opportunities for all;*
- Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities *while protecting the natural environment;*
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for national development; and
- Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through cooperation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.

A participatory process (bottom-up approach to planning) was adopted in the preparation of the plan. The process started with the formation of a technical team from within the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the district. The team was responsible for organizing and drafting all the technical reports for the consideration of the DPCU and other stakeholder's workshops. Throughout the drafting of these reports, the team had a series of consultations with all the Sub-district structures, Committees of the District Assembly, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), Civil Society Organizations (CSO's), and Departments of the Assembly and a cross session of the public. Inputs were also received from Traditional Authorities and Assembly Members. The output of the workshops and public hearings were analyzed and incorporated into this document.

In the outline of the plan, the report tries to provide a review of the previous plan 2014-2017 under seven (7) thematic Areas of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda. The review tried to evaluate the performance of the Plan of the District from 2014-2017 with respect to the following Thematic Areas: ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability, enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector, accelerated agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management, oil and gas development, infrastructure and human settlement, human development, productivity and employment and transparent and accountable.

The review took into consideration the extent of implementation of proposed programmes and projects, whether they were fully implemented, achievement of goals, objectives and reasons for any deviations and revenue and expenditure performance. The review also evaluated the implementation of other interventions outside the plan. The outputs of the reviews together with other variables provided relevant information for the update of the District profile which also formed the basis of the current development plan of 2018-2021 period. In spite of the achievements, the review identified some development gaps which provided the basis for useful lessons learnt to inform stakeholders in the formulation of the 2018-2021 Plan.

The key development issues arising out of the performance review and situational analysis of the District were linked and harmonized with the adopted and relevant national development issues. This is to ensure that there is harmony in the implementation of the District and national development policies and programmes

The issues identified were subjected to the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) analysis of the district to ascertain their levels of implementation. Development projections and their implications on the plan were analyzed to inform future planning of goods and services.

Within the four (4) year period, revenue is expected to be mobilized from various sources such as IGF, DACF, DDF etc for the successful implementation of programmes and projects in the Plan which is estimated at GH¢39,428,265.93.

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy has been developed to ensure that programmes and projects are implemented according to plan and that implementation of the Plan leads to the realization of the development objectives and aspiration of the people

1.2 Vision Statement

The vision of the South Dayi District Assembly is to promote and improve socio-economic conditions and general well-being of the people within a decentralized system of governance.

1.3 Mission Statement

The South Dayi District Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people through the provision and improvement of basic social infrastructure, services and facilities and create avenues for economic activities to reduce poverty.

1.4 Goal of the Assembly

To improve upon the socio-economic condition and general wellbeing general of the people through a concerted effort of all stakeholders to achieve self-reliance, accountability, unity of purpose with the creation of the necessary enabling environment for the growth of the private sector -led economy based on the principle of good governance.

1.5 Core Values

The core values of the Assembly are; accountability, client-oriented, creativity, diligence, discipline, equity, integrity, innovativeness, timeliness and transparency

1.6 Functions of the Assembly

The South Dayi District Assembly performs a number of functions as stipulated by the Local Governance Act 936 (2016) and other legal documents. The Assembly:

- ☞ Is responsible for the overall development of the District
- ☞ Exercises political and administrative authority in the District and provides guidance, gives direction and supervises other administrative authorities.
- ☞ Promotes and supports productive activity and social development in the District.
- ☞ Is responsible for the development of infrastructure and provide District works and services such as water, educational, health facilities, etc.
- ☞ Is responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment and sanitation.
- ☞ In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies is responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- ☞ Is responsible for the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage within the District.
- ☞ Has the responsibility to guide and support sub-district structures, other public agencies and local communities to perform their functions.
- ☞ Promotes and encourage other persons or bodies to undertake development projects, monitor, assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the District and national economy.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 Introduction

This Chapter seeks to give a description of the vision, mission, core values and functions of the Assembly, analysis of the performance of the DA in implementing programmes and projects under the seven GSGDA II (2014-2017) themes and other interventions from 2014 to 2017, analysis of current sector development situation and profile of the DA. Also, it will give a summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis.

1.2 Performance Review of 2014-2017 DMTDP

The assessment of the performance of the MTDP of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) was to ascertain the level of performance and the reasons for successes and failures. The assessment showed some moderate progress made during the plan period, which were dogged by constraints and challenges that impeded the full realization of the development objectives of the district.

There is therefore the need for adequate investment of human, material and capital resources as well religious commitment to the plan to drive the District towards achieving its development agenda for 2018-2021 plan periods so as to enable it avoid the the fate of its predecessor.

The expected outcome of this review was to identify development gaps and challenges, draw lessons from them so as to inform the formulation of 2018-2021 MTDP.

The detailed review of the performance of the 2014-2017 MTDP based on the thematic areas had been outlined in the table below:

Table 1.1: Showing Performance Review of Activities Implemented from 2014-2017

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability							
Policy Objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
Year	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	Project/ Activity	INDICATORS			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting co-ordination	Intensify supervision of revenue collectors	0	12	8	Partially implemented
			Training of revenue collectors	2	4	4	Fully implemented
2015			Build capacity of Central Administration and District Finance Department in Revenue mobilization	N/A	Yearly	Not implemented	Fully implemented
			Sensitize stakeholders in revenue generation and collection	0	1	1	Fully implemented
			Form revenue taskforce to monitor and supervise revenue mobilization	0	1	Task force formed but not trained	Partially implemented
2016			Sensitize stakeholders in revenue generation and collection	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Form revenue taskforce to monitor and supervise revenue mobilization	1	8 member formed and trained	Taskforce formed but not trained	Partially implemented
2017			Update revenue database	1	Updated revenue database	Not updated	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization 2. Integrate district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all level 3. Improve transparency and access to public information							
Year	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Organise oneday workshop for gende services sub-committee members on the rights of the child children act of 1998 (Act 650)	0	1	1	Fully implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Embark on street naming exercise	Few streets had names	Districtwide	Some streets in South Dayi named but not digitised	On-going
	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and mangement	Support Disaster management related cases	N/A	Support X number of victims	Some disaster victims supported with relief items	On-going
	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Conflict prevention and resolution	N/A	4 quarterly	Series of DISEC meetings held and support to security agencies	On-going
			Build capacity of Assembly members in local governance	Weak capacity of stakeholders in local		implemented	Fully implemented

				governance			
	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Procure desktop and laptop computers and other logistics	N/A	All Depts and Units	Some computers and accessories procured for Depts and Units	Partially implemented
			Supply of vehicle tyres	N/A	Tyres procured for 3 official vehicles		Fully implemented
			Renovate DCE's residence	In bad shape	Both internal and external renovation	Fully renovated	Fully implemented
	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct three community education programmes on promotion of children welfare in the District	N/A	3		Fully implemented
			Continue the implementation of LEAP	N/A		112 households beneficiaries covered	On-going
			Support the programme of people living with Disability			Some PLWD supported	On going
2015	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Inaugurate Area Councils of the Assembly	Non functional area councils	2	2 Town/Area Councils inaugurated (Tongor and Peki)	Fully implemented
		Finance and Revenue mobilization	Cede revenue some source collection sources to Area Councils	N/A		Some revenue items ceded to Area Councils	Fully implemented

		Central Administration	Involve Area Councils in implementation of Assembly programmes and projects	N/A			Partially implemented
			Promote women participation in political activities	0	5	1 woman in the General Assembly	Not achieved
			Promote implementation of pro-poor programmes and projects in the District	N/A		LEAP, school Feeding, PWD Fund beneficiaries increased	Fully implemented
			Construct 1 no area council office at Tsanakpe	No office accommodation for the area council	1 no area council office	Not implemented	Awarded but not started
	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Conduct three (3) community education programmes on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and Drug Abuse	N/A	3	Education programmes organized at Kpeve, Dzemeni and Peki.	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Tourism and Industrial Development	Conduct five (5) batik, tie and dye demonstration for five women groups	N/A	5	Five women groups trained at Peki Avitele	Fully implemented
			Conduct five (5) soap-making demonstration programmes for women groups	N/A	5	Five women groups trained Dzemeni	Fully implemented

	Management and General Administration	Central Administration	Conduct two (2) community education on the importance of birth and death registration	N/A	2		Fully implemented
			Conduct two (2) community sensitization programmes on Civic Responsibilities	N/A	2		Not implemented
			Promote women participation in decision making at the local level	N/A			Not implemented
	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community Development	Build capacity of 40 PWD with entrepreneurial skills	N/A	20		Not implemented
			Assist PWD groups to set up economic ventures	N/A	20		Not implemented
			Educate women on access to justice	Poor know how in the access of justice	10 women groups	5women groups trained	Partially implemented
	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and co-ordination	Provision for DPCU activities	N/A	16 M&E Activities to be carried out	16 carried out	Fully implemented
			Prepare, approve and Gazette fee fixing resolution	Fee Fixing Resolution available but not gazzetted	Review and Gazette Fee Fixing Resolution	Fee fixing prepared and approved but not gazetted	Partially implemented
			Provide support for Staff Development, Seminars, Workshops and Conferences of Assembly members and Staff at the District level	N/A		Funds released for staff to attend capacity building workshops	Fully implemented
			General Assembly and Sub-Committee	N/A	12	12no. General	Fully

	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Meetings			Assembly and sub-committee meetings organized	implemented
	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Undertake Monitoring & Evaluation of Projects and Programmes of the Assembly	N/A	16	Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects undertaken	Partially implemented
			Purchase of desktop and laptop computers for office use and other logistics and equipment for District Assembly	N/A			Not implemented
			Purchase of a pick-up for monitoring	N/A	1no. pick-up vehicle		Not implemented
			Undertake Conflict prevention and Resolution	N/A		Series of DISEC meetings held and support to security agencies	Partially implemented
			Provide funds for operations and maintenance	3	3	3no. official vehicles maintained	Fully implemented
			Support celebration of National Days	3	3	3 national celebrations organised	Fully celebrated

			Self-help projects and counterpart funding	N/A		Some communities supported to complete their projects	Partially implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Revaluation of business structures and property	N/A	200		Not implemented
			Geo-reference and digitize all existing layouts of the District	N/A	For all major towns		Not implemented
			Assign names and numbers to all streets in the District and properties in the District	N/A		Some major Streets in the district were named	Partially implemented
			Enforce compliance with building codes and regulations in the District	N/A		Some private developers applied for permits	Partially implemented
	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Construction of area council office	N/A	1no.	Contract awarded but work yet to commence	Partially implemented
2016	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Inaugurate Area Councils of the Assembly	Area councils not inaugurated	2	2Area Councils inaugurated	Fully implemented
		Finance and revenue mobilization	Cede revenue some source collection sources to Area Councils	N/A		some revenue items ceded to Area Councils	Fully implemented

	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Promote women participation in political activities	Low participation of women in politics	6	one woman Assembly in the General Assembly	Not encouraging
			Build capacity of various staff of the Assembly in modern governance and managerial knowledge and skill	N/A			Fully implemented
			Promote implementation of pro-poor programmes and projects in the District	N/A		792 households beneficiaries covered	Fully implemented
	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Build capacity of 40 PWD with entrepreneurial skills	N/A	40		Not implemented
			Assist PWD groups to set up economic ventures	N/A		Funds provided to PWDs	Partially implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Geo-reference and digitize all existing layouts of the District	N/A			Not implemented
			Assign names and numbers to all streets in the District and properties in the District	N/A		Some streets in District named	Partially implemented
			Enforce compliance with building codes and regulations in the District	N/A			Not implemented

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: 1. Expand opportunities for job creation 2.Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically							
Year	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Economic Development	Tourism and industrial development	Register Associations of Small and Medium Scale Industries in to groups	N/A	10	Three (3) associations registered	Partially implemented
			Train SMEs in business development and entrepreneurial skills.	N/A	N/A	10 SMEs trained	Fully implemented
			Strengthen MSE Support Institutions	N/A	4	2	Partially implemented
2015	Economic Development	Tourism and industrial development	Train SMEs on various technical skills	N/A	238	96	Partially implemented
			Train Master Craft Persons in technical skills	N/A	25	20	Not implemented
			Link farmers with agric oriented financial institutions	Difficulty in assessing loan facilities by farmers		Not achieved	Not implemented
			Promote agro-process industries in the District	N/A			Not implemented
			Embark on campaigns to draw investment into the agric sector in the District	N/A			Not implemented
			Facilitate NVTI certification of graduate apprentices	N/A	12	23	Fully implemented,

							exceed target
			Promote establishment of fish industry	N/A	3		Fully implemented
			Pavement of the Kpeve market	Not paved		implemented	Partially implemented
	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Sanitation	Partner with private sector to manage waste	N/A		Waste managed by Zoomlion Districtwide	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Tourism and Industrial development	Create a website to promote various tourist sites in the District	N/A	1	1	Not implemented
			Repackage various local festivals as tourist attractions	N/A			Not implemented
		Agricultural Development	Link farmers with agric oriented financial institutions	N/A			Not implemented
			Promote agro-process industries in the District	N/A			Not implemented
			Embark on campaigns to draw investment into the agric sector in the District	N/A			Not implemented
			Link farmers with companies that deal in agricultural inputs and equipment	N/A			Not implemented
			Promote establishment of fish processing industry	N/A	2	0	Not implemented
Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construct 1no. 40 shed market sheds	N/A			Not implemented	

	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Sanitation	Partner with private sector to manage waste	N/A		Waste managed by Zoomlion Districtwide	Fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA 4: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
Policy Objective: 1. Promote Agriculture Productivity 2. Ensure sustainable management of natural resources							
YEAR	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize annual National Farmers' Day Celebration		Annual Farmers' Day Celebration	Completed as scheduled	Fully implemented
			Sensitize farmers on improved livestock and poultry breeds		10 FBO's	5 FBO's	Not fully implemented
			Train 8 community livestock workers as service agents		8 livestock workers		Not implemented
			Carry out annual vaccination of all livestock		60		Not fully undertaken
			Conduct (1,152) home and farm visits by end of the year.	Six (6) AEAs made 522 visits with technologies disseminated to a total of 8,055 farmers	Six (6) AEAs undertook 1,152 field visits from Jan to December in the district.	Six (6) AEAs made 1428 field visits and about 11,084 farmers were reached.	
			Carry out food-based nutritiodemonstration and education in the district	Seven hundred and twenty six	750 men and women, including nursing	491 Women and 144 men	

				(726) men and women trained in food-based nutrition education and other related topics.	mothers trained in weanimix preparation, other food-based nutrition, bakers in bread	trained in new recipes, weanimix preparation, nutrient gained in consumption and usage of orange flesh sweet potato and other food	
	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Visit field and monitor activities of AEAs	DAOs conducted thirty eight (38) field visits to monitor activities of AEAs.	One hundred and fifteen (115) field visits made by three (3) DAOs during the reporting perio	133% Implemented	Fully implemented
			Monitor and , supervise activities and hold Management meetings	Monitor and , supervise activities and hold Management meetings	DDA made six (11) field visits and held six (16) Management meetings throughout the year	83% Implemented	Partilly implemented
			Treat and vaccinate livestock against PPR, Newcastle, CBPP, Rabies, Fowl pox within the district.	Treated and vaccinated Six thousand three hundred and twenty eight	Treated and vaccinated (8,150) livestock against PPR, Newcastle,	81% Implemented	Fully implemented

				(6,328) animals treated and vaccinated against various diseases. (PPR, Newcastle, CBPP, Gumboro, Rabies and Fowl pox	CBPP, Rabies, Fowl pox within the district by 31 st Dec 2016		
			Educate Farmers on animal health and diseases control.	One thousand two hundred (1200) livestock farmers reached with animal health extension education	Nine hundred and fifty (950) livestock farmers reached on animal health education, disease control and husbandry annually.	Five hundred and ninety seven (597) livestock farmers reached with animal health extension education for the period.	Partially implemented, No funds were released hence mileage allowance deferred, Lack of motor bikes for field visits.
			Promote the development of selected staples and horticultural crops	N/A	Transform smallholder reproduction into viable enterprises Improve interfacing of farmers and		On going

					extension officers		
			Carry out Demonstrations on the preparation of weanimix, fortified gari,	N/A	25 FBO,S targeted	Fully achieved	Fully implemented
			Leafy vegetable soup and soya trainings were also organized for farm families and women preparing food under the school feeding program in hygienic food preparation.	N/A	All caterers in the district under the gsfp	implemented	Fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA 5:INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: 1. Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy, 2. Ensure effective spatial and land use planning, 3. Promote infrastructure development, maintenance and provision of basic services, 4. Promote provision of adequate and safe water							
Year	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Undertake spot improvement of selected feeders in the District	N/A	50KM	35KM of feeder roads spot improved	Partially implemented
			Reshaping of Kaira Jn.- Abui Town	N/A	6KM	6KM of feeder road reshaped	Fully implemented
			Hydrological studies, drilling, construction and installation of 15no. boreholes	N/A	15	10 boreholes drilled but pumps not fixed	Partially implemented
			Construction of 7no. W/C toilets in some selsected communities	inavailable toilet facilities	10	implemented	Partially implemented
			Embark on indoors residual spraying in selected communities	N/A	N/A		Not implemented

	Environmental and Sanitation Magement	Environmental health	Construct 1no. 8-seater W/C toilet facility at the Kpeve market	Not available	1	implemented	Fully implemented
			Acquire final disposal site	N/A	1	In the process	Not implemented
			Dislodge public toilets	N/A	4	4 public toilets dislodged in the district	Fully implemented
			Complete 1 no. Meat Shop at Dzemeni	N/A	1	Meat shop constructed in Dzemeni Market	Fully implemented
			Conduct health screening for all food vendor	N/A	N/A	1350 food vendors screened districtwide	Fully implemented
2015	Environmental and Sanitation Magement	Environmental health	Acquire lands and develop it into engineered landfill sites	N/A	N/A		Not implemented
			Promote waste management activities and sanitation Improvement Package districtwide	N/A	N/A		Fully implemented
			Acquire waste management disposal equipment and vehicles	N/A	N/A		Not implemented
	Environmental and Sanitation Magement	Disaster prevention and management	Support for disaster prevention and related cases	N/A	N/A	Relief items procured for disaster victims districtwide	Fully implemented
2016			Spot Improvement of selected Feeder Road	N/A		25KM of Peki Avetile-feeder	Partially implemented

						road reshaped	
			Construction of 6no. Footbridges at Gbi	N/A		Contract awarded for the construction of 6no. bridges	On-going
			Undertake rural electrification in the District	N/A			Not implemented
			Promote solar energy in island communities	N/A	N/A		Not implemented
			Link up with Community Water and Sanitation Scheme to provide portable water	N/A			Not implemented
			Improve and expand Kpeve Township water scheme	N/A			Not implemented
			Maintain broken down boreholes	N/A	N/A	60 broken down boreholes repaired districtwide	Partially implemented
			Provide borehole in every community with population above three hundred	N/A	N/A	10 boreholes drilled in 10 communities	Partially implemented
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development					
Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Policy Objective:1. Increase inclusive and equitable access to education at all levels, 2. Improve management of education service delivery, 3. Create opportunities for							

accelerated job creation, 4. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care, 5. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, 6. Ensure adequate capacity and skills development of the youth and PWDs, 7. Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm, 8. Ensure improved environmental sanitation

YEAR	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR			REMARKS
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Continue the implementation of the school feeding programme	18 schools covered	Add 5 schools	0	Patially implemented
			Construction of 3- unit classroom block at Dzemeni E P School	N/A	1no. 3-unit	100% completed	implemented
			Construction of 3-unit classroom block at Kpeve E.P School	N/A	1no. 3-unit	100% completed	Not implemented
			Construct of 1. No. CHPS compound at Sanga	N/A	1 no CHPS compound	65%	Partially implemented
		Health Delivery	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound at Kpongbonikofe	N/A	1no.	65%	Partially implemented
			Cladding of 3-unit classroom block at Kpeve E.P School	N/A	1no.		Patially implemented
			Construction of 4-unit Nursing Quarters at Wegbe Kpalime Health Centre.	N/A	1no.		Patially implemented
			Construction of 4-unit Junior Staff Quarters Tsokpokope	N/A	1no.	Contract awarded but work yet to commence	Not started
2015	Infrastructure delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Construction of fence wall around Kpeve market	No existing fence wall	Market fenced	Contract awarded but work yet to	Not started

	management					commence	
			Paving of Dzemeni lorry park	Lorry park unpaved	Lorry park paved	75%	Patially implemented
			Renovation of 6-unit classroom block at Agbateh	N/A	1no.	Contract awarded but work yet to commence	Yet to start
	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Supply of medical and office equipments	N/A	1no.		Partially implemented
			Combat diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, Cholera etc in the District	N/A		DHD and DAC/DRMT supported from the HIV fund and DACF	Partially implemented
		Education and youth development	Construct 4no. 3-unit classroom blocks across the District	N/A	4no.	contract awarded and work commenced on BasareAkura and AgouKunji schools	Partially implemented
			Renovate 5 existing classroom blocks	N/A	5no.		Not implemented
			Provide 7,000 sets of pupils furniture and 500 sets of teachers' furniture	N/A			Not implemented
			Construct 1no. 25unit teacher quarters in each Circuit	N/A			Not implemented

			Continue the implementation of Ghana School Feeding Programme	N/A	86	18 schools benefitting from the Programme districtwide	Not implemented
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1.2.1 Analysis of Performances

It can be deduced from the above tables that, the Assembly was unable to implement all of its planned programmes and projects under thematic areas of the GSGDA II. On the average, the Assembly fully implemented 36.9%, partially implemented 18.9% 14.0% on-going and 41.2% not implemented of its planned and programmes.

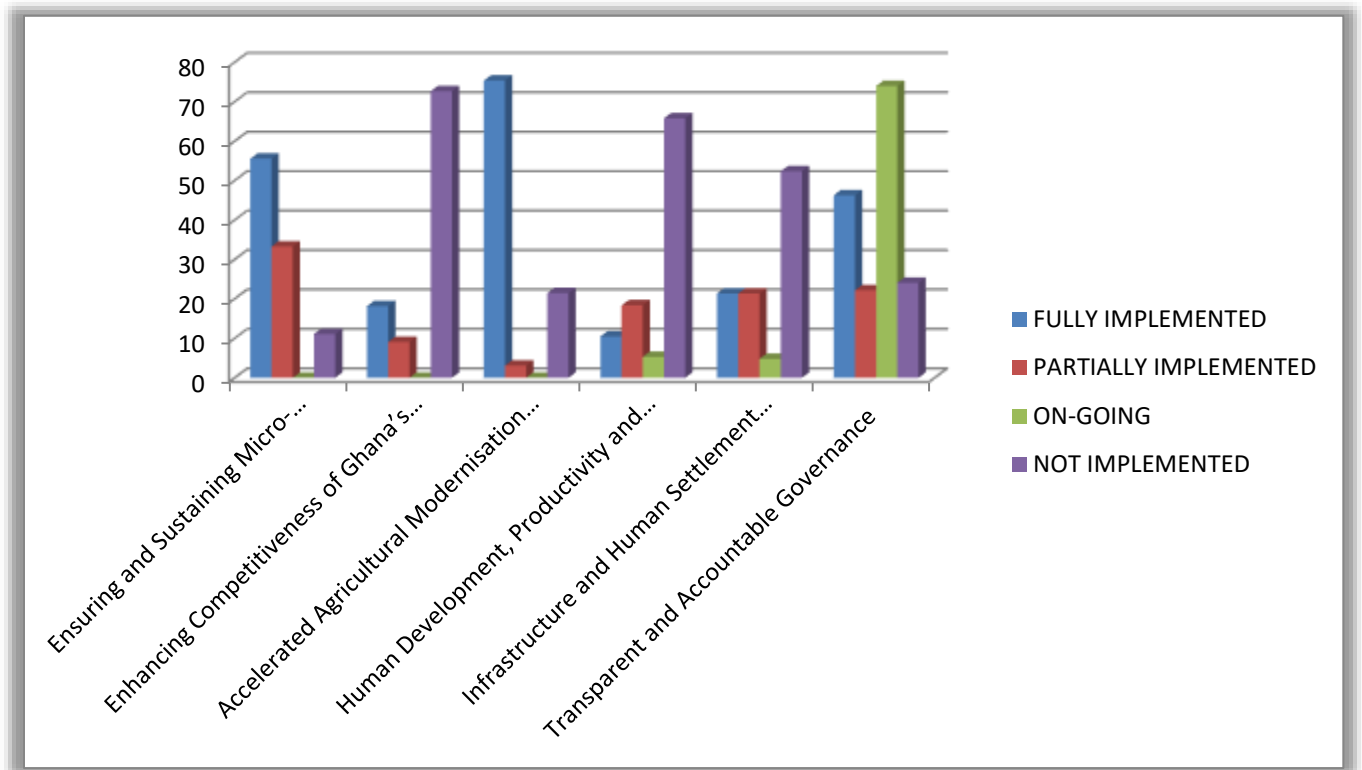
The table below provides information on the percentage of implementation of programmes and projects under six (6) thematic areas for the period 2014-2017.

Table 1.2: Showing Percentage of Implemented Programmes and Projects, 2014-2016

S/N	THEMATIC AREA	FULLY IMPLEMENTED (%)	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED (%)	ON-GOING (%)	NOT IMPLEMENTED (%)
1	Ensuring and Sustaining Micro-Economic Stability	55.6	33.3	0	11.1
2	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	18.2	9.1	0	72.7
3	Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	75.4	3.1	0	21.5
4	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	10.5	18.4	5.3	65.8
5	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	21.4	21.4	4.8	52.4
6	Transparent and Accountable Governance	46.3	22.2	74.0	24.1

Source: DPCU. SDDA Deskwork, 2017

Fig 1.1: Showing Percentage of Implemented Programmes and Projects, 2014-2016



The inability of the Assembly to fully implement most of its planned programmes and projects can be attributed to the delay in the release of funds from its external sources (DACF, DDF) and inability of the Assembly to mobilize enough IGF from its limited economic viability sources.

1.2.2 Income and Expenditure of the Assembly

1.2.2.1 Revenue

The major source of revenue to the Assembly for the period under review were; the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), MP's Common Fund, GETFUND Internally Generated Fund (IGF).

Table 1.3: Showing Total releases from Government of Ghana (2014-2017)

Personnel Emoluments (Wages and Salaries)						
Year	Requested A	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Utilization capacity (C-D)
2014	995,521.08	995,521.08	44,454.67	951,066.41	44454.67	0
2015	639,173.30	639,173.30	70,924.33	568,248.97	70924.33	0
2016	640,358.72	640,358.72	27,692	612,666.72	27692	0
2017 (as of July)	1,100689.36	1,100689.36	14,773.50	1,085,915.86	14773.50	0
Capital Expenditures/Assets						
2014	-	-	-	-	-	0
2015	-	-	-	-	-	0
2016	-	-	-	-	-	0
2017 (as of Sept)	319,642.49	319,642.49	5501.08	314,141.41	5501.08	0
Goods and Services						
2014	-	-	233,040.78	233,040.78	233,040.78	0
2015	15000	15000	219,574.66	204,574.66	219,574.66	0
2016	15,410.88	15,410.88	152,728.30	137,317.42	152,728.30	0
2017 (as of Sept)	43771.34	43771.34	161,530.57	117,759.23	161,530.57	0
TOTAL	3,769,567.17	3,769,567.17	930,219.89	4,224,731.46	930,219.89	0.00

Source: SDDA 2018 Composite Budget, 2017

There were varied challenges internally and externally that affected the inflow of revenue of the Assembly. These were delays and untimely release of funds from the DACF Secretariat, unexpected deductions from source, inadequate revenue collectors, inadequate logistics and low revenue sensitisation campaign.

To address these problems, some measures were introduced overtime which include among others:

- ☞ Capacity building for revenue collectors
- ☞ Recruitment and training of additional revenue collectors

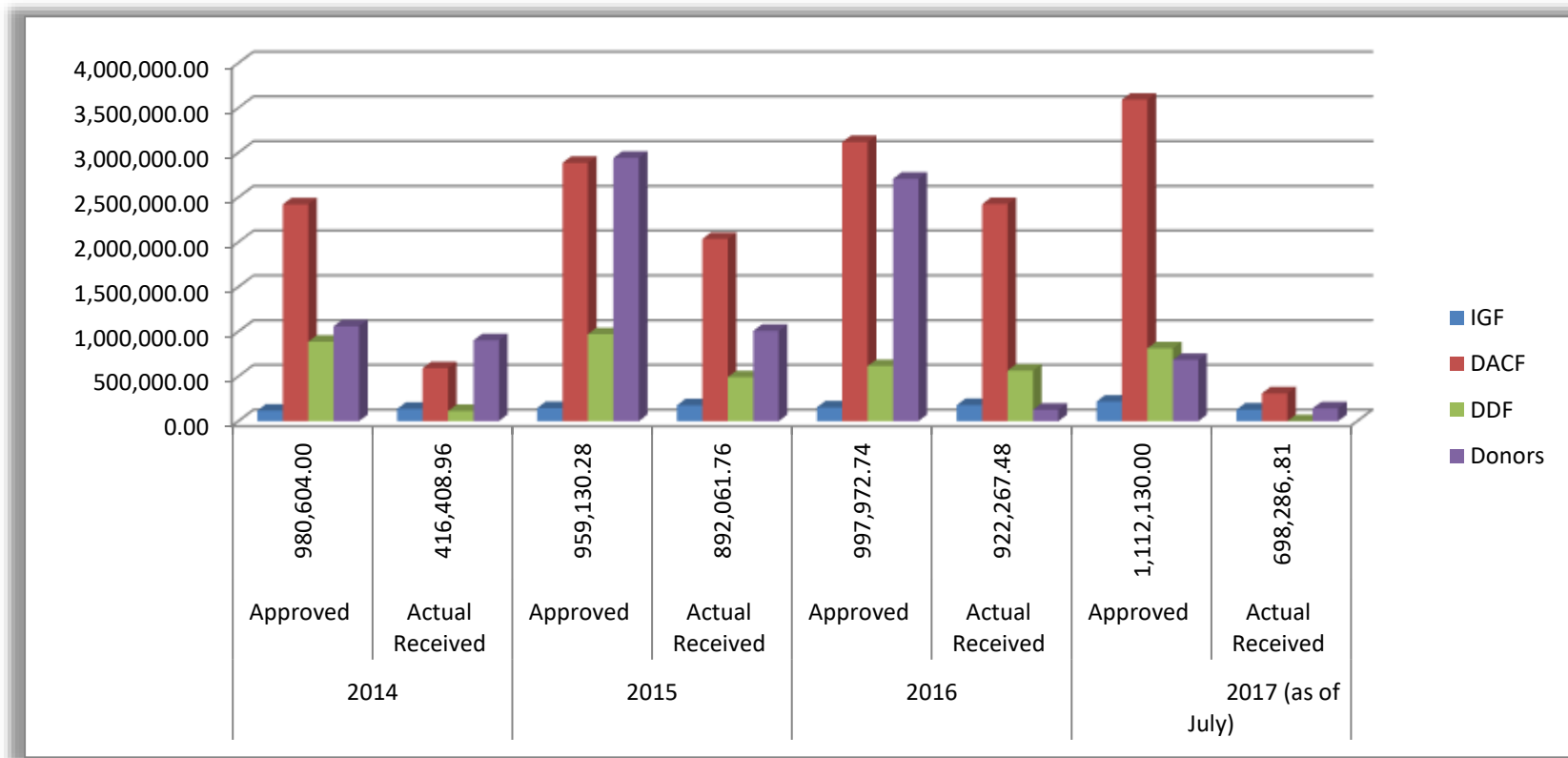
- ☞ Dialoguing with the traditional rulers for their active involvement in revenue mobilization
- ☞ Reviewing payment and incentive packages to Commission collectors
- ☞ Monitoring and supervision of revenue collection and reporting systems have to be strengthened to ensure that leakages are reduced to the minimum.

Table 1.4: Showing All Sources of Financial Resources to the Assembly from 2014-2017

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017 (as of July)		
	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance
GOG	980,604.00	416,408.96	564,195.04	78460.37	15000	63460.37	1177378.22	1261979.70	84601.48	1100274.63	1144460.70	9855813.93
IGF	19276.16	204996	1223	282261.98	290498.99	8237.01	290604.78	328585.91	37981.13	325272.37	185805.20	185805.20
DACF	18296.90	14963.1	3333	2908,771.65	1460708.09	1448063.56	3195756	1737465	1458291	3417613	275871.15	65890.15
DDF	325096	469234	144138	515028	515028	-	519818	682590	162772	445530	-	445530
Donors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1,343,273.06	1,105,602.06	712,889.04	3784522	2281235	1519761	5183557	4010621	1743646	5288690	1606137	10553039

Source: South Dayi Financial Statement (2014-2017)

Fig 1.2: All Sources of Financial Resources to the Assembly from 2016-2017



1.2.3 Key Issues/Problems Encountered During the Implementation of the DMTDP

- ☞ Weak linkage between implementation of Approved Plans and Budget Allocation
- ☞ Weak and ineffective Monitoring and evaluation
- ☞ Ineffective Sub-structures
- ☞ Low Internally Generated Fund
- ☞ Untimely release of Central Government funds
- ☞ Awarding of contracts at Central Government level without direct involvement of the Assembly
- ☞ Inadequate logistics such as cars, motorbikes, computers etc.
- ☞ Non-specificity of some activities in the Plan

1.2.4 Implications and Recommendations for DMTDP 2018-2021

1.2.4.1 Implications

The major implications of the above on plan implementation for the period 2014-2017 were that; delayed project implementation, inability of Assembly to implement most of its planned programmes and projects, ineffective project monitoring and evaluation and ineffective collaboration between Assembly and Area Councils.

1.2.4.2 Recommendations

- ☞ A well-resourced project management team should be put in place to discuss the design drawings of projects especially by consultants to meet Assembly and end user needs before implementation. The team should also be empowered to supervise and monitor projects on timely basis.
- ☞ The Assembly should be made to be directly involved in the execution of Central Government projects in the District and armed with all necessary documentation for effective monitoring.
- ☞ There should be commitment and discipline on the part of the Assembly towards the implementation of Annual Action Plans and approved budgets
- ☞ Sub-District structures should be well capacitated to be able to actively involve participate in Assembly programme and projects and further deepen democracy at the local level.

☞ Conscious effort should be made to provide resources adequately to the Departments and Units of the Assembly to improve service delivery. Eg. Monitoring of programmes and projects

1.3 District Profile/Situational Analysis

1.3.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

The South Dayi District Assembly through the DPCU undertook an assessment of its capacity to develop and implement the DMTDP. The rationale is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The assessment provided a brief description of the organisational structure of the DA, human resource capacity, (disaggregated into sex, age, staff strength and qualifications), infrastructure and facilities (current stock and conditions) and their spatial distribution.

Table 1.5: Showing the Human Resource Capacity of the Assembly as of June, 2017

S/N	DEPARTMENT	UNIT	NUMBER OF STAFF		SEX		GAP
			REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	MALE	FEMALE	
1	Central Administration	Planning	2	1	1		1
		Budget	2	1	1		1
		Administration	3	2	2		1
		Human Resource	2	1	1		1
		Internal Audit	2	1	1		1
		Records	4	1	1		1
2	Physical Planning		4	2	2		2
3	Works		6	3	3		3
4	Social Welfare and Community Development		4	4	2	2	0
5	Agriculture		27	17	14	3	10
6	Disaster Management			12	11	1	
7	Finance	Accounts	8	6	4	2	2
		Revenue	4	1	3		

8	REP (Trade and Industry)		3	1	1		2
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Source: Human Resource Unit, SDDA, 2017

The capacity gaps as indicated in table 1.5 pose some challenges to the successful implementation of plans. One critical area is the development and physical planning units which are key to the successful implementation of the plan. It therefore implies efforts must be put in place to increase the staff strength of the various departments and units so as to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in plan implementation.

1.3.2 Infrastructural Needs

The South Dayi District Assembly has a well-designed administration block that houses the Central Administration, Finance Departments Department of culture and other decentralized departments of the Assembly.

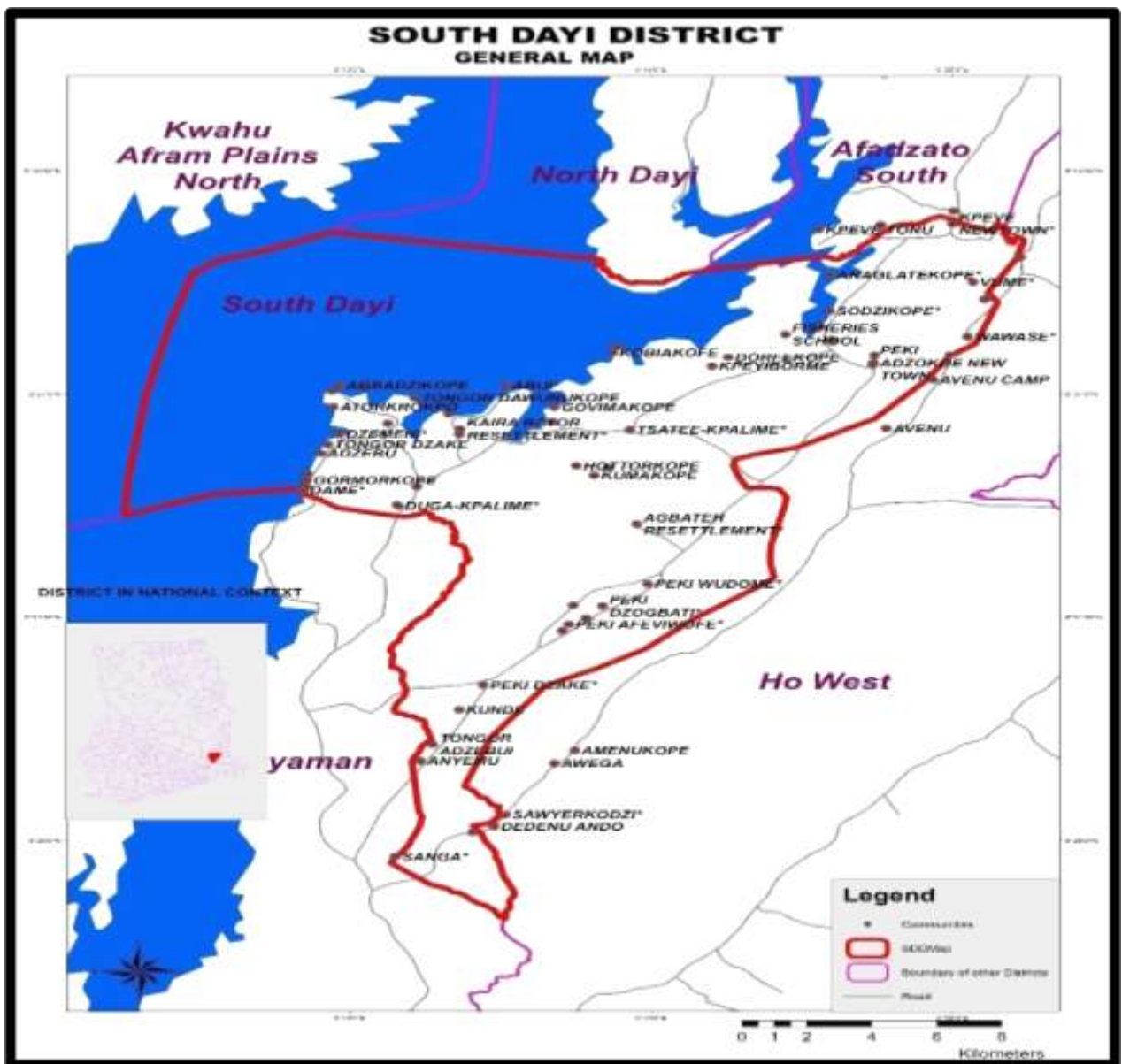
The District Department of Education operate from an ultra modern office complex which was constructed by the GETFUND whilst the Health Department operates from the newly constructed Kpeve CHPS compound. the District. The Social Welfare and Community Development Department as well as the national service secretariat are all accommodated at the assembly office complex

However, NADMO and the District environmental directorate are operating from structures away from the assembly premises Also, the Agricultural Department is operating from a premise which has limited office spaces for all of its Units.

The offices of the respective Departments of the Assembly are scattered. The scattered nature of the offices of these Departments of the Assembly makes it practically difficult and challenging to ensure smooth administration especially in the area of information sharing although technology is aiding in this regard.

There is therefore the need for the Assembly to consider constructing a modern office accommodation that will accommodate all of its Departments and Units to enhance effective administration.

Figure 1.3: South Dayi District Map



1.4.2 Climate and Green Economy

The climate of the District is tropical and is greatly influenced by the Southwest monsoons from the South Atlantic and dry harmattan winds from the Sahara. There are two rainy seasons, the major one from mid-April to early July and the minor one from September to November. Over 50% of the total rain falls in the major season. The average annual rainfall varies from 900mm to 1300mm. However, there are considerable variations in the onset, duration and intensity of the monthly rainfall. Generally, the rainfall is inadequate even during the major season for reliable production. Failures of the minor season rains have often been

frequent droughts will increase the incidences of bushfires and environmental degradation.

B. Water: Water levels in the Volta Lake and other water smaller water bodies across the District have been reducing and this situation would affect water availability for agriculture, health, sanitation, manufacturing and domestic uses. Domestic water availability is already a big issue in some communities in the District.

C. Social Impact

The health and sanitation sectors have already been affected by climate change and will experience further stress in the future. Increased incidences of water, air and food borne diseases, heat etc. are some of the results. For instance, poor sanitation will increase the incidence of malaria and cholera, while poor water supply will increase the incidence of guinea worm, and heat waves will exacerbate the incidence of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

D. Impacts on Infrastructure

Climate change impacts on infrastructure such as roads, power distribution lines, homes, drains and all structures that life revolves around. Disasters such as floods, rainstorms and strong winds are becoming more frequent than before. Over the years, provision of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and housing have not taken into consideration additional climate-risk especially at the design stage. This obviously calls for better improved infrastructure facilities to withstand the impacts of climate change.

1.4.3 Vegetation

The vegetation of the District is a mix of guinea woodland and Semi deciduous forest. The savanna woodlands consist of grass with scattered trees including acacia, bamboos, and baobabs. Thesedots the Dayi basin. The semi deciduous forests are found on the slopes of the Akwapim-Togo-Atakora hills and the hills found at Tsate, Kpalime and Dzemeni areas. Much of the forests have however been lost due to lumbering and bad farming/bush burning practices.

1.4.4 Relief and Drainage

The Volta Lake and other streams drain the District. The Volta Lake runs virtually along the whole of the western boundary. It provides a thriving fishing ground for communities along the lake. Dzemeni provides the major fish landing and marketing center in the district. The Volta Lake also provides opportunity for lake transport. In addition, it provides great potentials for water sports, aqua culture and tourism. The District is surrounded by plateaus and conical hills posing threats especially in the area of flooding during heavy rainfalls. Mountain are 738 metres above sea level.

Figure 1.6: Showing Topographical Map of the District

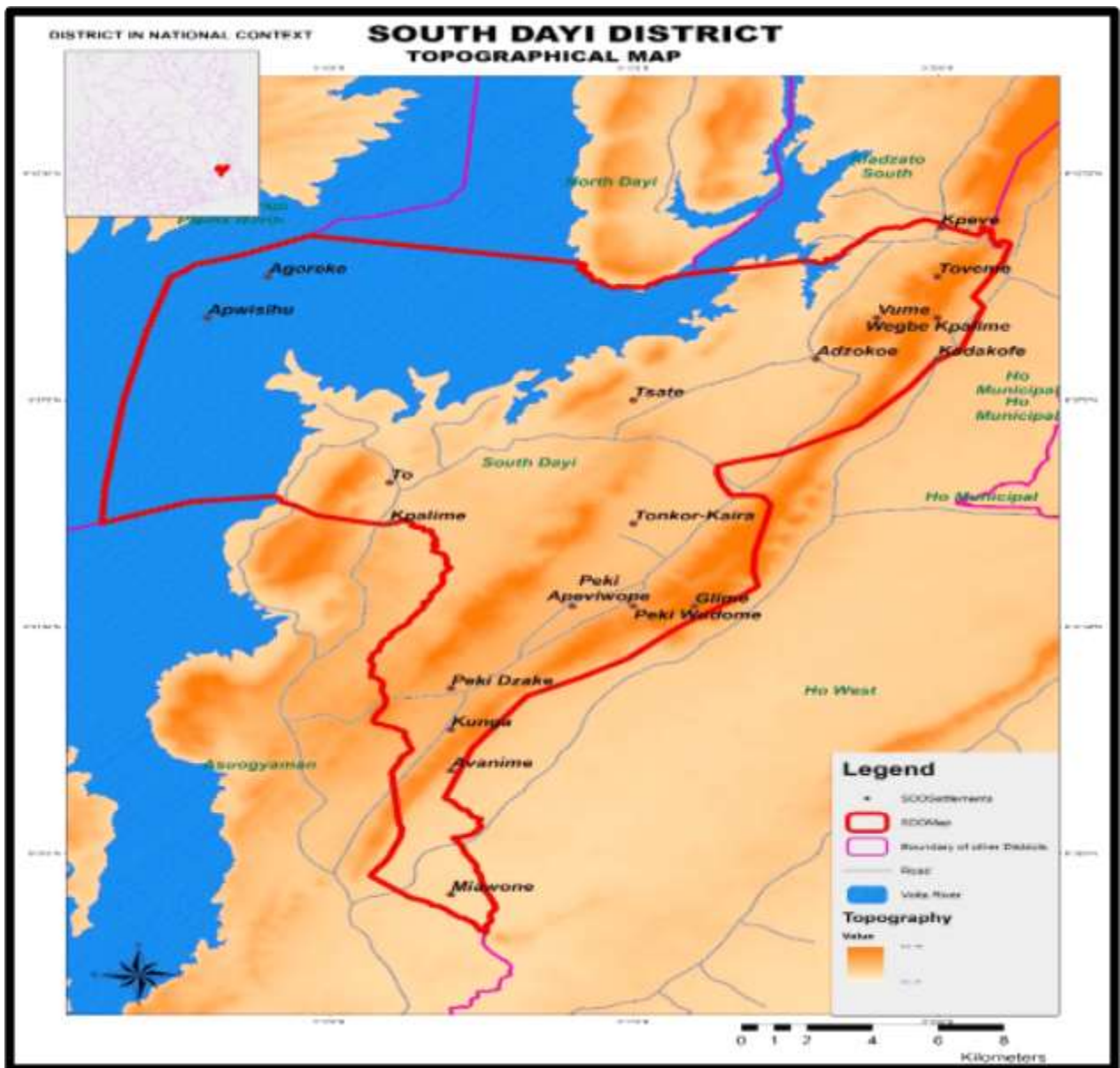
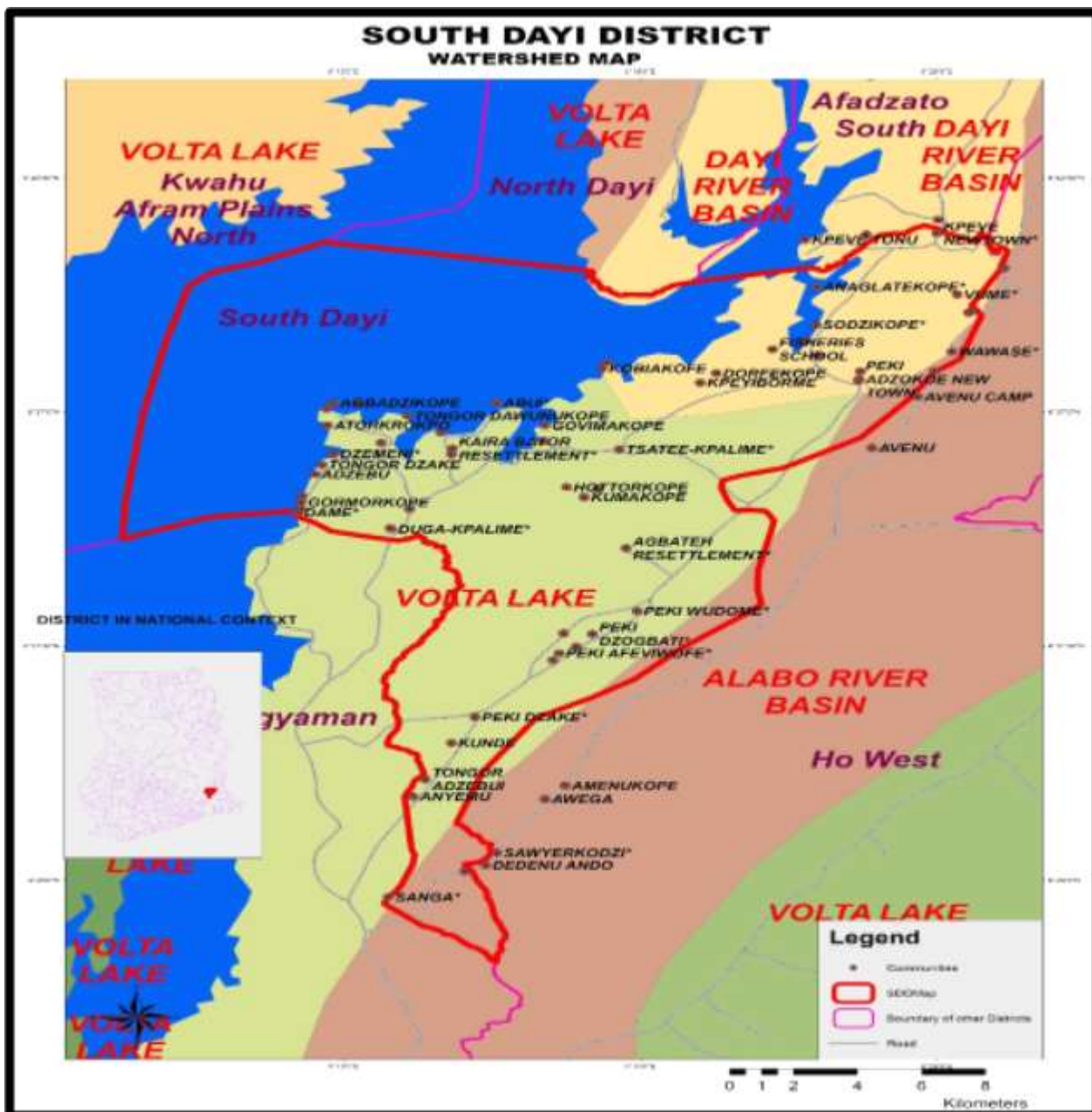


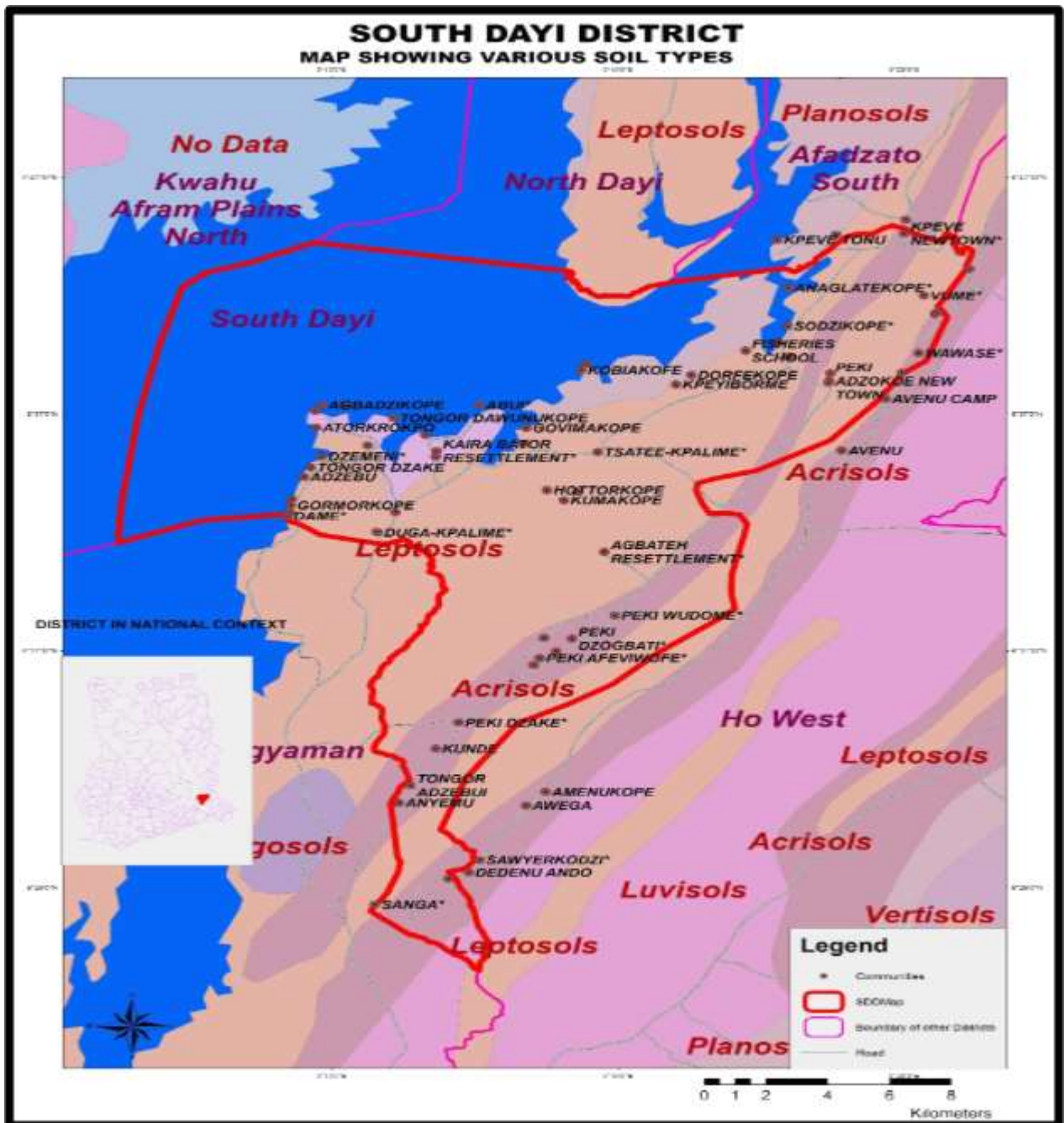
Fig 1.7: Showing Watershed in the District



1.4.5 Soils

The major soil types in the District are the savanna Acrisols, Leptosols and ground water laterites. This is a sandy loam type of soil with local adaptation. But along the Volta lake, alluvial silty loams predominate. The soil is good for agricultural production especially for crops such as cassava, cashew, oil palm, sweet potato, maize, soya beans among others. This positions the District to benefit the planting for food and jobs and export programmes of Government.

Fig 1.8: Showing Soil types in the District



1.4.6 Water Security

The District Capital, South Dayi has a major water system which indicates that frequent supply of water is assured. This system can supply water to the entire District and beyond. The availability of water provides the enabling environment for businesses that rely on the use of water in production. In addition the Ghana Water Company water supply, the District has some boreholes interspersed across the District especially some communities along the

Volta river. Access to potable water in some parts of the District remains a challenge as communities around the

1.4.7 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

The District is prone to a wide variety of natural and human-induced hazards and disasters. Phenomena such as floods, fires, and water pollution etc. cause losses to livelihoods and property and claim lives at times. Mitigation measures are a relatively low priority for the District and the District is least equipped and least prepared to cope with the impacts of most of these disasters. Reducing disaster risk through preventive measures is a central concern for sustainable development in the District. It is important that the District adopt cost-effective policies in collaboration with agencies like NADMO, GNFS etc. to lower risk and allocate appropriate resources for disaster mitigation. The District is prone to some of the following natural and man-made disasters.

1.4.7.1 Floods

Floods are among the most devastating natural hazards in the District especially in communities along the Volta Lake. Floods have caused damage to property, and promote the spread of diseases such as malaria, cholera etc. While the primary cause of flooding is abnormally high rainfall, there are many human-induced contributory causes such as: land degradation; deforestation of catchment areas; poor land use planning, zoning, and control of flood plain development; inadequate drainage etc.

1.4.7.2 Fires

Bush and Domestic fires caused by human activities are becoming more frequent in the District. These fires destroy biodiversity and reduce the regeneration capacity of the vegetation. Although fires cause few deaths, valuable resources are lost, thereby contributing to poverty. Fires also affect air quality and generate greenhouse gases.

1.4.7.3 Severe Rain Storms

This phenomenon is rampant in the District especially during rainy seasons and has caused damage to property, crops, and livestock. The District is surrounded by mountain which increases the risk of running water from the mountains during heavy rainstorms.

1.4.7.4 Epidemics

Outbreak of diseases such as cholera is still a major health concern in the District and most of these epidemics are as a result of poor sanitation and environmental activities. Malaria remains the top most cause of morbidity at all health facilities in the District.

1.4.7.5 Air and Water Pollution

Air pollution is becoming a serious environmental problem in the District due rapid urbanization. The use of old and outdated cars and other machinery, application of chemicals for agricultural purposes is seriously affecting air quality in the District. Most water bodies are also being polluted due to the use of harmful chemicals in fishing and other human activities.

1.4.8 Surface Accessibility

In terms of road networks, a highway traverses from Hohoe through Kpeve and Peki to join the main Accra-Ho road at Asikuma. Settlements in the northern section of the District are also linked by a highway from Kpeve to Ho and also from Kpeve through Wegbe Kpalime to join the main Accra-Ho road. Communities along the Volta Lake in the western part of the District are accessible by feeder roads with the main one connecting Dzemeni through Toh Kpalime, Kaira and Tsatee to join the Accra-Hohoe road at Todome.

Another road also links the eastern part of Asuogyaman district to the western part of the District from Asikuma through Boso, Kpalime Duga, Toh-Kpalime to Dzemeni. Generally, the surface conditions of roads in the District are averagely good. However, the feeder roads linking settlements in the western part of the District needs to be tarred to facilitate easy access since the area is noted for its economic vibrancy. The total length of road across the District is 80.6Km of which only 20 percent is motorable even though only 10km is tarred.

Lake transport though important in the District, is poorly developed. Motorized boats and canoes are used to transport goods and people across the Lake. A major setback is the seasonal fluctuations in the water level, which render movement very slow and even cumbersome and dangerous during bad weather conditions where boats capsize and precious lives lost. Dzemeni as a major market center at the Lakeside attract a lot of goods and people from settlements along the Lake. Lake transport though unreliable and time consuming as opposed to road transport has a lot of potential to ease pressure on road transport if well developed.

1.4.9 Population

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications. Population size and composition influence the District's potential human resource requirement and level of provision of social services such as schools, health facilities and housing. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, nuptial, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underline population growth and ultimately socio-economic development. This section provides information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality data on the District.

1.4.9.1 Population Size and Distribution

The population of the District as of 2017 as projected from the 2010 figure of 46,661 is 56,966 out of which 27,002 representing 47.4% are males while 29,964 representing 52.6% are females. This is consistent with both the regional (Males, 48.1%, Females, 51.9%) and the national (Males, 48.8%, Females, 51.2%) averages.

Table 1.6: Showing Population of Communities (Projected from 2010 PHC)

		POPULATION					
SN	COMMUNITY	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	ABUI*	503	598	614	630	646	662
2	ADZOKOE OLD TOWN*	1042	1239	1273	1305	1338	1372
3	AGBATEH RESETTLEMENT*	886	1053	1082	1110	1138	1166
4	AGOGLIKOPE (AGOGLISEWOR)*	67	79	82	84	86	88
5	AGORDEKE	599	712	732	750	769	789
6	ANAGLATEKOPE*	49	58	60	61	63	65
7	AWUMEKOPE*	10	12	12	13	13	13
8	BUME*	9	11	11	11	12	12
9	DAFEKOPE*	128	152	156	160	164	169
10	DAME*	415	493	507	520	533	546
11	DAYINA*	221	263	270	277	284	291
12	DUGA-KPALIME*	2474	2941	3022	3098	3177	3257
13	GALENKUKOPE*	51	61	62	64	65	67
14	GBESOKOPE*	31	37	38	39	40	41
15	DZAKETI*	374	444	457	468	480	492
16	DZEMENI*	4356	5178	5320	5455	5593	5735
17	GOLOVIME AHIADKAKOPE*	38	46	46	48	49	50
18	GOLOVIME AMEKO-KOPE*	90	107	110	113	116	118
19	HAVEKOPE*	20	24	24	25	26	26
20	HEDEKOPE*	1	2	1	1	1	1
21	J.J. KOPE*	18	21	22	23	23	24

22	JOE KOPE*	9	11	11	11	12	12
23	KAIRA BATOR RESETTLEMENT*	713	848	871	893	916	939
24	KPEHOR TORNU*	143	170	175	179	184	188
25	KPELAME*	120	143	147	150	154	158
26	KPEVE NEWTOWN*	2076	2468	2536	2600	2666	2733
27	OLD KAIRA*	55	65	67	69	71	72
28	OLD TODOME*	366	435	447	458	470	482
29	PEKI ADZOKOE NEWTOWN*	682	811	833	854	876	898
30	PEKI AFEVIWOFE*	1303	1549	1591	1632	1673	1715
31	PEKI AVETILE*	6964	8278	8506	8721	8942	9168
32	PEKI BLENGO KPODZI*	2952	3509	3606	3697	3790	3886
33	PEKI DZAKE*	4677	5560	5713	5857	6005	6157
34	PEKI DZOGBATI*	883	1050	1078	1106	1134	1162
35	PEKI TSAME*	2986	3550	3647	3739	3834	3931
36	PEKI WUDOME*	2414	2870	2948	3023	3100	3178
37	SANGA*	981	1166	1198	1229	1260	1292
38	SAWYERKODZI*	186	221	227	233	239	245
39	SITORKOPE (KPEYEBORME)*	189	225	231	237	243	249
40	SODZIKOPE*	358	426	437	448	460	471
41	TAME ADZOKOE*	13	15	16	16	17	17
42	TODOME RESETTLEMENT*	787	936	961	986	1011	1036
43	TOH-KPALIME*	2243	2666	2740	2809	2880	2953
44	TONGOR AHOR RESETTLEMENT*	891	1059	1088	1116	1144	1173
45	TONGOR GBOXOME*	159	189	194	199	204	209
46	TONGOR TSANEKPE*	1118	1328	1366	1400	1436	1472
47	TSATEE-KPALIME*	1301	1546	1589	1629	1671	1713
49	TSIKOPE*	13	15	16	16	17	17
50	TSITA*	256	304	313	321	329	337
51	TSIYINU*	264	313	322	331	339	348
52	VUME*	195	231	238	244	250	257
53	WAWASE*	33	40	40	41	42	43
54	WEGBE-KPALIME*	1170	1391	1429	1465	1502	1540
55	YAW KOPE*	9	11	11	11	12	12
56	YOU MORE KNOW*	32	38	39	40	41	42
	TOTAL	46,661	56,966	56992	58434	59914	61431

Source: GSS PHC, 2010 and DPCU projections 2017.

1.3.9.2 Age-Sex Structure

Table 1.7 provides information on the age and sex composition by five-year-age groups for the District. In addition to the absolute numbers, the Table provides derived useful information

Table 1.7: Showing Age and Sex Composition by 5year age group of the District

AGE GROUP	SEX			SEX RATIO	TYPE OF LOCALITY	
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE		URBAN	RURAL
All Ages	55,585	26,347	29,238	90.2	21,588	33,997
0 - 4	7,736	3,667	4,069	102.2	3,004	4,731
5 – 9	7,144	3,386	3,758	100.1	2,775	4,369
10 – 14	6,775	3,211	3,563	101.2	2,631	4,143
15 - 19	5,943	2,817	3,126	110.6	2,308	3,635
20 - 24	4,473	2,120	2,353	88	1,737	2,736
25 - 29	3,705	1,756	1,949	85.5	1,439	2,266
30 - 34	3,103	1,471	1,632	77.2	1,205	1,898
35 - 39	2,935	1,391	1,544	85.3	1,140	1,795
40 - 44	2,519	1,194	1,325	84.6	979	1,541
45 - 49	2,280	1,081	1,199	80.7	886	1,395
50 - 54	2,061	977	1,084	75.6	800	1,260
55 - 59	1,444	684	759	72.4	561	883
60 - 64	1,344	637	707	83.4	522	822
65 - 69	973	461	512	74.9	378	595
70 - 74	1,197	567	630	61.6	465	732
75 - 79	798	378	420	64.2	310	488
80 - 84	583	276	306	50.9	226	356
85 - 89	324	154	170	51.1	126	198
90 - 94	-	-	-		-	-
95 - 99	-	-	-		-	-
All Ages	55,585	26,347	29,238	90.2	21,588	33,997
0-14	21,654	10,264	11,390	101.2	8,410	13,244
15-64	29,807	14,129	15,679	87.4	11,577	18,231
65+	4,123	1,954	2,169	61.6	1,601	2,522
Age-dependency ratio	86.5	89.6	83.7		85.1	87.4

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, DPCU 2017 projections

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Age-sex structure indicates the number of males and females grouped in five-year age cohort. Table 1.7 reveals that male population is slightly higher than that of the female from age 0-4 years through to 15-19 years and then reverses in favour of females from age 20-24 years onwards. The proportion of population aged 0-14 years constitute 39.0 percent while population aged 15-64 years is 53.6 percent and that of those aged 65 years and older is 7.4 percent (see Table 1.7).

The relatively high youthful population (15-39 years) of 36.2 percent in the District has an in-built momentum for rapid population growth. This has profound implications for development and quality of life for the people.

1.4.9.3 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. The sex ratio of South Dayi is 90.2 based on the 2010 PHC.

Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for the females would be lower than that of the males. Therefore, the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age to the other with advancing age.

1.4.9.4 Age Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is the number of people (child and old age) who depend on every 100-working age population (15-64 years). There is a relatively high dependency ratio of 86.5 in the District compared to the regional average of 81.3. It was also observed that rural communities in the District recorded majority (61.2%) of the population across all age groups. Rural localities have higher dependency ratio (87.4%) than their urban counterparts (85.1). Male dependency ratio is slightly higher (89.6) compared to female (83.7).

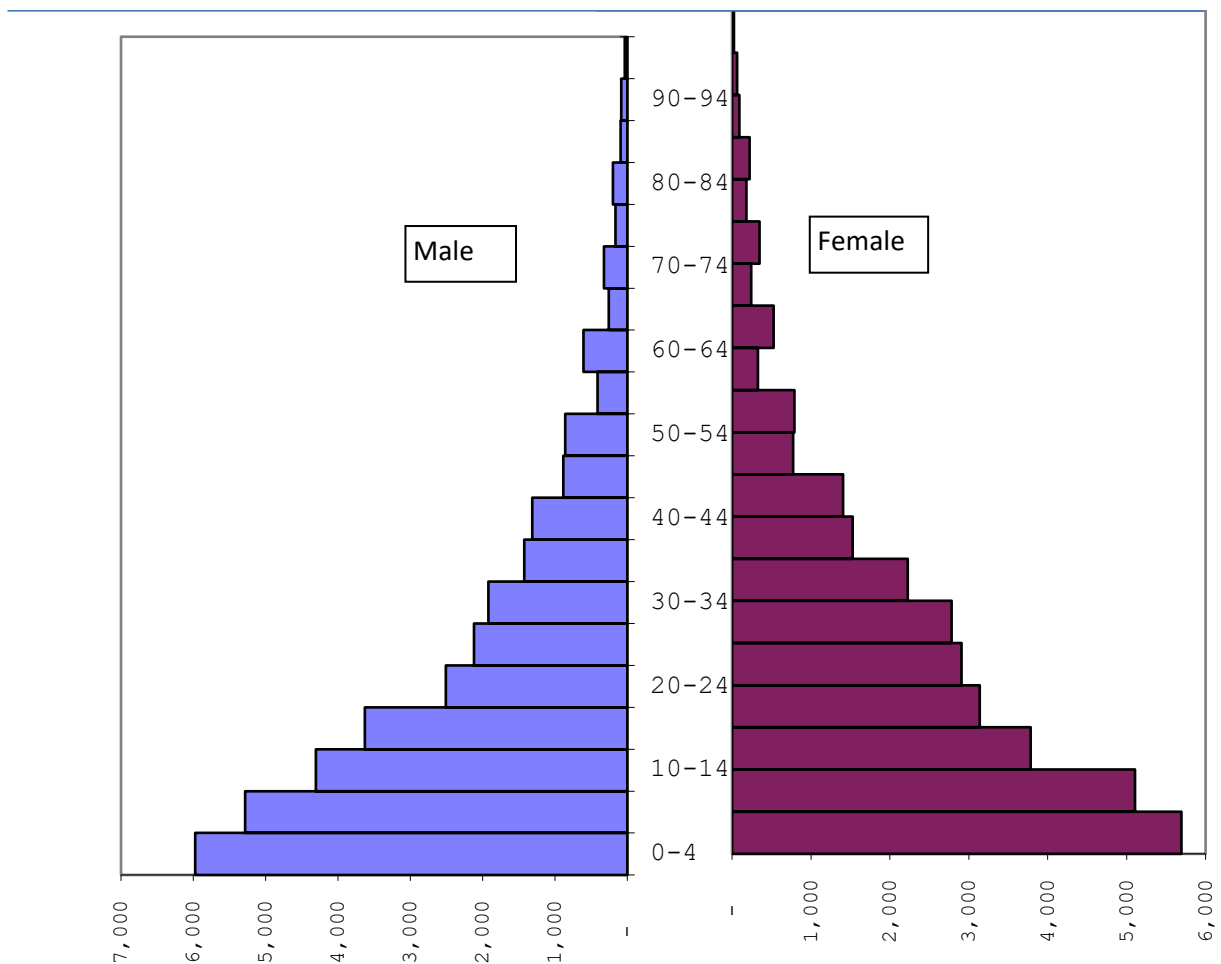
1.4.9.5 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age influence its shape. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 4 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the South Dayi District in 2010. The population under age 15 constitutes 45.0% of

the total population while the older age groups are very small in comparison. This has implications for development as there would be the need for more basic education infrastructure to cope up with the young population with additional infrastructure at both Senior High level and Tertiary levels adequately planned for to meet the transiting population in the long run.

Also, the pyramid also demonstrates a reflection for an increase in the unemployment situation as the population within the working age group is also high. There is therefor the need to provide jobs to meet the youthful population in the medium and long term.

Figure 1.8: Showing Population Pyramid of SouthDayi



Source: 2010 PHC Report

1.4.9.6 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration is defined, as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Migration

is a socio-economic phenomenon, which is a result of complex mechanisms involving social, psychological, economic, political and institutional determinants.

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence from one administrative district to another for not less than six months. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in a district. Migrants constitute 32.0 percent of the population in the District. A total of 69.0 percent of the migrants in the District were born elsewhere in the Region, followed by 27.7 percent born in another region in Ghana while the remaining 3.3 percent were born outside Ghana.

1.4.10 Spatial Analysis (Hierarchy of Settlements)

The distribution of settlements in the District is dictated by some physical and economic factors including accessibility to socio-economic infrastructure and natural resource endowment. The hierarchy of services and infrastructure are interrelated to the growth and size of settlements. The bigger settlements tend to develop along the trunk road that traverses the District.

Hierarchies of settlements in terms of function and service provision helps to determine functional zones in the District. Peki, Kpeve and Dzemeni are the three main towns which provide most of the services and functions in the District. Peki is the first hierarchy settlement and is located at the southern section of the District. It is an urban town of many suburbs with relatively higher economic activities and therefore provides most of the services in the District.

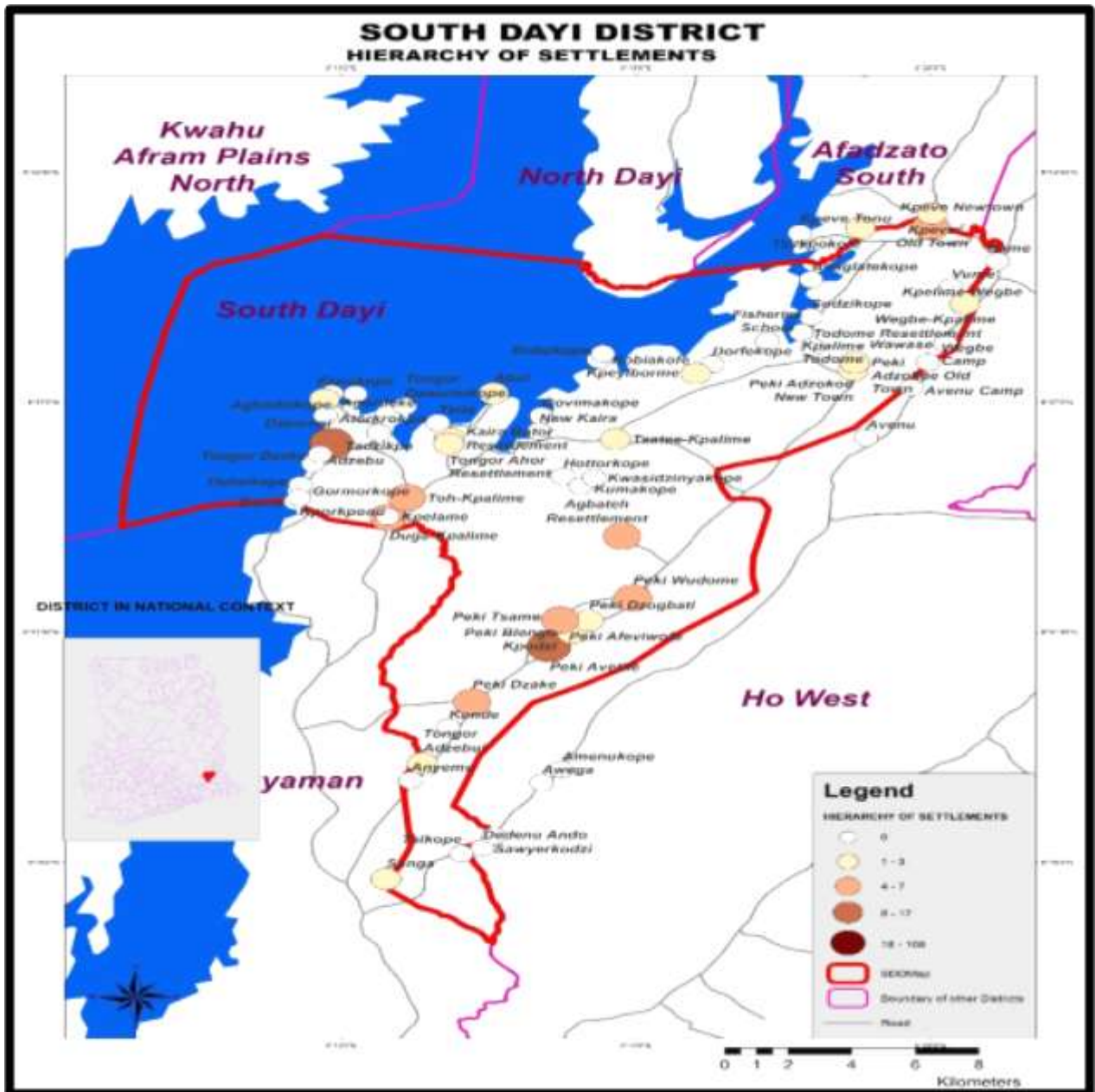
Kpeve is a second hierarchy settlement in the District as it provides fewer services and functions compared to that of Peki. However, due to District capital status of Kpeve and its strategic location at the northern section of the District might help it to assume first hierarchy settlement in a near future.

Dzemeni which is a major commercial town in the District is unable to provide enough functions and services thereby making it a third hierarchy settlement in the District. Furthermore, residents of the District equally access services and facilities from the Regional capital, Ho due to nearness of the District and its capital to Ho. The Table below shows key services and functions performed by the three main settlements in the District.

Hierarchy	Settlement	Key services/functions provided	Total services/functions
1	Peki	Basic school, secondary school, tertiary school, health center, hospital, banking, police headquarters, Town council office, electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension service, guest house/hotels, filling station, public library, magistrate court, post office, restaurant, fire station.	22
2	Kpeve	Basic school, secondary school, banking, police station, electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension service, guest house, filling station, post office, restaurant, weekly market, lorry park, District Assembly office	19
3	Dzemeni	Basic school, clinic, banking, electricity, public toilet, telephone, internet service, potable water, tarred road, agric extension service, guest house, filling station, restaurant, weekly market, lorry park.	15

SPREAD OF FACILITIES IN TH-E DISTRICT																
Community	KG	PRI	JHS	SHS	VOC	TEC	HSP	HC	P.C.	CHPS	DAM	SP	BH	MKT	BNK	TRM
ABUI*																
ADZOKOE OLD TOWN*																
AGOGLIKOPE (AGOGLISEWOR)*																
DUGA-KPALIME*																
DZAKETI*																
DZEMENI*																
KPELAME*																
KPEVE NEWTOWN*																
OLD KAIRA*																
OLD TODOME*																
PEKI ADZOKOE NEWTOWN*																
PEKI AFEVIWOFE*																
PEKI AVETILE*																
PEKI BLENGO KPODZI*																
PEKI DZAKE*																
PEKI DZOGBATI*																
PEKI TSAME*																
PEKI WUDOME*																
SANGA*																
SAWYERKODZI*																
TOH-KPALIME*																
TONGOR AHOR RESETTLEMENT*																
TONGOR GBOXOME*																
TONGOR TSANEKPE*																
TSATEE-KPALIME*																
TSIKOPE*																
TSITA*																
TSIYINU*																
VUME*																
WAWASE*																
WEGBE-KPALIME*																

Fig 1.10: Showing Functional Hierarchy of Settlements



1.3.11 Culture

1.4.11.1 Traditional Setup

The indigenes are mainly Ewe-speaking people who like other Ewes in the region originally migrated from Notsie in the Republic of Togo in the 17th century, fleeing from the tyrannical rule of TogbeAgorkorli.

The District has four traditional areas namely Kpeve, Peki, Tongor and Kpalime. Each of the traditional areas is headed by a paramount chief. The traditional authorities administer stool and community lands by holding them in trust for the people as well as custodians of traditional beliefs and customs. The traditional authorities have traditional court which

adjudicates matters relating to stool, lineage and family lands; chieftaincy title disputes, violation of traditions and disputes between localities, families and individuals.

The District celebrates festivals like Gbi-Dukorza by the Peki Traditional Area, Kpalikpakpaza by the Kpalime Traditional Area, Zendo by the Kpeve Traditional Area and Dunenyzoza by the Tongor Traditional Area. During the celebration of the festivals, people from far and near come to entertain themselves with local dance like ‘borborbor’ and ‘agbadza’ and also support development initiatives through fund raising. It is also a time for family re-union and merry-making since natives from afar come back home to participate in the celebration.

The people of the District are homogeneous in terms of language and culture. All the people of the four traditional areas (Peki, Tongor, Kpalime and Kpeve) speak Ewe and share the same way of life. They are well united under their traditional leaders; hence they recognize and respect chieftaincy as a unifying institution. In terms of ethnicity, Ewes dominate the District constituting about 93.9 percent, followed by Ga-Adangbe (2.1%), Gurma (1.4%) and Akan (1.2%) with other ethnic groups (Guan, Mole-Dagbani, Grusi, Mande and Others) forming 1.4 percent (2010 PHC).

1.4.11.2 Religion

The people originally practiced traditional religion but its influence has since declined as a result of the influence of Christianity. Christianity is the predominant religion among the population (88.3 percent), followed by Traditional religion (3.8 percent) and Islam (3.3 percent). Other religion forms 0.6 percent whereas people who do not belong to any religion constitute about four percent. The predominant nature of Christianity in the District implies the readiness of the citizens to adopt programmes and projects that promotes Christian values.

1.4.11.3 Traditional Festivals

The District celebrates festivals like Gbi-Dukorza by the Peki Traditional Area, Kpalikpakpaza by the Kpalime Traditional Area, Zendo by the Kpeve Traditional Area and Dunenyzoza by the Tongor Traditional Area. During the celebration of the festivals, people from far and near come to entertain themselves with local dance like ‘borborbor’ and ‘agbadza’ and also support development initiatives through fund raising. It is also a time for family re-union and merry-making since natives from afar come back home to participate in the celebration

Traditional dance and music are basic attractions that abound in the District. The District has various kinds of music and dance forms. The people of Peki have dance forms like the

Adehe which is performed by hunters. This type of dance is always complemented by a traditional song known as Adeha with a particular drumming referred to as Adewu.

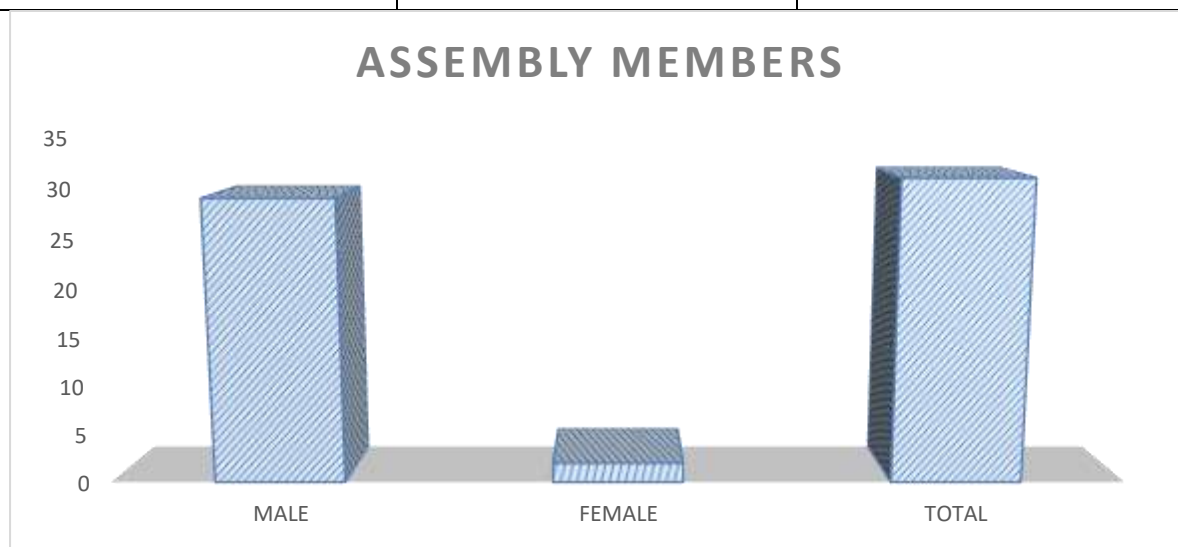
1.4.12 Governance

The South Dayi District assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1753 of 2004 and was inaugurated on 24th August 2004. Its capital is Kpeve where the administrative office is located. The District Assembly is composed of the District Chief Executive, who is nominated by the President and approved by Two-Thirds of the members of the District Assembly present and voting.

The Assembly is currently comprised of 21 Elected Members from each of the 21 Electoral Areas, 9 appointed members, and one Member of Parliament (MP), who however has no voting rights.

Table 1.8: Showing Sex Disaggregation of Assembly Members

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
29	2	31



This implies a low participation of women in local governance issues in the district. However, some decentralized departments are headed by females which remains a good case study to be replicated in other governance structures across the District. Meetings of the Assembly are chaired by the Presiding Member who is elected from among its members by Two-Thirds of all the members of the Assembly²

1.4.12.1 Sub-District Structures

The District has two (2) sub-district structures namely the Peki Town Council and Tongor-Kpalime Area Council. The participation of the sub-district structures remains critical in the

governance process and for that matter the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP. The sub-structures serve as a platform for community needs assessment where various stakeholders are engaged to form the basis of the DMTDP. However, there exist challenges with the operation of the Sub-structures in the areas of conducive office space especially for Tongor-Kpalime Area Council, office equipment and capacity in development planning and administration. Fully operationalizing the councils will therefore require some level of capacity building and re-tooling of the councils coupled with a decent office space.

1.4.14 District Security

Development takes place in an environment of peace and social cohesion. Therefore, for the Assembly to sustain its developmental agenda, adequate maintenance of security and peace is paramount. To this end the development focus of the District would be to ensure the resolution of all chieftaincy and other forms of conflicts.

1.4.14.1 Security Management

The administrative body responsible for the overall management of security matters in the District is the District Security Council (DISEC) chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE). Other members include all the security agencies operating in the District. The main security issues in the District are chieftaincy, child trafficking, robbery, domestic and bush fires etc. The mostly affected are children and women who are small holder farmers who normally produce on subsistence levels.

1.4.14.2 Police Service

The South Dayi District has two District police commands, namely the Kpeve police command and the Peki police command, the Peki police command is the older of the two commands. The Kpeve command covers areas from Kpeve, wegbekplimeTsibu, Kpeyiborme, wadie and Kpeve –tornu.

The current staff strength is for Kpeve Command is 16. Peki police command is stationed at Peki and has a staff strength of 22 officers, bringing the total number of officers in the district to 38 which represent a police citizen ratio of 1: 1,499 which is above the national standard of 1:500.

The Service is beset with challenges which include inadequate personnel, inadequate logistics (vehicles, motorbike, bicycles etc) and inadequate furniture for the offices and staff accommodation. Most of the security men live in rented premises in town which undermines quick response to emergency situations.

This implies the need to improve on police infrastructure at the two police commands especially accommodation for personnel to attract more security personnel to protect lives and property which is requisite to development.

1.4.14.3 Fire Service

The incidence of bush fires is so pronounced in the District and has become a major concern for the Assembly. Annually, acres of vegetative cover are burnt through bush fires caused mainly by human activities. The District is however fortunate to have the fire service department that is responsible for domestic, industrial and other fire management activities. The District fire office is however stationed at Peki. Though with challenges in terms of a fully organized fire station, the nature of roads and haphazard developments in some major communities in the District makes response to fire-outbreaks difficult.

1.4.14.4 Administration of Justice (Magistrate Court)

For effective administration of justice in the District, there exists a Magistrate court located at Peki. The existence of the court has proven to be of immense help to the people with regard to the delivery of justice. However, the structure within which the Court is situated is dilapidated and therefore requires renovation. To complement the efforts of the security personnel, it is important the Magistrate court see a major renovation and additional circuit courts in other major towns such as Kpeve and Dzemeni.

1.4.15 Local Economic Development (LED)

Local Economic Development is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment creation within a local area.

The South Dayi District Assembly has over the years made significant efforts at reducing poverty and improving the lives of its citizenry. In spite of the progress made in tackling poverty and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), citizens are still faced with high levels of poverty, and unemployment. At the same time, decision making bodies 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.

Over the years, the Assembly through its Rural Enterprises Program (REP)/Business Advisory Center (BAC) has undertaken a series of technical and management trainings for owners of small scale enterprises (SMEs) in the District all aimed at promoting LED activities. Fish processing

Table 1.9 Showing Training Activities Under REP

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	PARTICIPANTS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
COMMUNITY BASED TRAINING			
CBT in Poultry Keeping	14	5	19
CBT in Cassava Processing	2	22	24
CBT in Fish Processing	0	25	25
CBT in Baking and Confectionery	3	15	18
CBT in Kente Weaving	8	0	8
Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management (OSHEM)	18	0	18
CBT in Soap Making	6	33	39
Tech. Improv. in Oil Palm Processing	1	14	15
Tech. Improv. in Beauty and Bridal Care	0	25	25
Tech. Improv. in Auto Mechanics (Auto Diagnosis)	20	0	20
CBT in Beekeeping	12	5	17
CBT in Cosmetics	0	14	14
CBT in Grass cutter Rearing	13	2	15
CBT in Soap Making	0	27	27
CBT in Batik, Tie & Dye	0	15	15
CBT in Leather Works	16	25	41
CBT in Fruit Processing	2	14	16
Tech. Improv in Carpentry & Joinery	33	0	33
Tech. Improv. in Beauty and Bridal Care	1	14	15
Tech. Improv. in Auto Mechanics (Auto Diagnosis)	25	0	25
Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management (OSHEM)	6	0	6
SUB TOTAL	154	255	409
FARM INSTITUTE TRAININGS			
Bee Keeping	5	0	5
Poultry	4	1	5
Sheep/Goat rearing	3	0	3
Rabbit rearing	1	0	1
Mushroom Cultivation	5	0	5
SUB TOTAL	18	1	19
MANAGERIAL SKILLS			
Basic Financial Management for Bakers	3	14	17
Basic Marketing Management for Kente Weavers	4	0	4
General Business Management	3	22	25
Training in Financial Management	0	27	27
Training in Basic Entrepreneurship	3	39	42
Strengthening of Association	18	13	31
Basic Financial Management	17	11	28
SUB TOTAL	48	126	174

1.15.2 Challenges

- ☞ Low level of commitment to provide leadership and direction in relation to LED.
- ☞ Inadequate resource base for LED
- ☞ Weak coordination of LED activities at the District level
- ☞ Limited or non-existent public-private sector partnership to promote LED
- ☞ Poor entrepreneurial culture among citizens.

1.15.3 Potential Areas for LED in the District

- ☞ Farm mechanization center (tractors, ploughs, combined harvesters etc.)
- ☞ Rice milling center
- ☞ Agro processing/agro industrial (gari/cassava flour processing, baking)
- ☞ Fish farming and fish processing industry
- ☞ Fruits and vegetable processing industry (mangoes, pawpaw, pineapple, okroetc).
- ☞ Development of Animal Husbandry (goat, sheep, piggery etc.)
- ☞ Tourism development (Volta Lake, historical, cultural heritages)
- ☞ Development of markets
- ☞ Re-gravelling of roads and upgrading of farm tracks into feeder roads to enhance rural access

1.4.16 Economy of the District

1.4.16.1 Major Economic Activities

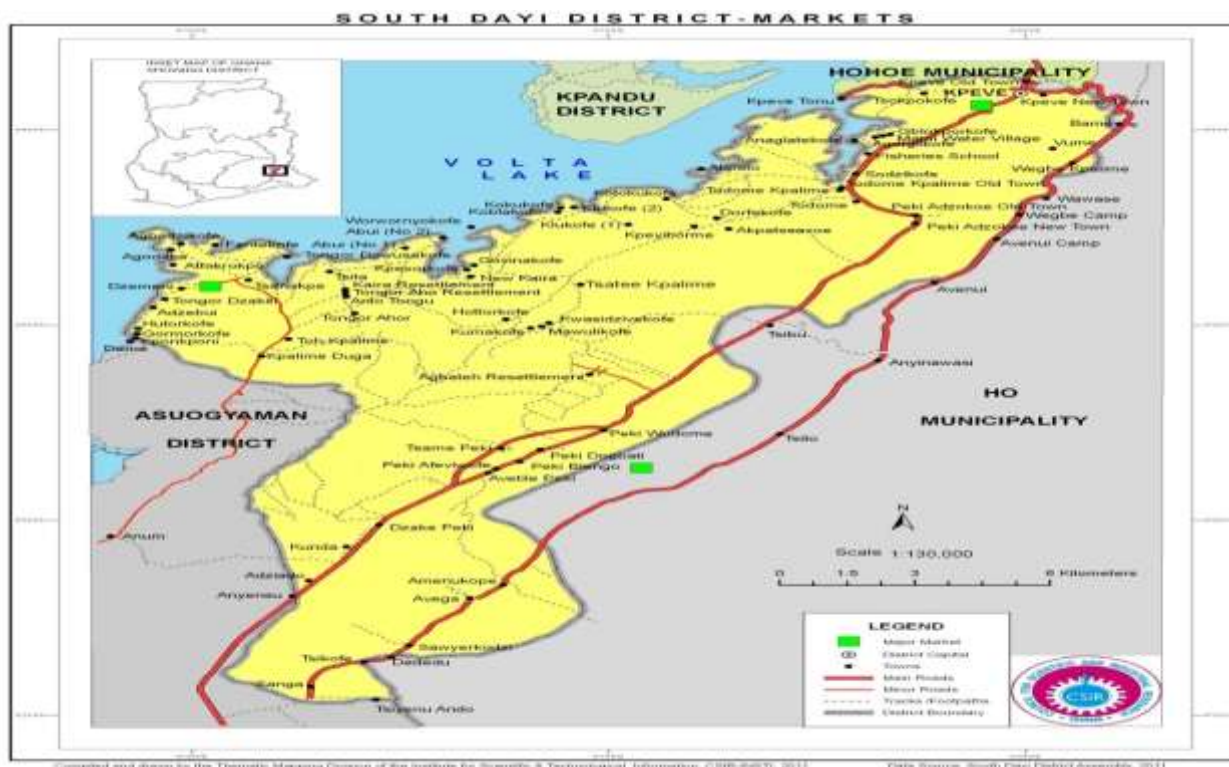
There are a number of major markets which play important role in the development of agriculture. Vigorous trading activities especially in farming produce take place within these centres, offering producers opportunity to meet buyers and to purchase inputs. The table below shows some markets in the District.

Table 1.10: Showing Local Markets and their Days in the District

NO	MARKET	MARKET DAYS	STATUS
1	Peki (Gbi market)	Every Wednesday	Minor
2	Dzemeni market	Every Wednesday and Thursday	Major
3	Kpeve market	Every Teusdays and Fridays	Major

Source: SDDA DPCU, 2017

Figure 1.12: Map of South Dayi Showing various Markets



1.4.16.2 Economically Active Population

The total projected population of persons aged 15 years and older as at 2017 is 33,930, constituting 61.0% of the total population of the District. Out of this population aged 15 years and older, 65.8% is economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically inactive population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) constitutes 34.2%.

Table 1.11: Showing Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

ACTIVITY STATUS	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Total	33,930	100.0	15,474	100.0	18,456	100.0
Economically active	22,310	71.7	10,263	73.4	12,047	70.1
Employed	21,316	98.3	9,844	98.6	11,472	98.1
<i>Worked</i>	19,790	96.8	9,129	97.1	10,662	96.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,477	2.9	692	2.6	785	3.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	49	0.2	24	0.2	25	0.2
Unemployed	994	1.7	418	1.4	575	1.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	340	47.7	131	43.9	208	50.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	654	52.3	287	56.1	367	49.5
Economically not active	11,621	28.3	5,212	26.6	6,409	29.9
Did home duties (household chore)	2,020	18.9	498	6.2	1,522	29.5
Full time education	5,486	56.1	3,144	73.6	2,342	41.4
Pensioner/Retired	517	1.0	319	1.5	198	0.5
Disabled/Sick	796	5.3	314	4.6	481	5.8
Too old/young	2,022	13.4	559	9.0	1,463	17.1
Other	780	5.4	378	5.2	403	5.7

Source:GSS, PHC 2010, DPCU projections, 2017.

The economic active population implies the level of jobs required to meet the active population. There is therefore the need to expand the local economy to create more jobs for the youth. Government interventions in the areas of planting for food and jobs, one district one factory, Nation BuildersCorpes (NABCO) are opportunities to tap into.

1.4.16.3 Occupation

Agriculture remains the major sector of employment constituting 43.5 percent of the employed population. The sector remains the largest sector in the District thus making the District an agrarian District. This offers potentials in Agriculture development in the District which further positions the District to benefit from Government’s flagship policies such as “Planting for Food and Jobs

Table 1.12: Showing Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,316	100	9,844	100	11,472	100
Managers	387	1.8	150	1.5	237	2.1
Professionals	1,344	6.3	822	8.3	522	4.5
Technicians and associate professionals	318	1.5	220	2.2	98	0.9
Clerical support workers	204	1	116	1.2	88	0.8
Service and sales workers	4,222	19.8	696	7.1	3,526	30.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	9,273	43.5	5,093	51.7	4,180	36.4
Craft and related trades workers	3,959	18.6	1,845	18.7	2,113	18.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	669	3.1	629	6.4	41	0.4
Elementary occupations	933	4.4	267	2.7	666	5.8
Other occupations	8	0	7	0.1	1	0

Source: GSS, PHC 2010, DPCU Projections, 2017

1.4.17 Food Security

Agriculture is the single most important economic activity in the District, in terms of employment and income generation as stated earlier. More than two-fifth (64.6%) of the urban households in the District are engaged in agriculture whereas 90.9 percent of the rural households are also engaged in agriculture.

Table 1.13: Showing Agricultural Activities of Some Household Members by Locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	22,733	100.0	6,886	100.0	15,847	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	17,475	76.9	3,074	44.6	14,401	90.9
Crop Farming	17,120	98.0	2,895	94.2	14,225	98.8
Tree Planting	85	0.5	5	0.2	80	0.6

Livestock Rearing	4,019	23.0	488	15.9	3,531	24.5
Fish Farming	54	0.3	2	0.1	52	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 11, crop farming is the predominant agriculture (98.0%) activity engaged in by households in agriculture. It is also predominant in the both rural (98.8%) and urban (94.2%) areas in the District.

Livestock rearing is engaged in by more than one-fifth (23.0%) of agriculture households in the District. More agricultural households in the rural areas are engaged in livestock rearing (24.5%) than in the urban areas (15.9%) as shown in Figure below.

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in South Dayi District. It occurs throughout the District, and in both rural and urban areas.

Table 1.14 Showing Distribution of Livestock and Keepers

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	121,982	7,007	17
Beehives	1,018	41	25
Cattle	6,781	266	25
Chicken	62,040	2,853	22
Dove	1,131	32	35
Duck	1,518	123	12
Goat	27,471	2,016	14
Grass-cutter	213	25	9
Guinea fowl	3,051	187	16
Ostrich	145	12	12
Pig	6,588	463	14
Rabbit	162	13	12
Sheep	10,201	879	12
Silk worm	457	17	27
Snail	575	25	23
Turkey	100	15	7
Other	301	35	9
Fish farming	830	345	67
Inland fishing		0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	301	35	9
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The District is a major producer of yam, cassava, maize, groundnuts, cowpeas and rice. The major crop producing areas in the District is shown on the table below.

Table 1.15: Showing Major Crop Producing Areas

NO	CROP	PRODUCTION AREAS
1	Cassava	District-wide especially (Peki and Sanga)
2	Yam	District-wide
3	Maize	District-wide
4	Rice	District-wide
5	Cowpea	District-wide
6	Groundnut	District-wide
7	Plantain/ Banana	District-wide
8	Cocoyam	District-wide

Source: District Agriculture Department, 2017

The District has the potential to produce more cassava and yams when there is ready market for the produce. Most farmers in the District still practice shifting cultivation especially in some part of the District. Factors that contribute to this include, availability of land as a result of the relatively low population density, and high cost of agricultural inputs and inadequate of extension officers to advise on the proper land usage.

Moreover, subsistence farming, cultivating very small acreages, is predominant in the District, averaging 2 acres of land per farmer. They also depend on hoes and cutlasses for their farming activities. Mechanized farming is not practiced in the District due unavailability of adequate equipment. The major source of human capital for farming in the District is through family labour. Credit facilities are not available to be accessed by farmers.

Farmers depend mostly on traditional methods of storage resulting in post significant harvest losses especially during the rainy season due to the poor road network within the District and obsolete storage methods. Agro-processing is largely limited to gari preparation using cassava; therefore, about 95% of agricultural produce are sold in their law state.

Farmers therefore are unable to derive maximum benefit from their efforts as a result of low prices of produce and high post-harvest losses. In effect, majority of the people fall below the \$1.25 per day income bracket.

The District also produces different types of livestock such as cattle, sheep, goat, pigs, and poultry, which are often local breeds. Though there are adequate statistic on animal husbandry within the District, the available ones indicate that more is needed to done to meet the nutritional needs and improve that income status of the population.

Table 1.16: Showing Livestock Producing Areas

NO	TYPE	PRODUCING AREAS
1	Cattle	Dzemeni, Tongor, Adzokoe
2	Sheep and Goat	Tsyte, Dzemeni
3	Pig	Tongor, Peki, Abui, ahor, wegbe, kiara
4	Poultry	Kpeve. Peki

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2017

There is the potential to increase the production of cattle, goats and sheep by introducing new breeds, improving husbandry practices and establishing fodder banks and improved pastures especially at Dzemeni where there are large expanse of land and water.

Fish farming is carried out on the Dzemeni arm of the Volta Lake in the District mainly by the people in Dzemeni. However, there is the potential to increase its production There is therefore the need to encourage the youth equip them with the necessary technical and financial support.

1.4.17.1 Agriculture Extension Services

Agricultural extension service is in the form of providing technical support through training and visit to farmers. On-farm demonstrations are also carried out to showcase new technologies and developments aimed at enhancing the efforts of farmers. The District however has limited number of extension officers resulting in large operational areas coverage. Through the Extension services, farmers are organized into groups to be able to access and maximize the service provided by the extension staff. Currently, the District has a total of eight (8) Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA's) with an AEA-farmer ratio of 1:14735. There are about twenty (20) major Farmers Based Organizations identifiable in the District each with varied membership and crops produced.

1.4.18 Social Services

1.4.18.1 Education

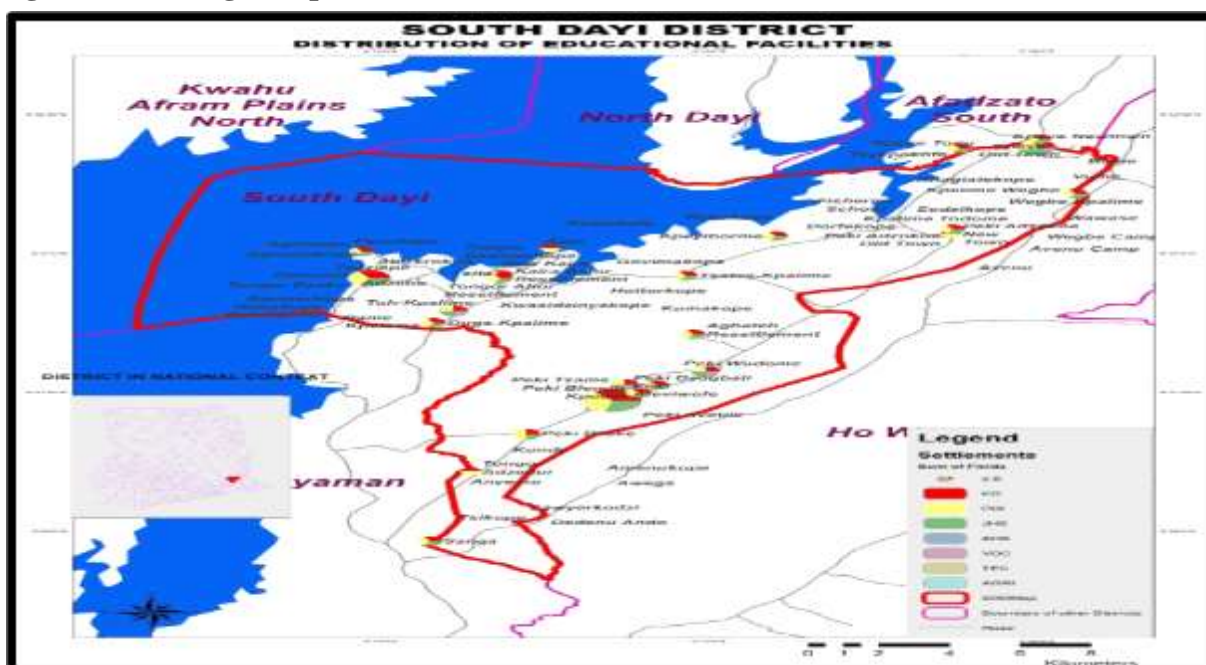
Education is essential in providing people with the basic knowledge and needed skills to improve their quality of life. There are 56 Pre-Schools in the District made of 35 public and 21 private schools. There are also 57 primary schools consisting of 36 public and 21 private schools. The District has 40 Junior High Schools, 29 public and 11 privates as depicted in the table below. Compared with the current population, the South Dayi District has somewhat adequate number of basic schools. The District has four (4) Senior Highs.

Table 1.17: Showing Distribution of Schools in South Dayi District - 2017

CIRCUIT	PRE-SCHOOL		PRIMARY		JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
Peki South	5	3	6	3	4	1
Peki Central	6	1	6	1	5	1
Peki North	5	1	5	1	4	1
Kpeve	7	2	7	1	7	1
Toh	6	4	6	4	5	-
Tsanakpe	6	10	6	11	4	7
Sub- Total	35	21	36	21	29	11
TOTAL	56		57		40	

Source: District Education Department, June, 2017

Fig. 1.13 Showing the spread of educational facilities



The enrolments into the schools within the District are shown in the tables below.

Table 1.18: Showing Enrolment Trends at the Kindergarten Level (2014-2017)

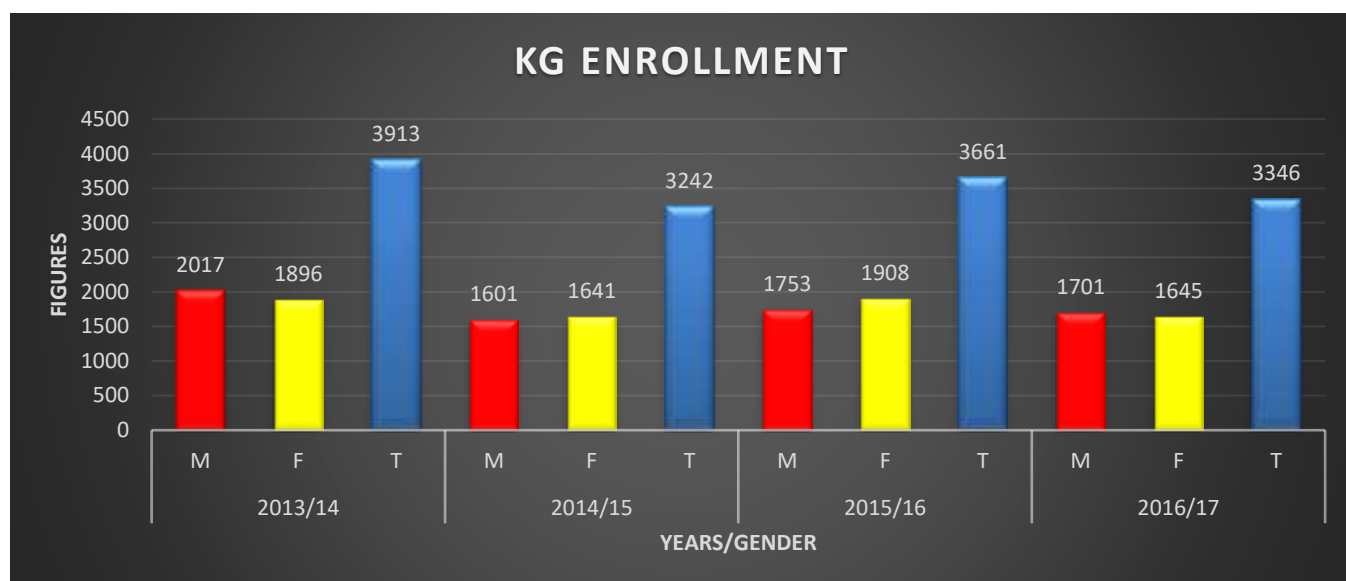
TREND OF K.G ENROLMENTS

CIRCUIT	ENROLMENT											
	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Peki South	256	245	501	235	207	442	226	238	464	188	191	379
Peki Central	177	193	370	137	122	259	218	200	418	159	128	287
Peki North	252	215	467	196	180	376	175	169	344	195	170	365
Kpeve	344	324	668	250	237	487	343	324	667	364	314	678
Toh-Kpalime	212	209	421	172	163	335	182	236	418	177	219	396
Tonogor	776	710	1486	611	732	1343	609	741	1350	618	623	1241

Totals	2017	1896	3913	1601	1641	3242	1753	1908	3661	1701	1645	3346
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Source: District Education Department, June, 2018

Fig 1.14: Showing the Trend Analysis of Kindergarten Enrolment



Source: SDDA DPCU Construct, 2018.

The pre-school population of the District as at 2017 represents almost 6 percent of the District population signifying the need for massive child protection programmes and nutrition. Also, the fluctuating nature of the kindergarten enrolment over the period indicates the uncertainty surrounding the need to construct additional classroom blocks in the future considering the scarcity of resources.

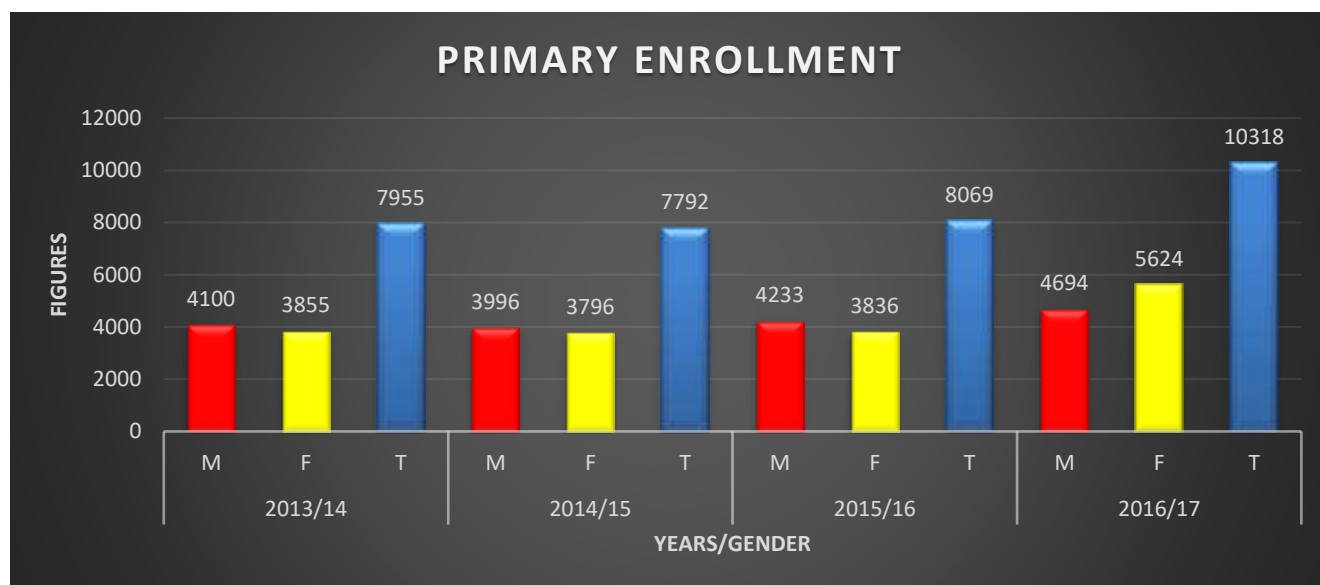
Table 1.19: Showing Enrolment Trends at the Primary School Level (2014-2017)

TREND OF PRIMARY ENROLMENTS

CIRCUIT	ENROLMENT											
	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Peki South	587	610	1197	616	578	1194	581	583	1164	605	699	1304
Peki Central	408	379	787	422	441	863	408	433	841	788	812	1600
Peki North	422	387	809	365	326	691	439	369	808	364	357	721
Kpeve	878	730	1608	809	739	1548	823	761	1584	774	756	1530
Toh-Kpalime	463	481	944	554	469	1023	562	358	920	674	595	1269
Tonogor	1342	1268	2610	1230	1243	2473	1420	1332	2752	1489	2405	3894
Totals	4100	3855	7955	3996	3796	7792	4233	3836	8069	4694	5624	10318

Source: District Education Department, January, 2018

Fig1.15 Showing the Trend of Primary School Enrolment



Source: SDDA DPCU Construct, 2018.

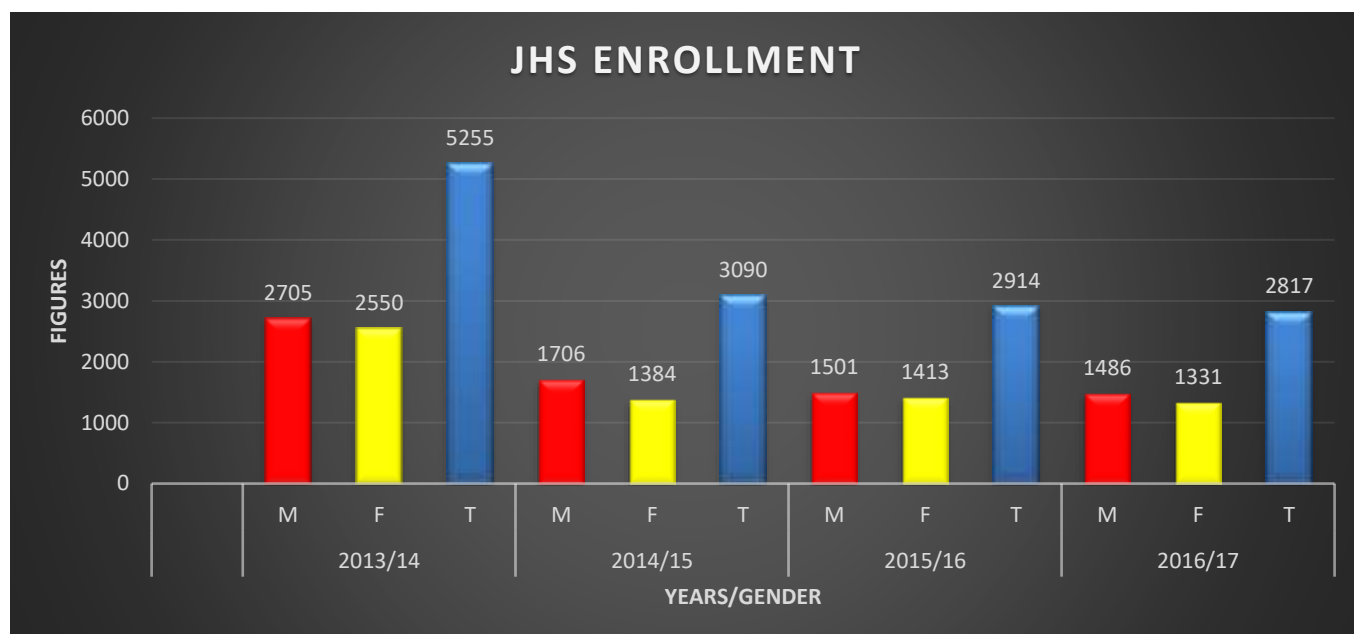
Primary education has witnessed an increasing trend over the period from the 2014/2015 academic year with almost 28 percent jump in enrolment between 2015/2016 academic year and 2016/2017 academic year. This implies the need for additional classroom blocks at the primary level.

Table 1.20: Showing Enrolment Trends at the JHS Level (2014-2017)

TREND OF JHS ENROLMENTS												
CIRCUIT	ENROLMENT											
	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Peki South	219	237	456	199	211	410	186	224	410	225	219	444
Peki Central	231	254	485	270	176	446	168	172	340	166	192	358
Peki North	184	156	340	185	167	352	158	155	313	175	160	335
Kpeve	369	326	695	396	340	736	353	343	696	309	273	582
Toh-Kpalime	171	151	322	182	149	331	169	136	305	195	162	357
Tonogor	1531	1426	2957	474	341	815	467	383	850	416	325	741
Totals	2705	2550	5255	1706	1384	3090	1501	1413	2914	1486	1331	2817

Source: District Education Department, June, 2018

Fig 1.16: Showing Trend of JHS Enrolment



Source: SDDA DPCU Construct, 2018

From the figure above, it can be deduced that both male and female enrolment figures have been decreasing over the period and calls for further analysis to justify the decreases over the period. However, teenage pregnancy, school drop out among others were noted as the reasons for the decreases and must be tackled.

SHS Enrolment and Implications for Free SHS Policy

The South Dayi District boasts of four(4) SHS as indicated in the table below. For successful implementation of the Free SHS policy of the government, it is necessary the trend of enrolment over the period is studied and analysed for planning purposes. The table below shows the trend of enrolment over the period

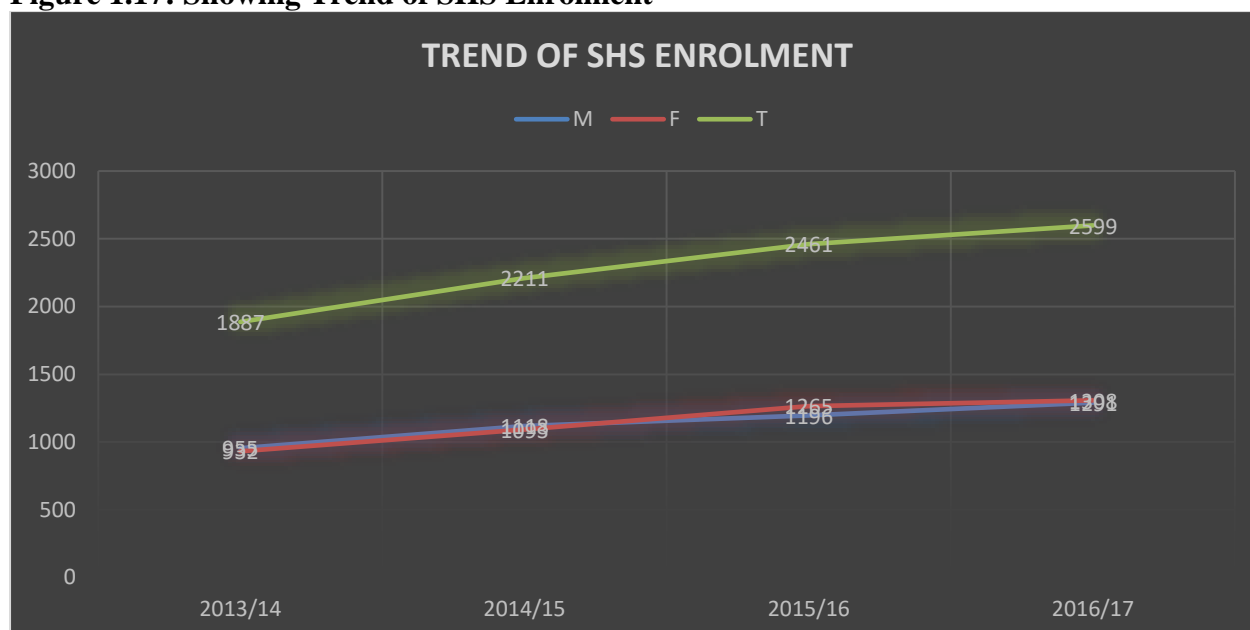
Table 1.21: Showing Enrolment Trends at the SHS Level (2014-2017)

TREND OF SHS ENROLMENTS

SCHOOL	ENROLMENT											
	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Peki SHS	516	540	1056	540	587	1127	576	690	1266	607	703	1310
Peki SHST	304	227	531	370	328	698	418	396	814	458	396	854
Kpeve SHST	117	140	257	179	147	326	137	124	261	124	111	235
Tongor SHST	18	25	43	29	31	60	65	55	120	102	98	200
Totals	955	932	1887	1118	1093	2211	1196	1265	2461	1291	1308	2599

Source: District Education Department, June, 2017

Figure 1.17: Showing Trend of SHS Enrolment



Source: SDDA DPCU construct, 2018.

As indicated in the figure above, SHS enrolment has been increasing though at a decreasing rate. It is however important to note that the implementation of the Free Senior High School policy of Government may lead to massive jump in enrolment at the SHS level thus calling for increase in infrastructure development especially in the areas of student dormitories, labs, classrooms among others

Table 1.22: Showing Teacher Population in Public Schools (Kindergarten), 2017

CIRCUIT	PUBLIC			
	TRAINED		UNTRAINED	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Peki South	-	11	1	3
Peki Central	2	10	-	3
Peki North	4	9	2	8
Kpeve	4	24		5
Toh	3	3	1	1
Tsanakpe	6	8	-	4
TOTAL	19	65	4	24

Source: District Education Department, June, 2017

Table 1.23: Showing Teacher Population in Public and Private Schools (Primary), 2017

CIRCUIT	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	TRAINED		UNTRAINED		TRAINED		UNTRAINED	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Peki South	26	15	1	-	-	-	11	7
Peki Central	13	14	-	2	-	-	5	-

Peki North	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kpeve	21	22	-	2	-	-	3	4
Toh	17	8	2	-	-	-	9	9
Tsanakpe	29	10	3	2	3	-	33	14
TOTAL	120	83	6	6	3		61	35

Source: District Education Department, January, 2018

Table 1.24: Showing Teacher Population in Public Schools (JHS) 2017

CIRCUIT	PUBLIC			
	TRAINED		UNTRAINED	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Peki South	19	11	1	-
Peki Central	22	9	2	-
Peki North	19	9	1	-
Kpeve	36	13	3	-
Toh	22	5	-	-
Tsanakpe	27	1	1	-
TOTAL	145	48	8	0

Source: District Education Department, June 2017

The District has only 3.7% of teachers untrained at this level which obviously will have less impact negatively on teaching and learning. It is therefore imperative that, efforts are made by stakeholders to sustain the trained teachers posted into the District while the untrained teachers could be encouraged to enrol onto the UTDBE programme to enhance their skills. Furthermore, the District Assembly could sponsor teacher trainees so they can come back and serve in the District.

1.4.19 Literacy and Education

1.4.19.1 Literacy

According to 2010 PHC, the population aged 11 years and older in South Dayi District in 2010 was 75,837. Out of this, 35,844 (47.3%) were illiterate while 39,993 (52.7%) were literate in at least one language. The percentages of the population 11 years and older who were literate in at least one language and those who were not by age group. There were 55.9% of the populations aged 11 years and older who were literate in English and at least one Ghanaian Language while 35.9% were literate in English only. The percentage for literate males was 61.3% and that of females was 44.5%.

Table 1.25: Showing Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Both sexes									
Total	35,844	39,993	100.0	35.9	7.0	55.9	0.6	0.6	-
11-14	1,620	9,385	100.0	51.6	5.9	42.2	0.3	0.1	-
15-19	2,606	8,987	100.0	38.1	3.9	57.0	0.5	0.5	-
20-24	3,878	5,444	100.0	31.2	5.3	62.1	0.7	0.8	-
25-29	4,455	4,144	100.0	31.6	6.2	60.2	1.1	0.9	-
30-34	4,456	3,091	100.0	30.5	9.9	57.6	1.1	1.0	-
35-39	3,663	2,422	100.0	28.3	11.8	58.5	0.7	0.7	-
40-44	3,540	1,807	100.0	27.2	10.3	60.3	1.2	0.9	-
45-49	2,594	1,485	100.0	23.3	11.6	63.2	1.1	0.7	-
50-54	2,463	1,208	100.0	18.1	11.5	69.3	0.2	0.9	-
55-59	1,320	711	100.0	15.6	12.0	71.2	0.3	1.0	-
60-64	1,373	534	100.0	20.6	11.4	67.8	0.2	-	-
65+	3,876	775	100.0	24.8	15.6	58.5	0.3	0.9	-
Male									
Total	14,427	22,824	100.0	33.8	5.5	59.1	0.8	0.8	-
11-14	732	4,963	100.0	50.3	4.5	44.7	0.4	0.2	-
15-19	1,135	5,027	100.0	37.6	3.1	58.3	0.5	0.5	-
20-24	1,353	3,001	100.0	27.8	4.1	66.3	0.9	0.8	-
25-29	1,492	2,230	100.0	29.4	4.1	63.8	1.5	1.2	-
30-34	1,646	1,802	100.0	28.1	7.7	61.7	1.2	1.3	-
35-39	1,504	1,445	100.0	27.9	8.4	61.8	1.1	0.8	-
40-44	1,461	1,164	100.0	26.0	7.8	63.7	1.0	1.5	-
45-49	1,117	969	100.0	23.7	9.1	64.5	1.5	1.1	-
50-54	1,130	783	100.0	16.0	10.3	72.2	0.1	1.4	-
55-59	639	512	100.0	14.3	10.4	73.6	0.4	1.4	-
60-64	586	381	100.0	18.4	8.1	73.2	0.3	-	-
65+	1,632	547	100.0	23.0	12.6	63.1	0.4	0.9	-
Female									
Total	21,417	17,169	100.0	38.8	9.0	51.5	0.4	0.4	-
11-14	888	4,422	100.0	53.0	7.5	39.3	0.1	0.1	-
15-19	1,471	3,960	100.0	38.6	5.0	55.3	0.5	0.6	-

20-24	2,525	2,443	100.0	35.3	6.7	56.9	0.4	0.7	-
25-29	2,963	1,914	100.0	34.1	8.7	56.1	0.5	0.6	-
30-34	2,810	1,289	100.0	34.0	12.9	51.8	0.9	0.5	-
35-39	2,159	977	100.0	29.0	16.9	53.5	0.1	0.5	-
40-44	2,079	643	100.0	29.4	14.9	54.3	1.4	-	-
45-49	1,477	516	100.0	22.5	16.5	60.7	0.4	-	-
50-54	1,333	425	100.0	22.1	13.6	64.0	0.2	-	-
55-59	681	199	100.0	19.1	16.1	64.8	-	-	-
60-64	787	153	100.0	26.1	19.6	54.2	-	-	-
65+	2,244	228	100.0	28.9	22.8	47.4	-	0.9	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4.19.2 School Attendance and Level of Education

There were 106,236 persons aged 3 years and older in a South Dayi District. This constituted 90.2% of the total population of the District. Out of this, 62,982 representing 59.3% of the population age 3 years and older either were currently in school or ever attended school.

The school attendance profile for South Dayi District population aged 3 years and older is presented in the table below. Out of the 62,982 persons aged 3 years and older, 67.7% were attending school at the time of census. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there were more males in school (22,978) than female. There were slightly more than half (51.0%) of those in school being in primary while 22.1% attained only primary in the past.

1.4.19.3 Skills, Manpower and Sports Development

There is one (1) Vocational or Technical Institute in the District for skill training for the youth. Moreover, there are a number of mechanic shops, carpentry workshops, seamstressing and hairdressing saloons where the youth acquire skills through apprenticeship.

To support the youth, acquire skills for gainful employment, the District Assembly through its Department of Industry and Trade and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) will explore the possibility of establishing community-based capacity building schemes to train the youth to enable them acquire employable and entrepreneurial skills to reduce unemployment.

1.4.19.4 Sports Development

Sports development in the District is generally low and is centered only on football promotion as a single discipline. The District has no stadium but there are school pitches on

which most of the sporting events are organised across the District. The Assembly in collaboration with Traditional Authorities and other relevant stakeholders will identify a suitable site for development as a District stadium.

There exist several lower football clubs in the District but none in the premier division. Moreover, educational sports activities are pronounced in the District where on an annual basis and second cycle institutions converge at a point to undertake sporting activities. Apart from football, there are other disciplines which are athletics, Volley ball, etc. but these are annual events on the academic calendar. There is also the need to promote sport as part of health care promotion if the District is to achieve the health objectives and to enhance unity among its people.

1.4.19.5 Non-Formal Education

The Non-Formal Education Department provides non-formal education to adults in the District. The activities of the division in the District are focused on promoting functional literacy, providing civic education and in training of people in income generating activities. There are currently nine (9) literacy zones classes with a total number of 218 learners made up of 154 females and 64 males. This number is not encouraging and the Assembly would resource the unit to embark on activities aimed at increasing the numbers.

The Division is however saddled with challenges which hamper the effective and efficient delivery of services. These include lack of vehicles (motorbikes, pick-up), inadequate staff and other logistics.

1.4.20 Health

The South Dayi District Health Directorate comprises the Ministry of Health, the Mission, Private and Community Sectors. The health delivery system is managed by the District Health Management Team (DHMT) which is headed by the District Director of Health Services. Among the services provided by the DHMT are Health Administration, Health Promotion and Curative Services, Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Services and Disease Control and Preventive Services. The Team is also responsible for the co-ordination of the activities of the various divisions and collaborates with other health related sectors for the promotion of health development and disease prevention.

The District has been zoned into five Sub-Districts to facilitate health delivery. Each zone is managed by a Sub-District Health Team (SDHT) under the supervision of the DHMT. The District currently has five SDHTs at Peki, Kpeve -Adzokoe, Duga, Dzake and Tongor.

1.4.20.1 Health Facilities

The general health conditions in the district can be said to be improving over the years and access to health care remains relatively good. The district has eleven (11) health facilities made up of one (1) Hospital; Peki Government Hospitals, one (1) CHAG clinic, Six (6) Health Centers and five (5) CHPS compounds.

The table below provides the details of the health facilities as of the beginning of 2017.

Table 1.26: Showing Number of Health Facilities in the District

S/N	TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER	LOCATION(S)	SUB-DISTRICT
1	Hospital	1	Peki	Peki
2	Clinic	1	Dzemeni	Tongor
4	Health Center	6	Kpeve-Newtown Adzokoe Wegbe-Kpalime Dzake Kpalime Duga Tsanakpe	Kpeve-Adzokoe Kpeve-Adzokoe Kpeve-Adzokoe Dzake Duga Tongor
5	CHPS	5	Tsokpokope Tsatee Abui-Tsita Agbateh Tsiyinu	Kpeve-Adzokoe Duga Duga Peki Dzake

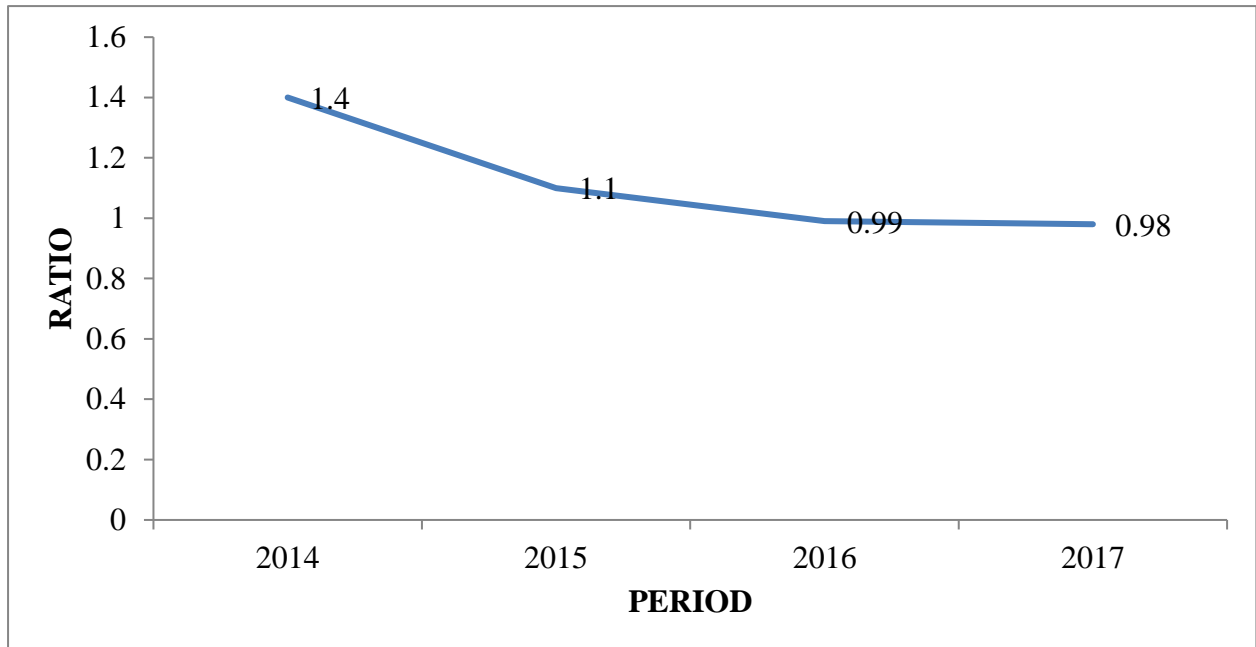
Source: South Dayi District Health Directorate, 2017

1.4.20.2 Clinical Services

A) OPD per Capita

OPD per capita measures access and utilization of health care services with a geographical population and has a threshold of one (1). The four-year trend of the OPD per capita shown on the table below indicates shows a decreasing trend in the South Dayi District. This calls for strategies to improve access and utilization of health care services in the District.

Figure 1.18: Showing Year Trend of OPD per Capita in South Dayi District, 2014-2017



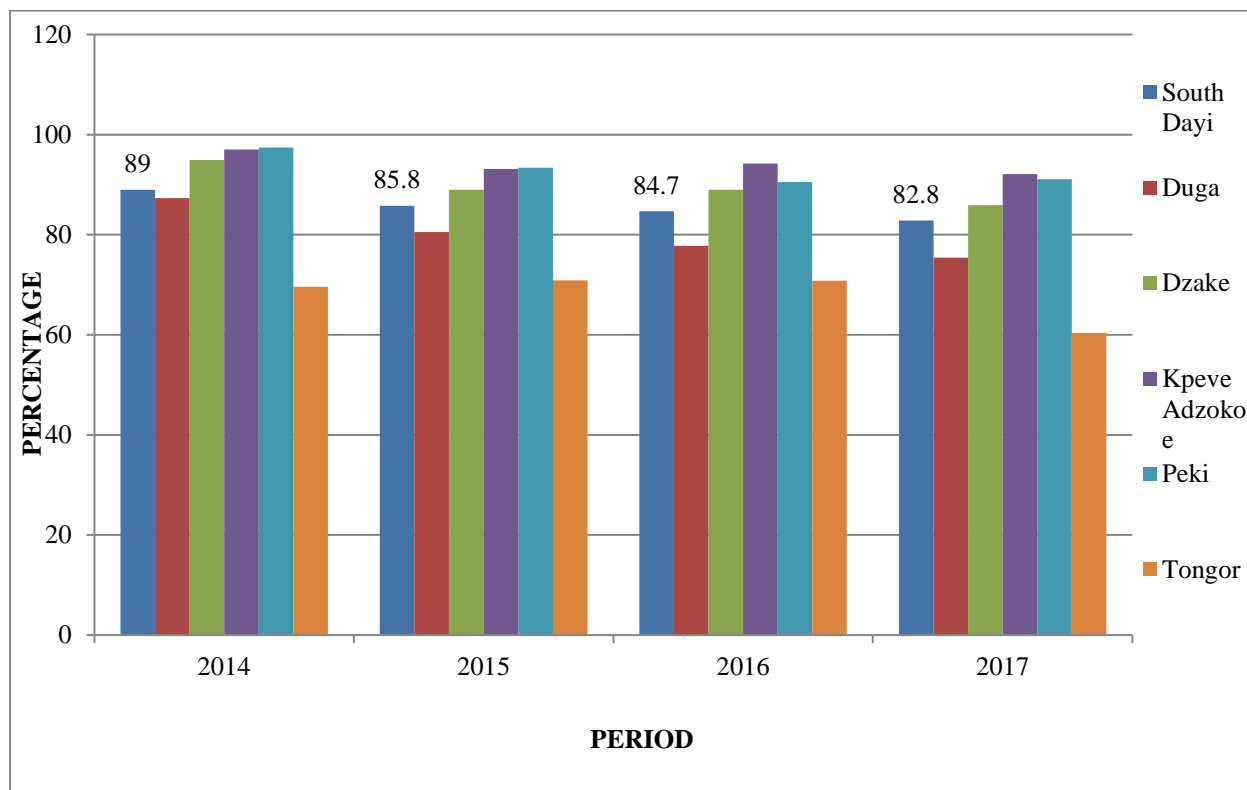
Source: South Dayi District Health Directorate, 2017

Figure 1.24 shows 3-year percentage trend of registration of the two major payments, insured and non-insured by gender. Events indicate that female registrants were more than males, NHIS registrants decreased but cash and carry increased among both male and females.

1.4.20.2 District Health Insurance Scheme

The existence of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in the District means that, people within the District receive affordable health care at accredited health institutions. The figure below shows the percentage of OPD visits that were covered under the national health insurance scheme. The trend of percentage insured of the OPD visitor declined briefly over the 4 years calling for a collaboration among the key stakeholders to avert the declining trend

Figure1.19: Showing: Year % InsuredOPD Visit in South Dayi District, 2014-2017



Source: South Dayi District Health Directorate, 2017

1.4.20. 3 Top Ten (10) Causes of Out-Patience Department (OPD) Attendance in the District

The top ten (10) diseases structure is tabled below showing the name of the disease, the numerical strength or frequency of the disease, the percentage equivalence of the frequency and merit or position of the disease on the top ten arrangements. Information on the table indicates that, malaria, respiratory tract infection and intestinal worms are major OPD case in the District. It therefore implies that, conscious effort should be made by all stakeholders in the health sector to ensure that, adequate sensitization is carried out to the populace to be proactive and not reactive towards the diseases.

Table 1.27 Top Ten Causes of OPD attendance in the District from 2014-20117.

Disease	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Case/%	Merit	Case/%	Merit	Case/%	Merit	Case/%	Merit
Uncomplicated Malaria	26191 (27.9%)	1	7398 (3.2%)	2	13520 (18.5%)	1	14072 (18.4%)	1
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	15821 (16.9)	2	19385 (26.0%)	1	11142 (15.2%)	2	9273 (12.1%)	2
Intestinal Worms	6074 (6.5%)	4	6715 (9.0%)	3	6978 (9.5%)	3	8368 (10.9%)	3
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	8073 (8.6%)	3	6378 (8.6%)	4	6726 (9.2%)	4	6482 (8.5%)	4
Anaemia	5592 (6.0%)	5	5682 (7.6%)	5	6398 (8.7%)	5	6422 (8.4%)	5
Hypertension	1363 (1.5%)	8					6111 (8.0%)	6
Acute Urinary Tract Infection					4640 (6.3%)	6	2492 (3.3%)	7
Typhoid Fever			4555 (6.1%)	6	2493 (3.4%)	7	1283 (1.7%)	8
Ulcer	1097 (1.2%)	10	683 (0.9%)	10	964 (1.3%)	8	1245 (1.6%)	9
Diarrhoea Diseases	5083 (5.4%)	6	3058 (4.1%)	7	941 (1.3%)	9	935 (1.2%)	10
Skin Diseases	4595 (4.9%)	7	790 (1.1%)	9	834 (1.4%)	10		
Pregnancy Related Complications	1110 (1.2%)	9	956 (1.3%)	8				
All Other Diseases	18817 (20.0%)		18954 (25.4%)		18619 (25.5%)		19739 (25.8%)	
Total Cases	93816 (100%)		73255 (100%)		74554 (100%)		76422 (100%)	

Source: South Dayi District Health Directorate, 2017

1.4.20.4 Top Ten Causes of Mortality

The table below shows a 3- year trend of top 10 causes of deaths in the district. Cerebrovascular Accident, **Septicemia** and **Respiratory complications** replaced Cardiac Failure and Sepsis unspecified have continue to lead the table with a percentage not more 19.6%, 11.6% and 8.0% respectively in 2017.

Table 1.28: Showing Top Ten (10) Causes of Mortality in the District, 2015-2017

N O.	2015			2016			2017		
	CAUSE	N O.	%	CAUSE	N O.	%	CAUSE	N O.	%
1	Cerebrovascular Accident	16	18.8	Cerebrovascular Accident	20	19.6	Cerebrovascular Accident	22	19.6
2	Cardiac failure	12	14.1	Cardiac Failure	13	12.7	Septicemia	13	11.6
3	Multiple organ failure	7	8.2	Sepsis unspecified	11	10.8	Respiratory Arrest	9	8.0
4	Cardiopulmonary Arrest	6	7.1	AIDS	8	7.8	Respiratory Failure	9	8.0
5	Sepsis unspecified	5	5.9	Pneumonia	6	5.9	Congestive cardiac failure	7	6.3
6	Respiratory distress	5	5.9	Disease of Liver	6	5.9	AIDSHIV/AIDS	7	6.3
7	Liver failure	4	4.7	Anemia	6	5.9	Cardiac Failure	5	4.5
8	HIV/AIDS	4	4.7	Diabetic Ketoacidosis	4	3.9	Severe Dehydration	4	3.6
9	Anaemia	4	4.7	Encephalopathy	4	3.9	Cardiopulmonary Arrest	3	2.7
10	Pneumonia	4	4.7	Hyperglycemia/Hypoglycemia	4	3.9	Hepatic Encephalopathy	2	1.8
	All Other Causes	18	21.2	All Other Causes	20	19.6	All Other Causes	31	27.7
	TOTAL CAUSES	85	100	TOTAL CAUSES	102	100	TOTAL CAUSES	110	100

Source: South Dayi District Health Directorate, 2017

1.4.20.5 Family Health Services

Table 1.29: Showing Adolescent pregnancy at ANC REG TARGET 13%

SUB-DISTRICT	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	#		%	#		%	#		%	#		%
	10-14	15-19		10-14	15-19		10-14	15-19		10-14	15-19	
Peki	5	50	12	2	55	13	1	51	14	4	65	17
Kpeve/Adzokoe	1	19	14	1	29	25	1	32	29	0	22	19
Dzake	1	27	19	0	16	14	1	31	32	1	19	12
Tongor	4	223	17	4	227	19	4	194	18	3	146	14
Duga	1	18	24	0	20	19	0	20	24	1	24	19
Total	12	337	16	7	347	18	7	328	19	9	276	15

1.4.20.6 HIV/AIDS

HIV prevalence in the country has remained on an average around 2% in adults 15-49 years according to the Ghana Demographic and Health Service (GDHS 2014), with significant variations across the country. HIV prevalence among pregnant women has been above 1% over the past seven years. According to the GDHS 2014, HIV prevalence rate in Volta Region it is (1.7%) and nationally the epidemic is more prevalent in urban areas (2.4%) than rural areas (1.7%). The District has a prevalent rate of 0.9.

In the District a total of one hundred and thirty-five (135) patients were put on Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) in 2016 and thirty-one (31) as of the end of the first quarter of 2017. It should also be noted that there are numerous number of other persons in the District suspected to be living with the virus who are oblivious of their status and others who are aware of their status but are not accessing medical care. These two situations are dangerous trends which impedes the fight against the virus in the District. One other challenge facing the fight against the virus is high levels of stigmatization.

High prevalence rate of the virus negative impact on the development efforts of the District since resources that could be used for other pressing needs would have to be channelled into the fight against the virus. Also, the labour force that is expected be productive economically would be lost therefore affecting socio-economic development.

The Assembly over the years undertook some of the following activities in the fight against the virus:

- Advocacy meetings with stakeholders such as traditional authorities, opinion leaders.
- Voluntary counselling and testing in communities
- Awareness creation through the mass media and community forum amongst others.

1.4.21 Information and Communication Technology

1.4.21.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones

There are 15,348 persons aged 12 years and older that own mobile phones, forming 41.3 percent of the South Dayi District's population in this age bracket. There are slightly more males (46.1%) who own mobile phones than females (37.2%) in the District. In terms of use of internet services, it is just 3.4 percent of the population in the District. This is slightly lower than the regional figure of 3.5 percent.

1.4.21.1 Use of Internet

About one in five of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones (21.3%). The proportion using the internet is even smaller (1.2%) of the population 12 years and older and 5.5% of mobile owners use internet facilities. The figure is far below the regional average of 3.5 percent. Generally mobile network connectivity in the District is poor with majority of the areas in the District experiencing bad mobile phone networks.

1.4.22 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

1.4.22.1 Household Income and expenditure (Poverty Analysis)

The Ghana living Standard Survey (GLSS6) conducted from 2012-2013 indicates that the annual average household expenditure for the country is estimated at GH¢9,317 with a mean annual per capita expenditure of GH¢6,337. The total annual household expenditure for the country is GH¢61,507 million with the share of urban expenditure (65.8%) almost twice as much as that of rural localities (34.2%). Moreover, the average household expenditure in urban localities (GH¢11,061) is about 1.5 times that of the rural localities (GH¢7,152).

The household's mean annual per capita expenditure on food (actual and imputed) of GH¢1,302 accounts for the largest share (46.7%) of the total annual household expenditure of GH¢61.507 million. The major source of household income is from non-farm self-employment, contributing 48.3% to sources of household income. Wages from employment is the second major contributor to household income (GH¢7,718.10) followed by household agriculture (GH¢3,342.23).

Poverty levels in the District remain high especially among the rural communities who depends largely on subsistence agriculture which in most cases finds it difficult to meet daily subsistence. Majority of such communities are located Along the volta river. However, some social protection programmes on-going in the District include the following;

- Ghana Health Insurance Scheme
- Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
- Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

1.4.23 Vulnerability Analysis

The Assembly defines vulnerability is a state of persistent deprivation based on poverty and denial of other basic rights and entitlement leading to the exclusion of certain groups from active participation in economic, political and social life.

Social exclusion refers to people who are persistently deprived of their socio-economic rights. They are eventually excluded from the mainstream of activities of decision-making process and inability to compete.

1.4.23.1 Persons with Disability (PWD)

The results of the 2010 PHC reveal that, there are 2,528 persons with disability in the District representing 5.4 percent. Sight disability is the commonest form of disability with a percentage of 37.4. This is followed by physical disability (18.3%); emotional disorders and hearing impairment (40.5%). In terms of location of residence, majority of PWDs live in rural areas as seven out of every 10 persons with disability dwells in rural communities. PWDs suffering from sight impairment form the highest proportion of disabilities in both urban and rural areas with percentages of 34.7 and 38.6 respectively.

In terms of economic activity status, 52.1 percent of PWDs is employed compared to 1.5 percent and 46.4 percent who are unemployed and economically not active respectively.

In terms of education, a total of 32.9 percent of PWDs has never been to school. Hearing (46.7%) and speech (45.4%) disability account for the highest proportions of those have that have never been to school. In terms of sex, a greater proportion of males and females with hearing (40.5%) and speech (63.5%) disability have never attended school. This implies that quite a number of PWDs are unemployed and must be considered under gainful employment

opportunities especially from the District Assembly Common Fund. However, a sex disaggregation of the forms of disability is presented in the table below

Table 1.30: Disability status of population locality and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,661	100.0	22,132	100.0	24,529	100.0
Without disability	44,133	94.6	21,075	95.2	23,058	94.0
With disability	2,528	5.4	1,057	4.8	1,471	6.0
Sight	1,263	37.4	477	33.5	786	40.2
Hearing	356	10.5	135	9.5	221	11.3
Speech	242	7.2	138	9.7	104	5.3
Physical	617	18.3	246	17.3	371	19.0
Intellect	326	9.7	158	11.1	168	8.6
Emotion	396	11.7	181	12.7	215	11.0
Other	178	5.3	88	6.2	90	4.6
3,378	100.0		1,423	100.0	1,955	100.0

1.4.23.2 Communities Liable to Flooding

The location of the District along the Volta river and the landscape put some communities at risk especially in the event of the river overflowing its banks. Communities such as Agordeke, Abui, Agbadzikope, Tongor, Dzemeni, Kpeve Tornu among others are vulnerable in the event of flooding and calls for some level of planning. Currently there are no plans towards resettlement or creation of safe havens for people living in these communities.

1.4.24 Water and Sanitation

1.4.24.1 Water

Water facilities in the District are enormous yet the coverage of portable water in the District stands at 63.63% the implication for planning is that more facilities would be needed during the four-year period in order to achieve 100% coverage. Furthermore, adequate provision must be made for the existing non-functional facilities to serve their intended purpose and to contribute to increasing the coverage. The District is proud of having 55 boreholes fitted with various types of hand pumps (Ghana Modified Indian Mark II, Afridev, and Nira-85) even though quite a number of these boreholes are no more functional. Small town Pipe Schemes

distributed over the two sub-district structures. The funding for some of these projects was from Donors, Government of Ghana, NGOs and others.

It was latter suggested that about 5,200 people lost access to potable water due to breakdown of their facility or non -functional condition of their hand pumps. It is therefore important for the DWD and DWST to intensify monitoring of WSMTs operations.

Water facilities can be found in most of the settlements in the District. In the Peki Town Council area, settlements are nucleated and for the rest of the Districts settlements are fairly spaced out. The GWCL distribution lines cover almost 45% of water supply for communities in the District. The District Assembly also provided facilities to augment the pipe systems while private sector such as Safe Water Network also invested in the supply of water as a business with the aim of helping to reduce the supply gap and to make some income.

1.4.24.2 Sanitation

The District is currently implementing Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme funded by United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The CLTS programme started some years back. It is aimed at sensitizing communities to understand the risk associated with open defecation and the need for households to take the initiative and mobilized local materials to construct their private toilets facilities through technology in order to make it affordable. The total number of communities triggered were five (%) and all attained Open Defecation Free status.

1.4.24.3 Institutional WASH Facilities

On the provision of institutional toilet facilities, 43 basic institutions are currently having access to sanitation facilities whilst 21 institutions have no access to toilet facilities in the District. The increase in toilets facilities in the district is due to the intervention of donors, District Development Fund, District Assembly Common Fund and others.

1.4.24.4 Coverage, Functionality and Service Levels of Water Facilities

The water coverage in the District as at the end of September 2016 stood at 70.66%. This represents about 30,827 inhabitants in rural communities and small towns who have access to potable water.

1.4.24.5 Functionality of Water Systems

From the baseline data collected under the SMARTerWASH Programme in September 2015, the proportion of functional (fully and sub-optimally functional) hand pumps in the District was 63.63% (i.e. 25 hand pumps) while the proportion of non-functional or broken-down hand pumps was 36.36% (about 16 hand pumps). The latter suggests that about 5200 people lost access to potable water due to breakdown of their facility or non-functional condition of their

Table 1.31: Showing Overview of Piped Schemes in the District

District Overview of Piped Scheme Water Services								
Area Council	No. of Piped Schemes	Funct.	Providing Basic Services	Proportion of Functional Piped Schemes Meeting the Standard				
				Reliability	Non-Crowding	Quality	Quantity Used	Design as per Guidelines
Peki	3	100%		100%		100%	0%	100%
Tongor Kpalime	3	100%		100%		100%	0%	33%
Grand Total	6	100%		100%		100%	0%	67%

1.4.24.6 Existing Water-Related Sanitation Issues

As a means of improving on the water related sanitation issues in the South Dayi District, the District with assistance from UNICEF has an ongoing programme to educate and provide technical supports to households to construct their own toilets to curb the menace of Open Defecation (OD). The CLTS programme is led by the EHSU of the Assembly. Five CLTS communities had been entered and triggered. The table below indicates the status of the communities.

Table 1.32: Status of Communities in the CLTS programme.

No	Communities	Population	Type of Facility	% of completion	Remarks
1	Bedzokope	29	Mozambique	100	In use
2	Fredkope	17	Mozambique	100	In use
3	Headmankope	16	Mozambique	100	In use
4	Dziwornukope	8	Mozambique	100	In use
5	Wugbadzi	86	Mozambique	100	In use

1.4.25 Housing

1.4.25.1 Housing stock

According to the 2010 PHC, there are 8,716 housing stock in the District, of which 61.8 percent are located in rural areas compared with 38.2 percent in urban localities. The total number of households in the District is 10,761 making on average of 1.2 households per house, which is not different from that of the regional average. Out of 45,849 households in the District, 38.8 percent lives in urban areas whereas 61.2 percent live in rural areas. The average household per house in the urban areas is 1.3, higher than the average household per house in the rural areas (1.2). The population per house is 5.3 persons which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 5.2 persons. For population per house by locality, urban areas have 5.3 persons while the rural areas have 5.2 persons. The average household size in the District is 4.3 persons which is slightly higher than the regional figure of 4.2 persons. In terms of locality, rural average household size is 4.3 persons and that of the urban is 4.2 persons.

Table 1.33: Showing Stock of houses and households by type and locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District
Total	Total		UrbanRural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	46,661
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	45,849
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	8,716
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	10,761
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	5.2	5.3
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.4.25.2 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

1.4.25.2.1 Source of Lighting

The 2010 PHC reveals that, electricity from the national grid and kerosene lamp constitute the main sources of lighting in the District with 90.9 percent of the households using either of them. Thus, the proportion of households using electricity is higher (55.6%), compared with the regional figure of 49.6 percent. This gives credence to the fact that the District has benefited tremendously from the Rural Electrification Project that Ghana embarked upon since the 1990s. This implies that a lot more of the population or communities are yet to be connected to the national grid of electricity supply.

1.4.25.2.2 Source of Energy for Cooking

Also, from the 2010 PHC, the source of cooking fuel and by the households in the District is wood representing(55.0%) by households which is lower compared to the regional figure of 57.1 percent, followed by charcoal (34.2%). On the other hand, saw dust and animal wastes are rarely used as fuel for cooking by households in either rural or urban areas. This implies there would so much pressure on forest areras for firewood which subsequently depletes the forest.

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Plan links the prioritised development issues to the relevant thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021).

2.2 Key Development Problems/Issues linked to the 2018-2021 GSGDA

As indicated in Table 2.1 key development issues arising out of the performance review and situational analysis of the District were linked and harmonized with the adopted and relevant national development issues. This is to ensure that there is harmony in the implementation of the District and national development policies and programmes.

Table 2.1: Showing Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

THEMATIC AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak supervision of revenue collectors • Non-updated revenue database • Weak linkage between Annual Action Plan and budget
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor nature of roads • Lack of adequate market information • Poor access to credit facilities • Low managerial and entrepreneurial skills • Low development and exploitation of tourism potentials
Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of agricultural mechanization • Limited access to extension services especially by women agricultural

	<p>operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to market information • High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment • Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials • Inadequate access to veterinary services • Poor rural road infrastructure • Forest destruction y chainsaw operators • High incidence of bushfires • Inadequate access to appropriate financial products • High levels of environmental degradation • Poor environmental sanitation and improper disposal of domestic solid and liquid wastes • Ineffective development control of human settlement • Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture • Negative attitudinal and behavioural orientation towards proper waste disposal • Weak enforcement of existing sanitation laws • Limited investment in waste management and infrastructure • Weak capacity to manage the impact of natural disasters and climate change
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks • Poor attitudes towards energy utilization • Limited awareness of energy conservation measures • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Haphazard land development • High exposure of settlements and infrastructure to natural and man-made hazards • Inadequate access to quality and affordable water • Lack of maintenance of water systems • Unreliable service delivery • High cost of maintenance of water systems • Unreliable power supply • Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities • Weak institutional capabilities • Over-dependence on fuel wood
<p>Human development, productivity and employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs • Weak management and supervision • Poor quality teaching and learning especially at the basic school level

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs • Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality healthcare (eg. Urban and rural as well as rich and poor) • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix manifesting in low productivity including lack of a human development and redeployment strategy • High morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV&AIDS and TB • Limited coverage of social protection interventions • Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children • Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children • Significant number of children of school going age not in school • Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including abuse and other worst forms of child labour • Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making
<p>Transparent and accountable governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human and institutional capacity • Poor participation in planning and budgeting by the citizenry • Non-functioning sub- district structures • Weak financial base and management capacity of District Assemblies • Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizen • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of development policies and plans • Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas • Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans • Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation • Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance • Insufficient candidature of females in elections • High perception of corruption in the public sector
<p>Oil and Gas Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate local technical and financial capacity for the development of the industry • High unemployment levels especially amongst the youth

2.3 Community Needs and Aspirations

The Assembly in its quest to ensuring bottom-up planning undertook series of activities including data collection and validation, public hearings at the two sub starctures of the assembly; Peki town council and Tongor area council. The essence of these activities was to solicit for the views, needs and aspirations of the people and use them as the basis for the plan preparation and also to ensure community ownership of the plan.

The table below presents the summary of the aspirations and needs of the people from the public hearings.

2.4 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (From Review of Performance and Profile)

The community needs and aspirations identified were harmonized with the summarized key development issues from the performance review and profile of the District. Each community need and aspiration was matched against the summarized key development issues and scored to determine the level of harmony between them. The scoring was done based on the following parameters and scores:

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

The harmonised community needs and aspirations as against the summarized key development issues from the performance review and profile of the District are presented in the table below:

Table 2.2: Showing the Needs and Aspirations of Communities and Area Councils

S/N	NAME OF AREA COUNCIL	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS
1	TONGOR-KPALIME	Kpalime Duga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT/ Library Centre • CHPS Compound • Institutional Latrines
2		Toh Kpalime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHPS Compound • ICT Cent

S/N	NAME OF AREA COUNCIL	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re • Market Centre
3		Tsatee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanized Boreholes • Community centre • Fencing of CHPS Compound
4		Tongor- kaira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potable water • Clinic
5		Tongor- Tsanakpe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Network • CHPS Compound
6		Dzemeni East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of the Dzemeni East electoral Area • Construction of institutional latrines for E P primary and JHS. • Extension of electricity to Attokrokpo
7		Dzemeni West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 unit class room block for Adzebui D/A Primary School • Construction of a Canteen for Dzemeni R C • Teachers' quarters for Dzemeni RC Primary.
8		Todome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Bridge • Extension of electricity to sogikopeagbatodome • Construction and renovation of KG Block
9		Wegbe Kpalime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of library/computer lap • extension of electricity to parts of community • extension of pipe borne water
10		Kpeve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of electricity and water to new developed areas • Upgrading of health facilities • Construction of 3 unit classroom block

S/N	NAME OF AREA COUNCIL	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS
1	Peki	Peki Wudome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers Quarters • Resurfacing of Internal Road drains

S/N	NAME OF AREA COUNCIL	ELECTORAL AREA	NEEDS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Bore holes
2		Peki Agbateh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT • Nurses and Teachers Quarter • Institutional latrines for primary and JHS
3		Peki Dzogbati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Internal access roads and construction of Drainage structures • Provision of library and computer study facilities for basic school • Extension of electricity to newly developing areas
4		Peki Adzokoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
5		Avetile East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A main bridge at avetile • Water Accesibility(well) • A bridge at Bob Marley road
6		Avetile West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout plan for Avetile New Site • Extension of Electricity pole and transformer • Provision of Borehole atAnyensu
7		Peki Blengo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Vocational School • Computer Laboratory at JHS • Construction of 1no Institutional latrine for PRESCO
8		Peki Tsame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
9		Peki Dzake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of accommodation facilities for teachers. • Rehabilitation Of School Blocks • Construction of ICT Laboratory
10		Sanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1no Nurses Bungalow • Construction of 1no 3 unit classroom block and KG • Construction of institutional Latrines for the use of both pupils and teachers
11		Tsiyinu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers Bungalow • Construction of 3 unit classroom block at Tsiyinu • Extension of Clinic

Table 2.3: Showing Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations as against the Summarized Key Development Issues

S/ NO	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/ PROBLEMS/ISSUES (FROM PERFORMANCE AND PROFILE)	SCORE
1	Construction of institutional latrines	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	2
2	Extension of electricity to newly developed communities	Inadequate extension of electricity to newly developing area due to high cost of extension	2
3	Construction of market sheds	Inadequate infrastructure such as roads etc	2
4	Preparation of layout in some electoral areas	Inadequate spatial and land use plans	2
5	Drilling of boreholes	Inadequate access to safe water	2
6	Reshaping and regravelling of Feeder Road	Poor nature of roads	2
7	Extension of electricity to some to some communities.	Inadequate extension of electricity to newly developing area due to high cost of extension	2
8	Construction of classroom block for second stream of the primary school	Poor access to educational facilities	2
9	Construction of community centre		0
10	Repairing of broken down boreholes	Inadequate access to safe water	2
11	Supply of dual/mono desks	Poor access to educational facilities	2
12	Posting of health personnel to communities (midwives)	High nurse-patient ratio	2
13	Construction of teachers quarters	Lack of residential accommodation for education staff	2
14	Extension of electricity to rural communities	Inadequate extension of electricity to newly developing area due to high cost of extension	2
15	Construction of latrines in schools	Inadequate access to sanitation (WASH) facilities in basic schools	2
16	Construction of CHPS compounds	Inadequate number of health facilities	2
17	Extension and improvement of telecommunication network		0
18	Construction of police barracks	Inadequate accommodation for police in the District	2
19	Construction and furnishing of library	Poor access to educational facilities	2
20	Mechanisation of boreholes	Inadequate access to safe water	2
21	Construction of nurses quarters	Lack of residential accommodation for health staff	2

22	Construction of market toilet and urinal	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	2
Average Score =40/22		1.8	

The average score of 1.8 is very high, and therefore an indication that there is strong harmony between the community needs and aspirations and the key development issues identified from the performance review and profile of the District.

2.5 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021) under the Long-Term National Development Plan

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

Table 2.4: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	Weak supervision of revenue collectors	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
	Non-updated revenue database		Narrow tax base
	Weak linkage between Annual Action Plan and budget		Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
2: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Low development and exploitation of tourism potentials		Poor tourism infrastructure and services
	Low managerial and entrepreneurial skills		Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel
	Unreliable and expensive electricity		- High cost of electricity - Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply
	Poor access to credit facilities		Inadequate access to affordable credit
-3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Limited access to market information		Poor marketing systems
	Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds		High cost of production inputs
	Low level of agricultural mechanization		-Low quality and inadequate agriculture Infrastructure -Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
	Limited access to extension services especially by women agricultural operators		-Limited application of science and technology
	High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment		Lack of database on farmers
	Inadequate access to veterinary services		-Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Inadequate access to appropriate financial product		-Low proportion of irrigated agriculture
	Poor environmental sanitation and improper disposal of domestic solid and liquid waste		Weak extension services delivery
	Weak enforcement of sanitation laws		High cost of aquaculture inputs
	Negative attitudinal and behavioral orientation towards proper waste disposal		-Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Forest destruction by chainsaw operators		- Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants
	High incidence of bush fires		Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations
	High levels of environmental degradation		Poor waste disposal practices
			-Loss of forest cover
			- Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
			Forest fires
			Environmental degradation

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021		
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES	
	Ineffective development control of human settlement	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	-Scattered and unplanned human settlements -Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning - Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	
	Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture		Vulnerability to climate change	
	Weak capacity to manage the impact of natural disasters and climate change		Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	
	Low or poor signals from communication networks		Low broadband wireless access	
	Insufficient access to electricity especially in rural and new developing areas		Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	
	Unsafe water transport		Few standards or regulations for boats construction, use and operations on Volta Lake	
	Poor and inadequate road network		Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country		Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
6. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Weak management and supervision		-Poor linkage between management processes and school operations -Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Poor quality teaching and learning especially at the basic school level		Poor quality of education at all levels
	Inadequate logistics to effectively promote quality delivery of education at the basic level.		Inadequate funding sources for education
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially the youth and groups with special needs		High youth unemployment
	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water		-Increasing demand for household water supply - Poor quality of drinking water - Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
	Lack of maintenance of water systems		Inadequate maintenance of facilities
	Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality healthcare		Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix manifesting in low productivity including lack of a human development and redeployment strategy		Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	High morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV & AIDS and TB		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana		-Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional Deficiencies -Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems
	Limited coverage of social protection interventions		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	High unemployment levels especially amongst the youth		High unemployment rate amongst the youth
	Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children		Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children		Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including trafficking and other worst forms of child labour		Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, streetism and online hazards
	Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for		Inadequate and limited coverage of social

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
	planning and policy making		protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Low coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
7. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	Inadequate human resource and institutional capacity of District Assembly	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	-Weak implementation of administrative Decentralization - Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Poor participation in planning and budgeting by the citizenry		-Low public interest in public institutions - Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Non-functioning sub-district structures		Ineffective sub-district structures
	Partial integration of decentralized departments into Local Government System		- Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions - Overlapping functions among public sector Institutions - Weak implementation of administrative Decentralization
	Delay in the release of funds for timely implementation of plans		-Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level - Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
			-Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers
	Low IGF generation		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	Mismatch between plans and budgets implementation		-Implementation of unplanned expenditures - Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
	High perception of corruption in the public sector		High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of development policies and plans		Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans
	Low level of partnership with international organisations	GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	-Underutilisation of opportunities to promote regional and international relations - Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the document seek to present details of projected development requirements for 2018-2021, adopted development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

3.2 Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP

The set of the two issues in Table: above were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. The similar issues from GSGDA II were adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. In addition, there were other issues identified as relevant new development issues from the NMTDPF.

The adopted goals and issues for the DMTDP are presented in Table below:

Table 3.1: Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP of the District

DMTDP DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
	Narrow tax base
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services
	Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel
	- High cost of electricity - Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply
	Inadequate access to affordable credit
	Poor marketing systems
	-Low quality and inadequate agriculture Infrastructure -Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields -Limited application of science and technology

DMTDP DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
	<p>Lack of database on farmers</p> <p>-Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>-Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</p> <p>Weak extension services delivery</p> <p>High cost of aquaculture inputs</p> <p>High cost of production inputs</p>
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>-Poor linkage between management processes and school operations</p> <p>-Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate funding sources for education</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p> <p>-Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>- Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>- Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>-Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional Deficiencies</p> <p>-Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>High unemployment rate amongst the youth</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and Policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of Children</p> <p>Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, streetism and online hazards</p>

DMTDP DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste - Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants
	Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations
	Poor waste disposal practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Loss of forest cover - Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
	Forest fires
	Environmental degradation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Scattered and unplanned human settlements -Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning - Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	Vulnerability to climate change
	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
	Low broadband wireless access
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Few standards or regulations for boats construction, use and operations on Volta Lake
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the Country
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Weak implementation of administrative Decentralization - Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low public interest in public institutions - Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Ineffective sub-district structures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions

DMTDP DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overlapping functions among public sector Institutions - Weak implementation of administrative Decentralization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level - Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation -Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers
	<p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implementation of unplanned expenditures - Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
	<p>High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p>
	<p>Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans</p>
<p>GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underutilisation of opportunities to promote regional and international relations - Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

3.3 Prioritisation of Development Issues

The adopted development issues were subjected to prioritization to ensure that the limited resources of the District Assembly are spent on addressing the most pressing development issues and needs from the host of issues adopted.

The POCC analysis tool was used in the prioritisation process;

3.4 Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, Constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC) Analysis

The adopted issues were subjected to the analysis of the **Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)** of the District. This has facilitated the identification of issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges.

Potentials of a District refer to factors; advantages and resources (within the District) which when utilised can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.

Opportunities are external factors (beyond the District) that positively influence development of the District.

Constraints are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development.

Challenges may be external factors or obstacles (beyond the District) that may hamper smooth development effort.

The application of the POCC is presented in Table below:

Table 3.2: Showing Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District

DEV'T DIMENSION	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Economic Development	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others Narrow tax base	Availability of Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) Availability of revenue database Availability of personnel Existence of ratable properties	Existence of Local Gov't Inspectorate Unit of VRCC	Inadequate logistics (vehicles) Inadequate revenue collectors Low capacity of revenue collectors	Poor nature of the main roads linking marketing centres. Eg Peki Adzokoe to Kpeve Increasing demand from regional and national levels
Conclusion: The District has quite a number of revenue potentials to improve revenue generation when some internal issues have been corrected with the help of the identified opportunities					
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Existence of composite budget Effective management	Existence of VRCC quarterly monitoring Existence of laws and Regulationseg PFM Act.	Non-adherence to budgetary controls by District Managers Poor Budgetary projections	Increasing demand from regional and national levels
Conclusion: Strict adherence to budgetary allocations can be enhanced with the existence of intensified regional monitoring and decreasing pressures or demands from regional and national levels					
	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	Availability of tourist sites such as Volta lake etc. Availability of website Existence of FM stations Availability of social media. E.g. Facebook	Availability of MOT and Ghana Tourist Board. Availability of private investors	Low level of IGF to develop tourism potentials Unavailability of website to publicize tourism potentials	Delays in the release of Central Government funds

DEV'T DIMENSION	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Conclusion: Development of tourism potentials depends heavily on the availability of funds and private sector investment. However, central government support is needed to complement local arrangements or investments					
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Existence of Works Dep't Availability of gravels Availability of mountains	Existence of Feeder Roads Dep't at the Regional and national level Existence of Road Fund	Low level of IGF Lack of road equipment	Delay in the release of Central Government Funds Delay in completion of Central Government funded road projects
Conclusion: Improving the District Assembly Internally generated fund can help address the issue of poor quality and inadequate road transport network while relying on central government support					
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Existence of Department of Trade and Industry	Existence of Ministry of Trade and Industry Existence of NBSSI	Lack of Rural Technology Facility (RTF) Low level of IGF Inadequate Office equipment Limited office space	Delays in the release of Central Government funds
Conclusion: Improving the entrepreneurial skills with the availability of the REP even though funding for the programme has not been consistent. However, Support from the Ministry of trade and industry remains key to addressing the issue					
	Weak extension service delivery	Existence of District Agricultural Department Availability of AEA's	Availability of Ministry of Agriculture	Inadequate AEA's Inadequate logistics (vehicles, motorbikes etc)	Delays in the release of central government inflows
	Poor Marketing Systems	Existence of Works Dep't Availability of gravel deposite Availiability of market	Existence of Feeder Roads Dep't at the Regional and national level	Low level of IGF Lack of road equipment	Delay in the release of Central Government Funds Inadequate central government funds

DEV'T DIMENSION	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
		products			
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Availability of arable land for agricultural development. Agriculture remains the backbone of the local economy Existence of Dept of Agriculture	Availability of Irrigation Authority Availability of Government Polcies to promote agriculture Availability of Donor funds for Agricultral infrastructure dev't	Low level of IGF Inadequate AEAs Low educational levels of majority of farmers Low interest in Agriculture by the youth	Delays in the release of central government inflows Inadequate central government funding for agricultural infrastructure development
Conclusion: The District has a great potential in agricultural development and can position itself massively to benefit for Government policies on agriculture whiles expanding the IGF					
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Existence of NADMO Existence of Environmental Protection Agency Existence of mass media Existence of District Department of Agriculture Existence of Forestry and Wildlife Division	Availability of Ghana National Fire Service Station at Kpando	Absence of Ghana National Fire Service Station	Delays in the release of central government inflows
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Existence of NADMO Existence of District Disaster Management Committee	Government Support programmes on disaster management	Low level of IGF Inadequate logistics at NADMO office (vehicles, motorbikes)	Delays in the release of central government inflows

DEV'T DIMENSION	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
		<p>Existence of District Fire Service</p> <p>Existence of AEAs</p> <p>Existence of FM stations</p>		Inadequate firefighting equipment	
<p>Conclusion: The existence of NADMO in the District when supported with resources can help embark on more educational campaigns to prevent disaster than to respond to disaster</p>					
	High unemployment rate amongst the youth	<p>Existence of Department of Trade and Industry</p> <p>Existence of World Vision</p> <p>Availability of staff</p> <p>Implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs Programme</p> <p>Implementation of One District One Factory Programme</p>	<p>Existence of Ministry of Trade and Industry</p> <p>Implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs Programme</p> <p>Implementation of One District One Factory Programme</p>	<p>Lack of Rural Technology Facility (RTF)</p> <p>Low level of IGF</p>	Embargo on employment in some sectors as a result of IMF programme
safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<p>Existence of Physical Planning Dep't</p> <p>Existence of Technical and Spatial Planning Committees</p> <p>Existence of Environmental</p>	Existence of Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, Act 924	<p>Inadequate logistics</p> <p>Inadequate personnel at the physical planning Dep't</p> <p>Low level of IGF</p>	

DEV'T DIMENSION	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
		Protection Agency Availability of Assembly bye-law			
	Inadequate waste management facilities	Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit Existence of Zoomlion Company Availability of land Existence of NGOs. Eg. World Vision, Global Communities	Existence of donor agencies eg. USAID	Low level of IGF	Delays in the release of external funds
	Poor sanitation and waste management	Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit Existence of Zoomlion Company Availability of land Existence of NGOs. Eg. World Vision, Global Communities	Existence of donor agencies eg. USAID	Low level of IGF	Delays in the release of external funds
	Increasing demand for household water supply	Existence of DWST Availability of land Existence of NGOs. Eg. World Vision, Global Communities	Existence of development partners. Eg Rotary club etc	Low level of IGF	Delays in the release of external funds

DEV'T DIMENSION	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
		Availability of water bodies. Eg River Oti, Sabon			
Create opportunities for all	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Availability of health facilities Availability of health personnel Existence of the District Assembly	Existence of National Health Insurance Authority	Poor road network to existing health infrastructure and services Inadequate health facilities	Inadequate and Irregular release of funds
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Existence of MSHAP Unit at DDE Existence of DAC/DRMT Existence of Health facilities Existence of DHD Existence of FM station Existence of religious bodies	Existence of NGOs and CBOs in the fight against HIV/AIDS Existence of GAC	Ineffective DAC/DRMT Inadequate financial resources Non-existence of HIV/AIDS implementing partner	Delays in the release of MSHAP Funds Non-appointment of implementing partner
	Poor quality of education at all levels	Existence of the District Assembly Existence of three Senior High Schools Existence of the DDE	Availability of GETFUND Existence of Ministry of Education Availability of scholarship schemes	Low level of IGF	Delays in the release of DACF Delays in the release of DDF

DEV'T DIMENSION	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
		Existence of District Education Endowment Fund Existence of NGOs. Eg. Plan Ghana, WV	Existence of donor agencies		
	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	Existence of District Education Endowment Fund Availability of in-service training models Existence of DDE	Existence of scholarship schemes Availability of UTDBE Existence of tertiary institutions	Low level of IGF	Delays in the release of DACF Delays in the release of GOG funds
	Low participation in non-formal education	Existence of the Non-formal Division Existence of the DDE Existence of the District Assembly Existence of District Education Endowment Fund Existence of NGOs. Eg. Plan Ghana, WV	Availability of Ministry of Education Existence of School Feeding Programme Existence of Capitation Grant Existence of the Non-formal Division of the MOE	Inadequate logistics (motorbikes, vehicle, etc) Inadequate teaching and learning materials Low level of IGF	Delays in the release of GOG funds Delays in the release of DACF
	Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities	Availability of sporting facilities Availability of football teams	Existence of Ministry of Youth and Sports Existence of Regional Sports Council	Low level of IGF	Delays in the release of DACF and DDF

DEV'T DIMENSION	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	High incidence of children's rights violation	Existence of social Welfare and Community Development Dep't Existence of NGO's. eg. World Vision Existence of District Child Protection Committee	Existence of Ministry of Gender and Social Protection	Inadequate logistics (vehicle, motorbikes etc)	
maintain a stable, united and safe society	Ineffective sub-district structures	Existence of Assembly Members Existence of Unit Committees High communal spirit Availability of Local Government Staff	Existence of MLGRD Existence of NALAG	Low level of IGF Inadequate skilled personnel Lack of logistics (stationery, vehicle etc)	Inadequate and untimely release of DACF
	Weak coordination of the development planning system	Existence of DPCU	Existence of NDPC Existence of RPCU	Inadequate logistics Inadequate personnel	Delays in the release of Central Government inflows (DACF/DDF)
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Existence of DPCU	Existence of NDPC Existence of RPCU	Inadequate logistics Inadequate personnel	Delays in the release of Central Government inflows (DACF/DDF)

3.5 Impact Analysis of Prioritized Issues

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were assessed with the following criteria:

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.

Details of the impact analysis are presented in the table below:

Table 3.3: Showing Impact Analysis of prioritized Issues from the POCC analysis

Development Dimensions	Adopted Issues to Be Addressed	Impact Analysis
Economic Development	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes among others	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency as available revenue can be used to tackle socio-economic issues
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity	Stimulate local economy by supporting small and medium scale industries or enterprises
	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	This would result in the inability to showcase the tourism potentials of the District to tourists denying the Assembly of IGF
	Poor quality and inadequate road	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency

Development Dimensions	Adopted Issues to Be Addressed	Impact Analysis
Economic Development	transport network	
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Increase in Incomes and Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Weak extension service delivery	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
	Poor Marketing Systems	This issue would result in high cost of transporting goods and services, high cost maintenance cost and increase post-harvest
	Low level of irrigated agriculture	This will facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation and promote dry season agriculture
	Erratic rainfall patterns	This will result in low agricultural productivity
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	This would result in loss of soil fertility, erosion and deforestation
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	This would result in loss of lives and properties of the citizenry
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	This would result in haphazard development, development without permit and unplanned development
	Inadequate waste management facilities	This would result in outbreak of diseases such as cholera and other sanitation related diseases
	Poor sanitation and waste management	This would result in outbreak of diseases such as cholera and other sanitation related diseases
Social Development	Increasing demand for household water supply	This will result in increase in usage of contaminated water sources and water borne diseases
	High unemployment rate amongst the youth	This would result in high dependency rate, reduction in ability of households to save and increase in social vices
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	This would result in pressure on existing health facilities, reduced access to basic healthcare, reduction in quality of life and loss of lives
	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	This will result in low standard of living
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	This would result in increased prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS and other STIs in the District
	Poor quality of education at all levels	This would result in poor performance of pupils especially at the BECE examinations
	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	This would result in poor teaching and performance of pupils
	Low participation in non-formal education	This will result in increase in illiteracy especially among the aged
Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities	This would result in reduced access by youth to recreational and sporting facilities	

Development Dimensions	Adopted Issues to Be Addressed	Impact Analysis
	High incidence of children's rights violation	This would result in less protection of the rights of vulnerable persons and child protection
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Ineffective sub-district structures	This issue would result in a reduction in the IGF of the Assembly and ineffective community mobilisation
	Weak coordination of the development planning system	This will result in delivery of less impact development programmes and projects
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	This will result in shoddy works and waste of public financial resources
Ghana's Role in International Affairs	Poor relationship with international institutions and bodies	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency

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

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to the strategic environment analysis. This involved assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted.

Below is the table showing Compatibility Matrix of the issues from the POCC analysis

	Key Issues	Narrow Tax base	Increasing demand for household water supply	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	High youth unemployment	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	Low quality and inadequate agriculture/Infrastructure	Poor Marketing Systems	Poor Quality of water	Gaps in Physical access to health facilities	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Environmental Degradation	Poor waste disposal	Forest Fires	Poor tourism infrastructure	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Narrow Tax base	█	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓
2	Increasing demand for household water supply		█	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
3	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs			█	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	High youth unemployment				█	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	✓	0
5	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes					█	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓
6	Low quality and inadequate agriculture Infrastructure						█	✓	0	0	✓	X	0	✓	0	✓
7	Poor Marketing Systems							█	0	0	✓	X	0	0	0	✓
8	Poor Quality of Water								█	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
9	Gaps in Physical access to health facilities									█	✓	X	✓	0	0	0
10	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network										█	X	0	0	0	✓
11	Environmental Degradation											█	✓	✓	✓	✓

12	Poor waste disposal																	✓	✓
13	Forest fires																	✓	0
14	Poor tourism infrastructure																		0
15	Scattered and unplanned human settlements																		

Internally Consistent - Record Sheet

No. (Column)	No. (Row)	REASONS FOR INCOMPATIBILITY
11	4	Creating job opportunities for the youth to reduce unemployment especially in the agriculture sector may lead to environmental degradation as more youths would venture into agriculture thus depleting some forest cover
11	6	Provision of agriculture infrastructure would promote agricultural activities in the District leading to acquisition, clearing and degrading of land cover
11	7	Improving the marketing systems would reduce post harvest losses which increases farmer profits thus an increase farmland which subsequently lead to environmental degradation
11	9	Improving the physical access to health facilities implies the construction of roads which can also lead to environmental degradation
11	10	Creation of new roads, construction of roads has significant impact on the environment

Source: DPCU construct, 2018.

Table 3.4 Showing Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under focus areas and development dimensions

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and Resilient Economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
		Narrow tax base
		Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
		Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel
		- High cost of electricity
		- Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply
		Inadequate access to affordable credit
	Poor marketing systems	
	Agriculture and Rural Development	-Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
		-Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
		-Limited application of science and technology
		Lack of database on farmers
		-Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	-Low proportion of irrigated agriculture	
Weak extension services delivery		
High cost of aquaculture inputs		
Tourism and Creative Arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Education and training	-Poor linkage between management processes and school operations
		-Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
		Poor quality of education at all levels
		Inadequate funding sources for education
	High youth unemployment	
Water and Environmental Sanitation	-Increasing demand for household water supply	
	- Poor quality of drinking water	
	- Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE ISSUES
	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
		Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Food and nutrition security	-Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional Deficiencies -Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Child and Family Welfare	Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, streetism and online hazards
		Low awareness of child protection laws and Policies
		Weak enforcement of laws and rights of Children
	Disability and Development	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Environmental Pollution	-Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste - Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants
		Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations
		Poor waste disposal practices
	Protected Areas, Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	-Loss of forest cover - Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation Timber
		Forest fires
		Environmental degradation
	Human Settlements and Housing	-Scattered and unplanned human settlements -Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning - Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	Climate Vulnerability and change	Vulnerability to climate change
		Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
	Energy and Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE ISSUES
	Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	Few standards or regulations for boats construction, use and operations on Volta Lake Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the Country
		Low broadband wireless access
	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Local Government And Decentralisation
Ineffective sub-district structures		
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization		
Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans		
-Implementation of unplanned expenditures - Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels		
-Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level - Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation -Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers		
Public Accountability		-Low public interest in public institutions - Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
Public Institutional Reform	- Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions - Overlapping functions among public sector Institutions - Weak implementation of administrative Decentralization	
Corruption and Economic Crimes	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	
GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	International Relations	Underutilisation of opportunities to promote regional and international relations - Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

3.7 Development Projections

The development projections of the Assembly for 2018 to 2021 were done in relation to the adopted issues. This was to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve national development objectives. The additional services required were driven by the concepts of range, threshold, and projected population of the District and development standards.

3.7.1 Population Projection

For the purpose of this plan, the projected population figures used for the period 2018-2021 were those projected by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in 2016 for all MMDAs in the Volta Region.

The projections are however based on the following assumptions:

- ☞ the population growth rate of 2.5% (Regional growth rate) will remain unchanged
- ☞ The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District of 3.0 will remain unchanged
- ☞ Migration rate will remain unchanged

The projected population of the District from 2018-2021 is shown in the table below.

Table 3.5: Showing Population Projections of the District

YEAR	POPULATION	REMARK
2010	46,661	Actual
2014	51,189	Projection
2015	52,,336	Projection
2016	53,521	Projection
2017	54,803	Projection
2018	56,027	Projection
2019	57,337	Projection
2020	58,665	Projection
2021	61431	Projection

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 and DPCU construct 2018

3.7.1.1 Population Projections for Settlements in the District

The population for the top ten largest settlements in the District was done using the regional population growth rate of 2.5%. The table below presents details of the projections

1.13.9 Population

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications. Population size and composition influence the District's potential human resource requirement and level of provision of social services such as schools, health facilities and housing. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, nuptial, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underline population growth and ultimately socio-economic development.

This section provides information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality data on the District.

1.13.9.1 Population Size and Distribution

The population of the District as of 2017 as projected from the 2010 figure of 46,661 is 56,027 out of which 68,437 representing 49.1% are males while 71,055 representing 50.1% are females. This is consistent with both the regional (Males, 48.1%, Females, 51.9%) and the national (Males, 48.8%, Females, 51.9%) averages.

Table 1.6: Showing Population of Communities (Projected from 2010 PHC)

Community	POPULATION					
	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Abui No.2	261	306	313	321	328	344
Abui No.3	108	127	130	133	136	142
Abui No. I	250	294	300	307	315	329
Adjei Boye	118	139	142	145	149	155
Adjei Boye	142	168	171	175	180	187
Afukesi	0	-	-	-	-	-
AgbekoKope	7	8	8	9	9	9
AgbogaKope (Dayi Nu)	33	39	40	41	42	43
AgorgliKope	1	1	1	1	1	1
AhiamadiKope (Dayi Nu)	1	1	1	1	1	1
AkloKopee (New Location)	12	14	14	15	15	16
AkluKpegba	52	62	63	65	66	68
AkpabliKope	7	8	8	9	9	9
Akpato	90	106	109	111	114	118
AnaglateyKope	22	26	27	27	28	29
Askof Memorial Farms	9	11	11	11	11	12
AtsuviaKope	7	8	8	9	9	9
AttokroKpo	367	432	442	453	463	483

Awaso Farms	8	9	10	10	10	11
Ayensu	165	195	199	204	209	217
BadziKope	75	88	90	92	94	99
BedzoKope	7	8	8	8	9	9
BusaKope	6	7	7	7	7	8
Charles (Driver) Kope	10	12	12	12	13	13
DawusuKope	91	107	110	112	115	120
Donkor Kope	7	8	8	9	9	9
DorfeKope	123	145	148	152	155	162
Duga-Kpalime	1,922	2,257	2,308	2,362	2,416	2,530
DzadeKope	23	27	28	29	29	30
Dzakite	176	208	212	217	222	232
Dzakite	257	301	308	315	322	338
Dzemeni	6,921	8,124	8,305	8,499	8,696	9,112
DziwornuKope	0	-	-	-	-	-
E.P. Church Fishries School	0	-	-	-	-	-
Eddy Kope	6	7	7	7	8	8
EfoKoblaKope	10	12	12	12	12	13
Efo Yao Kwame Kope	4	5	5	5	5	5
EkluZaklu	29	34	35	36	37	38
EtseKope	4	5	5	5	5	5
FanteKope	14	16	17	17	17	18
FanteKope	229	270	276	283	289	301
Fulani Kope	8	9	10	10	10	11
GaduKope (Agor)	7	8	8	9	9	9
Gaga Kope	16	19	19	20	20	21
GbesoKope	14	16	17	17	18	18
GblokporKope	11	13	13	14	14	14
GblorkpoKope (Methodist Village)	30	35	36	37	38	39
GboKope	28	33	34	34	35	37
GboKope	137	162	165	169	173	180
Golovime	42	49	51	52	53	55
GormoKope	7	8	8	9	9	9
GovenorKope	18	21	22	22	23	24
Hausa Kope	7	8	9	9	9	9
Hebron	50	59	60	62	63	66
HotorKope	7	8	8	9	9	9
House Of Israel Healing Centre	21	25	25	26	26	28
HuladeKope	21	25	26	26	27	28
John HenyaKope	7	8	9	9	9	9
KabreKope	52	60	62	63	65	68
KabreKope	14	16	17	17	18	18
KairaGboxome (Old Town)	46	54	55	57	58	61
KairaResettlement : Chief's Palace	483	568	581	595	609	636
Ken Kwame Kope	4	5	5	5	5	5
Kofi Gbe Kope	11	13	13	14	14	14
KogoDekuKope	5	6	6	6	6	7
Kope Deka	95	112	114	117	119	125
KotokuKope	109	128	131	134	138	144
KpadzaKope	14	16	17	17	17	18
Kpatsaxoe	68	81	82	84	86	90
KpehorTornu	153	180	183	188	192	201
Kpelame	25	29	30	31	32	33

Kpeve (New Town)	2,796	3,284	3,357	3,435	3,515	3,681
Kpeve Water Works Qtrs.	21	25	25	26	27	28
Kpeyiborme (ShitorKope)	235	276	282	288	295	309
KpobiKope	28	33	34	35	35	37
Kpogboni	103	121	124	127	130	136
Kuma Kope	8	9	10	10	10	11
Kwesi Kope (KadzaKpe)	20	24	24	25	25	26
Mami Esi	0	-	-	-	-	-
Maria YiviKope	34	40	41	42	43	45
Martin Kope	6	7	7	7	7	8
Mawu Nye FiaKope	18	21	22	22	23	24
Mawuli Kope	8	9	10	10	10	11
MordziKope	17	20	21	21	22	22
New Kaira	405	476	487	498	510	533
Nkrumah Kope	5	6	6	6	6	7
NorgaKope	3	3	4	4	4	4
NortsigoKope	12	14	15	15	15	16
Old Todome (Todome Old Town	409	482	492	504	516	538
Old Todome Sika FoanbaNtem	115	135	138	141	144	151
Pastor John Darko Kope	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peki Adzokoe (Old Town)	759	892	912	933	955	999
Peki Adzokoe Newtown	682	800	818	837	856	898
Peki Agbateh (R/Farm)	271	318	325	333	340	357
Peki Tsame	11,201	13,145	13,438	13,752	14,070	14,746
Peki Wudome	2,051	2,410	2,464	2,521	2,580	2,700
Peki-Dzake	3,389	3,978	4,067	4,162	4,259	4,462
Peki-Sanga	890	1,045	1,068	1,093	1,118	1,172
Red Kope	0	-	-	-	-	-
Sawyer Kodzi	118	139	142	145	148	155
Saxoe	74	87	89	91	93	97
Saxoe	17	20	21	21	22	22
SodziKope	268	316	323	330	338	353
Solomon Kope	11	13	13	14	14	14
South Dayi Dist. Assem. Bungalow	1	1	1	1	1	1
SukpaluKope	4	5	5	5	5	5
Tackie Farms	5	6	6	6	6	7
Tetteh Kope	9	11	11	11	12	12
Tetteh Kope	21	25	25	26	26	28
Todome BolorKope	94	111	113	116	119	124
Todome Resettlement	571	669	684	700	716	752
TogbeBedzrahKope	22	26	26	27	28	29
Toh Kpalime	2,322	2,726	2,787	2,852	2,918	3,057
Tongor AhorResettlement : Chief's Palace	880	1,034	1,057	1,082	1,107	1,159
Tongor Gboxome	60	71	72	74	76	79
Tongor Tsanakpe	2,153	2,529	2,585	2,646	2,707	2,834
Trafaga	13	15	16	16	17	17
Tsate Tornu	16	19	19	20	20	21
Tsatee	862	1,013	1,035	1,060	1,084	1,135
Tsita : Opinion Leader's House	354	417	426	436	446	466
Tsiyinu	318	373	382	391	400	419
TsyokpoKope	312	367	375	383	392	411
VidzahKope	18	21	21	22	22	24
Vincent Kope	9	11	11	11	11	12

Vume	53	63	64	66	67	70
Wawase	64	76	77	79	81	84
Wegbe Kpalime	1,309	1,538	1,573	1,609	1,647	1,723
WetsiKope (Dayinu)	35	42	42	43	44	46
WugahTsi	66	78	80	81	83	87
YaoviKope	9	11	11	11	11	12
Yaw Kope	22	26	26	27	28	29

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017

3.8 Infrastructure Needs Projection

The required thresholds for the provision of various infrastructural facilities under consideration are summarized in the tables below.

3.8.1 Education Needs Projections

Table 3.7 Showing: Education Infrastructure Need Assessment

Level	Total Enrolment	Standard enrol per class	Required classrooms	Existing Classrooms	Gap(Classrooms)	Gap in Units
KG	3,346	40 per class	84	62	22	11 No. 2 unit classroom blocks
PRIMARY	10,318	40 per class	258	180	78	13 No. 6 unit classroom blocks
JHS	2,817	35 per class	94	96	-2	No classroom blocks required

Source: SDDA DPCU Construct, 2018

3.8.2 Health Needs Projections

Table 3.8: Showing Planning Standard for the Provision of Health Facilities

Facility/Type	Population Threshold		Sphere of Influence	No. of Beds	
	Min	Max		Min	Max
CHPS	-	5000	In urban and rural neighbourhood	-	-
CLINIC	-	5,000	In urban and rural neighbourhood	-	-
HEALTH POST	-	5,000	Village	-	-
HEALTH CENTRE	5,000	25,000	5-10-mile (8-16km) radius from sub-district	5	10
POLYCLINIC	30,000	50,000	Urban neighbourhood	10	20
DISTRICT HOSPITAL	80,000	200,000	Whole District	60	120
REGIONAL HOSP	600,000	1,000,000	Whole region	150	300

Source: Zoning and Planning Guidelines, November 2011

3.8.1 Water Needs Projections

Table 3.9: Showing Planning Standard for the Provision of Water Facilities

Facility/Type	Population Threshold
Hand dug well	73 – 300
Borehole	300
Small Town Pipe System	2001 – 5000
Pipe System	Above 5000

Source: Zoning and Planning Guidelines, November 2011

From the above table, it is projected that within the medium term, a total of 353 boreholes, forty-six (46) small town pipe systems and thirteen (13) pipe systems Districtwide. Also, there are some broken down boreholes in communities and some part of the Nkwanta the pipe system that have broken down, hence the need to fix or rehabilitate them.

3.9 Revenue Projections

The table below shows the revenue projections for the District from 2018 to 2021. It was assumed that revenue from IGF, DACF and DDF would constantly increase by 25%, 20% and 20% respectively.

All the sources of revenue to the Assembly were projected based on the assumption that such revenue sources would increase by 20% annually over the plan implementation period.

Table 3.10: Showing Projection of All Sources of financial resources to the Assembly

Sources	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GOG	1,202,718.69	1,841,565.42	1,921,073.92	2,071,505.64	2,296,580.17
IGF	217,940.00	295,950.00	340,342.50	391,393.88	450,102.96
DACF	3,231,446.00	3,395,619.27	3,837,049.78	4,335,866.25	4,899,258.86
DDF	812,677.00	812,677.00	918,325.01	1,037,707.26	1,172,609.21
Donors	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,464,781.69	6,345,811.69	14,033,582.42	7,836,473.03	8,818,551.20

Source: South Dayi District Composite Budget, 2018

3.10 Adoption of District Development Goals and Sub-Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Based on the sustainable prioritised adopted development issues, the Assembly through the DPCUs adopted the relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

The adopted policy objectives were subjected to strategic environmental assessment to determine their sustainability. The analysis lead to a win-win situation thus sustainable objectives and enhanced environmental conditions.

Table 3.11: Showing Adopted Goals, Focus Area, Adopted Prioritised Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies of the District

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
ADOPTED GOAL	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED PRIORITIZED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
Build a Prosperous Society	Strong and Resilient Economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)	SDG 4, 16, 17, AU 1,4,9,20
		Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls		Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4)	
		Narrow tax base		Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)	
	Industrial transformation	High cost of electricity	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development (SDG Targets 7.1, 9.1, 9.2)	SDG 7, 9, 16
		Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply		Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	AU 4,5,7,9
	Tourism and creative arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)	SDG 8, 12, 17 AU 4,16
				Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	
Private Sector Development	Inadequate access to affordable credit by SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,4,5	

Agriculture and rural development	Poor marketing systems	Promote demand driven approach agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)	SDG 2, 4, 9, 12, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
			Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder-controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority (SDG Target 9.3)	
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture Infrastructure	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)	SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 5
			Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)	
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
			Support the development of both public and private sector large-scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.17)	
	Limited application of science and technology	Enhance the application of Science, technology and innovation	Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8)	
	Lack of database on farmers		Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)	
	Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)	SDG 2, 4, 12, 14, 16 AU 6, 7

		High cost of aquaculture inputs	aquaculture	Design and implement a new youth employment module to be known as Youth in Aquaculture Development (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 16.6)	
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Create opportunities for all	Education and training	Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials ((SDG Target 4.c)	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17 AU 2, 18
		Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)	
		Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Poor quality of education at all levels		Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	
		Inadequate funding sources for education	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education services (SDG Target 17.17)	
	Population management	High youth unemployment	Harness demographic dividend	Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment (SDG Target 16.6)	SDG 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, AU 1, 3, 5
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	SDG 6, 15, 16, 17, AU 1, 7, 12, 20
		Poor quality of drinking water		Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)	
		Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells		Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)	

		Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)	
Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare		Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16 AU 3
				Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)	SDG 3, 16, 17 AU 3	
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)	SDG 2, 3, 16 AU 3	
Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)					
Food and Nutrition Security	Prevalence of micr-o- and macro-nutritional Deficiencies	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2)	SDG 2, 3, 12 AU 1,3,4,5	
	Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems		Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		
Child and Family Welfare	Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, streetism and online hazards	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,18	
	Low awareness of child protection laws and Policies		Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)		

		Weak enforcement of laws and rights of Children		Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)	
	Disability and Development	Limited access to education for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)	SDG 1, 3, 8, 10, 16, 17b AU 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18
	Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 17, 18
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
Ensure a resilient built environment while safeguarding the natural environment.	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5)	SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 AU 1, 7, 11, 12
		Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants		Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)	
	Protected Areas	Loss of forest cover	Expand forest conservation areas	Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans (SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, 15.9)	SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7, 12
		Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber	Protect forest reserves	Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)	

		Forest fires		Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)	
	Mineral Extraction	Environmental degradation	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)	SDG 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 4, 7,12
	Human Settlement and Housing	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)	SDG 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 12
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning		Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)			
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs					
	Climate variability and change	Vulnerability to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16 AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17
				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)	
		Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change		Implement Ghana's Commitment under the Paris Climate change agreement	
	Energy and Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	SDG 1, 7, 17 AU 1, 9,20
				Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	

	Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	Few standards or regulations for boats construction, use and operations on Volta Lake	Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Promote private sector participation to build modern ferry ports and provide upgraded ferries and pontoons (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)	SDG 6, 9, 14, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 12,19
				Develop standards for boat construction and operations on inland waterways (SDG Target 9.1)	
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 1,10,20	
			Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)		
	Information Communication Technology	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the Country	Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)	SDG 9, 10, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10,12,17
		Low broadband wireless access	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)	SDG 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10, 12,17
			Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)		
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralization	Weak implementation of administrative Decentralization	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6,16.7)	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13
		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners		Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	
		Ineffective sub-district structures			
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthenfiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12, 20	

		Implementation of unplanned expenditures		Enhance financial capacities of regional administrations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a, 17.3)	
		Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level		Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	
		Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation		Implement approved Inter Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)	
		Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers			
		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12
		Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12
	Public Accountability	Low public interest in public institutions	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12, 13
	Public Policy Management	Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)	SDG 1, 16, 17 AU 11,12
				Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19)	
				Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)	

	Corruption and Economic Crimes	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)	SDG 12, 16 AU 11,12, 13
Development Dimension: Ghana's Role in International Affairs					
Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	International relations	Under-utilization of opportunities to promote regional and international relations	Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11)	SDG 1, 10, 16, 17 AU 4, 11, 12,13,14,15
		Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs		Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer (SDG Targets 17.10, 17.12)	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOAL	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED PRIORITIZED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
Build a Prosperous Society	Strong and Resilient Economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)	SDG 4, 16, 17, AU 1,4,9,20
		Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls		Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4)	
		Narrow tax base		Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)	
	Industrial transformation	- High cost of electricity	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development (SDG Targets 7.1, 9.1, 9.2)	SDG 7, 9, 16

	- Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply		Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	AU 4,5,7,9
Tourism and creative arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)	SDG 8, 12, 17 AU 4,16
			Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	
Private Sector Development	Inadequate access to affordable credit by SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,4,5
Agriculture and rural development	Poor marketing systems	Promote demand driven approach agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)	SDG 2, 4, 9, 12, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
			Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder-controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority (SDG Target 9.3)	
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture Infrastructure	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)	SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 5
			Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)	

		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20	
		Low proportion of irrigated agriculture		Support the development of both public and private sector large-scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.17)		
		Limited application of science and technology	Enhance the application of Science, technology and innovation	Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8)		
		Lack of database on farmers		Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)		
		Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)		SDG 2, 4, 12, 14, 16 AU 6, 7
		High cost of aquaculture inputs		Design and implement a new youth employment module to be known as Youth in Aquaculture Development (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 16.6)		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
Create opportunities for all	Education and training	Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17 AU 2, 18	
		Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials ((SDG Target 4.c)		
		Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Poor quality of education at all levels		Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)		
				Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		

	Inadequate funding sources for education	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education services(SDG Target 17.17)	
Population management	High youth unemployment	Harness demographic dividend	Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment (SDG Target 16.6)	SDG 2, 3, 4, 16, 17,AU 1, 3,5
Water and Environmental Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	SDG 6, 15, 16,17, AU 1, 7, 12,20
	Poor quality of drinking water		Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)	
	Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells		Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)	
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)	
Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16 AU 3
			Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.e)	SDG 3, 16, 17 AU 3
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)	SDG 2, 3, 16 AU 3

			Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)	
Food and Nutrition Security	Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional Deficiencies	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2)	SDG 2, 3, 12 AU 1,3,4,5
	Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems		Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	
Child and Family Welfare	Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, streetism and online hazards	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,18
	Low awareness of child protection laws and Policies		Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	
	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of Children		Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)	
Disability and Development	Limited access to education for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)	SDG 1, 3, 8, 10, 16, 17b AU 1, 2, 3, 4,11, 12, 17,18
Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 17,18
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement				

Ensure a resilient built environment while safeguarding the natural environment.	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5)	SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 AU 1,7, 11,12
		Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants		Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)	
	Protected Areas	Loss of forest cover	Expand forest conservation areas	Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans (SDG Targets 14.1 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, 15.9)	SDG 2, 6, 11, 12,13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7,12
		Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber	Protect forest reserves	Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4,12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)	
		Forest fires		Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)	
	Mineral Extraction	Environmental degradation	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)	SDG 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 4, 7,12
	Human Settlement and Housing	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)	SDG 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 12
		Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning		Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	

	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs			
Climate variability and change	Vulnerability to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16 AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17
			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)	
	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change		Implement Ghana's Commitment under the Paris Climate change agreement	
Energy and Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	SDG 1, 7, 17 AU 1, 9,20
			Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the livelihood of the communities (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	
Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	Few standards or regulations for boats construction, use and operations on Volta Lake	Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Promote private sector participation to build modern ferry ports and provide upgraded ferries and pontoons (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)	SDG 6, 9, 14, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 12,19
			Develop standards for boat construction and operations on inland waterways (SDG Target 9.1)	
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 1,10,20
			Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)	

	Information Communicatio n Technology	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the Country	Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)	SDG 9, 10, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10,12,17
		Low broadband wireless access	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)	SDG 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10, 12,17
				Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)	
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
		Weak implementation of administrative Decentralization			
		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners			
		Ineffective sub-district structures			
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation			
		Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans			
		-Implementation of unplanned expenditures			
		- Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels			
		-Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level			
		- Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation			
		-Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers			
		-Low public interest in public institutions			
		- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting			
		- Undue interference in the functioning of public sector			

		institutions			
		- Overlapping functions among public sector Institutions			
		- Weak implementation of administrative Decentralization			
		High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry			
		Underutilisation of opportunities to promote regional and international relations			
		- Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs			

3.11 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

This section of the plan subjects the adopted policy objectives and strategies to strategic environmental assessment using Compound matrix and Sustainability test tools respectively. The main purpose is to ensure that environmental and sustainability issues are incorporated into strategic decision making.

3.11.1 Compound Matrix

The objective of this exercise is to evaluate individual PPPs against a range of criteria, which serves as indicators of the conditions affecting the environment

The following symbols are to be used to record the results:

Conditions are likely to be positive (Green)	+
Conditions are likely to be negative (Red)	-
Conditions are likely to be neutral (Yellow)	o
Conditions are uncertain	?

Table Showing Compound Matrix

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹						Institutional		
		Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products(NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
No.	Environmental Components Adopted Plan Objectives																		
1.	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	-	0	0	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	+
2.	Improve post-harvest management	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
3.	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
4.	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	-	0	0	+	+
5.	Ensure energy availability and reliability	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	0	+
6.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	-	-	-	0	0	+
7.	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Promote demand driven approach agricultural development	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0

¹ The potential of the PPP intervention/strategy to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions while enhancing adaptation to the impacts of Climate Change, build resilience, and sequester Green House Gases and reduce its emissions.

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
No.	Environmental Components Adopted Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products(NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
9.	Improve production efficiency and yield	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Enhance the application of Science, technology and innovation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
12.	Strengthen school management systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
13.	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	+
14.	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
15.	Harness demographic dividend	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0
17.	Strengthen healthcare management system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
18.	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹						Institutional		
No.	Environmental Components Adopted Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products(NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
19.	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
20.	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
21.	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
22.	Strengthen social protection,especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
23.	Reduce environmental pollution	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	-	0	0	0
24.	Expand forest conservation areas	+	-	-	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Protect forest reserves	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	-	0	-	+	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Enhance climate change resilience	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
28.	Ensure efficient transmission anddistribution system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

No.	Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
No.	Environmental Components Adopted Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest Products(NTFP)	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
29.	Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0
30.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	0	0	-	+	0	+	-	-0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Expand the digital landscape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
32.	Enhance application of ICT in national development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
33.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
34.	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	+										+					+	+	+
35.	Deepen transparency and public accountability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
36.	Promote Ghana's political and Economic interests abroad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

Source: DPCU Construct, 2018.

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

No.....

Description of Plan under review: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Increased revenue would make resources available to extend water supply to unserved areas thus improving access to water</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Land ownership in the District is by family and individual holdings thus has no relationship with improved revenue performance</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Access to timber resources also has no significant relationship with improved revenue performance</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	Support to CREMA groups in the District as a result of improved revenue performance would help protect Wildlife areas in the District thus a positive relationship	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	Improved revenue performance also has no relationship with the use of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Ensuring water quality requires financial resources to construct functional boreholes, water supply systems thus a relationship	+
Sanitation	Payments for sanitation improvement packages, construction of public and institutional latrines, engineering landfill sites and support for households to construct household latrines also requires financial resources thus a relationship	+
Air Quality	Stimulating the local economy to open more economic activities to improve revenue mobilization may lead to inviting more investors into the District to establish factories among others thus the tendency of air quality to be affected thus a negative relationship	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	There is no relationship between improved fiscal performance and sustainability and NTFP	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Support to CREMA groups in the District as a result of improved revenue performance would help protect Wildlife areas in the District thus a positive relationship. Available resources would imply additional support for NADMO to extend sensitization programmes to forest areas where bushfires may be rampant	+
Floods	Increased agricultural activities in the district may lead to the destruction of land cover by farmers thus making the district vulnerable to flooding. Also, communities along the Volta river as part of their economic activities may pose threats during outflows	-
Land Degradation	Increased agricultural activities in the district may lead to the destruction of land cover by farmers thus degrading the land. Also, bad or improper agricultural practices such as continuous cropping, use of unsuitable chemicals as a result of promoting agriculture production may also lead to land degradation	-
Crises/Conflicts	Improving revenue performance and sustainability may lead to some expected conflicts and crises in the District especially in terms of agitations and refusal to pay taxes	-
Drought	No relationship	0
Epidemics	The existence of cholera, and high rates of HIV infection are detrimental to revenue improvement efforts as investors may be scared away. Inversely, opening the local economy to foreigners	-

	for investment to boost revenue may lead to opening up the District to some epidemics	
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improvement in fiscal performance and sustainability would help the DA organise public forums, stakeholder meetings Support Assembly members to perform their roles	+
Human Rights	No relationship	0
Access to Information	Improvement in fiscal performance and sustainability would help the DA organise public forums, stakeholder meetings to share information to the public	+

Description of Plan under review: Improve post-harvest management

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Has no impact on access to water</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>Has no impact on Access to land</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Has no relationship with access to timber resources</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	Improvement in post harvest losses has the tendency to lead to farmland expansion thus the destruction of wildlife	-
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Has no relationship or impact	0
Sanitation	Has no relationship or impact	0
Air Quality	Increase in agricultural productivity as a result of the use of agro-chemicals may affect air quality	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Has no relationship or impact	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Poor farming practices may lead to bushfires	-
Floods	Extension in farmlands as a result of improvement in post harvest losses may lead to the depletion of land cover or vegetation which may cause floods	-
Land Degradation	Poor farming practices may lead to land degradation	-
Crises/Conflicts	Has no relationship or impact	0
Drought	Has no relationship or impact	0
Epidemics	Has no relationship or impact	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Has no relationship or impact	0
Human Rights	Has no relationship or impact	0
Access to Information	Has no relationship or impact	0

Description of PPP: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Improves access to water</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTPF)	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Provides quality water to the citizens	+
Sanitation	Water availability improves sanitation	+
Air Quality	<i>Has no relationship or impact</i>	0
NTPF (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Floods	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Drought	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Epidemics	Providing safe and reliable water would prevent some epidemics such as water borne diseases and cholera	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Human Rights	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0
Access to Information	<i>Has no relationship</i>	0

Description of PPP: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Providing water to households is made easier in a properly planned communities thus improving access to water</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Proper planning improves access to land</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Properly planned community protects areas zoned to protect forest areas which are sources of timber</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	Protecting demarcated forest areas would protect wildlife	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	Has no significant effect or relationship	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Has no significant effect or relationship	0
Sanitation	Proper and orderly planning of communities improves sanitation as dumpsites are properly zoned to prevent indiscriminate dumping of waste	0
Air Quality	Zoning for industrial purposes within a properly planned community prevents air pollution thus a positive relationship	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Has no significant effect or relationship	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Has no significant effect or relationship	0
Floods	Proper planning prevents flooding	+
Land Degradation	Proper town planning ensures effective land development which reduces degradation	+
Crises/Conflicts	Land use planning sometimes lead to some land disputes	-
Drought	Has no significant effect or relationship	0
Epidemics	Has no significant effect or relationship	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Has no significant effect or relationship	0
Human Rights	Has no significant effect or relationship	0
Access to Information	Has no significant effect or relationship	0

Description of PPP: Improve production efficiency and yield

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Increasing yield as a result of the use irrigation schemes and farmland may affect access to water for households</i>	-
Access to Land	<i>Use of available land for agricultural purpose may affect access to land for other uses</i>	-
Access to timber resources	<i>Agricultural activities may lead to the destruction of forest resources such as trees which serves as a source of timber</i>	-
Protection of Wildlife	Destruction of the forest cover for agricultural activities has the tendency to drive away wildlife	-
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	Has no significant relationship or impact	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Has no significant relationship or impact	0
Sanitation	Has no significant relationship or impact	0
Air Quality	The use of agro chemicals on large farms through the use of air crafts has the tendency to pollute the air thus affecting air quality	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Has no significant relationship or impact	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Poor agricultural practices in most cases remain the major causes of bushfires	-
Floods	Removal of soil cover for agricultural purposes may also lead to flooding considering the landscape of the District	-
Land Degradation	Poor agricultural practices in most cases remain the major causes of land degradation	-
Crises/Conflicts	Has no significant relationship or impact	0
Drought	Has no significant relationship or impact	0
Epidemics	Has no significant relationship or impact	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Has no significant relationship or impact	0
Human Rights	Has no significant relationship or impact	0
Access to Information	Has no significant relationship or impact	0

Description of PPP: Promote demand driven approach agricultural development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Has no significant linkage or relationship</i>	0
Access to Land	<i>Increase in agricultural activities may cause access to land for other uses difficult</i>	-
Access to timber resources	<i>Increase in agricultural activities can lead to forest cover depletion thus making access to timber resources difficult</i>	-
Protection of Wildlife	The destruction of the forest for agricultural purposes poses danger to wildlife protection	-
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	<i>Has no significant linkage or relationship</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Has no significant linkage or relationship</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>Has no significant linkage or relationship</i>	0
Air Quality	Use of chemicals for agricultural production may affect air quality	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Depletion of the forest cover for agricultural activities would deplete plant medicines	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Poor agricultural practices may lead to bushfires	-
Floods	Rampant Depletion of soil cover as a result of agricultural activities can expose the earth surface which subsequently causes erosion which eventually leads to flooding	-
Land Degradation	Poor agricultural practices would lead to land degradation	-
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Has no significant linkage or relationship</i>	0
Drought	Poor agricultural practices may lead to climate change which may result to drought	-
Epidemics	<i>Has no significant linkage or relationship</i>	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Has no significant linkage or relationship</i>	0
Human Rights	<i>Has no significant linkage or relationship</i>	0
Access to Information	<i>Has no significant linkage or relationship</i>	0

Description of PPP:Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Expanding tourism infrastructure includes some social services such as water which improves access to water for other uses</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	Developing forest reserves into tourist sites would help protect wildlife	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTPF)	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Sanitation	Tourism development must happen in a sanitized environment.	+
Air Quality	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
NTPF (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Floods	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Drought	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Epidemics	Developing tourism would imply foreigners into the District which puts the District at risk of some strange diseases or epidemics	-
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Human Rights	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0
Access to Information	<i>Has no significant relationship</i>	0

Description of PPP: Expand forest conservation areas

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Water bodies are protected by forests which are main sources of water for household use</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Expanding forest conservation areas would reduce available land for agricultural and other uses</i>	-
Access to timber resources	<i>Access to timber resources would also become difficult with the expansion of forest reserves</i>	-
Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife would be protected	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)	The unavailability of timber resources as a result of expansion of conservation areas would increase the use of NTFP	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Has no significant relationship	0
Sanitation	Has no significant relationship	0
Air Quality	Conditions seems to be neutral	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Expanding the forest conservation areas would serve as a source of plant medicine	+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Expanding forest conservation areas would reduce the level of bushfires which are rampant in forest areas	+
Floods	Conditions seems to be neutral	0
Land Degradation	Land is protected when forest conservation areas are protected	+
Crises/Conflicts	Conditions seems to be neutral	0
Drought	Conserving forest areas would help reduce the carbon concentration in the atmosphere which causes green house effect	+
Epidemics	Conditions seems to be neutral	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Conditions seems to be neutral	0
Human Rights	Conditions seems to be neutral	0
Access to Information	Conditions seems to be neutral	0

3.11.2 Sustainability Test

For purposes of sustainability there is the need to take corresponding strategies of the objectives from the compound matrix through the sustainability test. The scoring of the test is based on the following scales.

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not relevant	Works Strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance/has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour	Black	Red	Light Red	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green

Sustainability Appraisal Test

Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change :Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for womenand young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
projects /facilities.		
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability record Sheet

Eliminate revenue leakages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	5	Improvement in revenue as a result of elimination of the revenue leakages would makes funds available to support CREMA groups for conservation of protected areas and wildlife
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	Not relevant
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	0	Not relevant
Climate Change :Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	0	Not relevant
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	0	Not relevant

Eliminate revenue leakages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input	0	Not relevant
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Available funds to support CREMA groups to protect water bodies from destruction
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Not relevant
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	4	Available funds to support CREMA groups to protect sensitive ecological zones
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	2	Revenue mobilization at the local level is often met with apprehension which may disrupt social cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Funds would be available to support health directorate for disease control and prevention
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	1	Inability of the District to embark on capital projects using locally generated revenue
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	0	Not relevant
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	0	Not relevant
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Recruitment of more revenue collectors
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Funds available for community engagements in development process
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Not relevant
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	0	Not relevant
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Available financial resources to provide water
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Available funds to improve transportation eg roads
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	4	Funds available to support sanitation activities
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	1	Difficulty in ensuring equity on the utilization of the IGF in the allocation of development projects
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Not relevant
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational	0	Not relevant

Eliminate revenue leakages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
health and safety		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Funds available to stimulate the local economy and support local economic development
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	Not relevant
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Not relevant
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	3	Has no effect on the aim and objectives
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Engaging in PPP arrangements is one of the ways of eliminating the revenue leakages
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	The use of technology is also another means of eliminating revenue leakages thus the strategy supporting the aim strongly
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	Not relevant
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	Not relevant
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	Not relevant
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Not relevant
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	0	Not relevant
Access to information	0	Not relevant
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	Not relevant

Diversify the Sources of resource mobilization		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change :Avoid/minimizeemission of carbondioxide, sulphurdioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPPshould enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for womenand young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Diversify the Sources of resource mobilization		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Diversify the Sources of resource mobilization		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter seeks to give details of Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the DA for 2018-2021, development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action of the DA for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and Indicative Financial Strategy.

4.2 Review and formulation of development programmes and sub-programmes

In relation to the adopted thematic areas, issues, policy objectives and strategies, the DPCU reviewed and formulated programmes and sub-programmes, based on its mandate and functions

Table 4.1: Showing Programmes and Sub-Programmes

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
ADOPTED GOAL	ADOPTED PRIORITIZED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Build a Prosperous Society	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and administration
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls		Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4)		Planning and Budgeting
	Narrow tax base		Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)		
	High cost of electricity	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Re-align the electricity tariff structure in support of industrial development (SDG Targets 7.1, 9.1, 9.2)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply		Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)		
	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential		Trade , industry and tourism Services

		tourism industry for economic development	sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)		
			Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting
	Inadequate access to affordable credit by SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Management and Administration	Finance and administration
	Poor marketing systems	Promote demand driven approach agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management
			Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder-controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority (SDG Target 9.3)		
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture Infrastructure	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)		

			Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)		
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)		
	Low proportion of irrigated agriculture		Support the development of both public and private sector large-scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.17)		
	Limited application of science and technology	Enhance the application of Science, technology and innovation	Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8)		
	Lack of database on farmers		Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)		
	Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)		

	High cost of aquaculture inputs	aquaculture	Design and implement a new youth employment module to be known as Youth in Aquaculture Development (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 16.6)		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Create opportunities for all	Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials ((SDG Target 4.c)	Social Services Deliver	Education Youth and Sports and Library Services
	Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)		
	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Poor quality of education at all levels	participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)		
	Inadequate funding sources for education	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education services(SDG Target 17.17)		
	High youth unemployment	Harness demographic dividend	Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth		

			empowerment (SDG Target 16.6)		
	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development
	Poor quality of drinking water		Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)		
	Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells		Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)		
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)		
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Social Services Deliver	Health Delivery
			Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)		

	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)		
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)		
			Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)		
	Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional Deficiencies	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2)		
	Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems		Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		
	Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, streetism and online hazards	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)		Social Welfare and Community Development
	Low awareness of child protection laws and Policies		Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)		

	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of Children		Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)		
	Limited access to education for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)		
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
Ensure a resilient built environment while safeguarding the natural environment.	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5)	Environmental Management	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants		Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)		

	Loss of forest cover	Expand forest conservation areas	Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans (SDG Targets 14.1 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, 15.9)		Disaster prevention and Management
	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber	Protect forest reserves	Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4,12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)		
	Forest fires		Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)		
	Environmental degradation	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)		
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated,	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act	Infrastructure delivery and	Physical and Spatial Planning

		balanced and orderly development of human settlements	925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	management	
	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning		Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		
	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs				
	Vulnerability to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting
			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)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change		Implement Ghana's Commitment under the Paris Climate change agreement		
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development
			Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to improve the		

			livelihood of the communities (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)		
Few standards or regulations for boats construction, use and operations on Volta Lake	Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Promote private sector participation to build modern ferry ports and provide upgraded ferries and pontoons (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	
		Develop standards for boat construction and operations on inland waterways (SDG Target 9.1)			
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	
		Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)			
Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the Country	Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)			
Low broadband wireless access	Enhance application of ICT in national	Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)			

		development	Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)		
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Weak implementation of administrative Decentralization	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6,16.7)	Management and Administration	Central Administration
	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners		Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)		
	Ineffective sub-district structures		Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance financial capacities of regional administrations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a, 17.3)		Planning and Budgeting
	Implementation of unplanned expenditures		Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		Central Administration
	Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level		Implement approved Inter Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)		
	Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation				
	Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers				

	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)		Planning and Budgeting
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)		
	Low public interest in public institutions	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)		Central Administration
	Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)		Human Resource Management
			Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19)		Planning and Budgeting
			Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans		Planning and Budgeting

			and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)		
	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)		Human Resource Management
Development Dimension: Ghana's Role in International Affairs					
Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	Underutilisation of opportunities to promote regional and international relations	Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximising investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11)	Management and Administration	Central Administration
	Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs		Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer (SDG Targets 17.10, 17.12)		

Source: NDPC NPF, 2018, DPCU Construct, 2018

4.3 Formulation of Programmes of Action (POA)

The POA consists of the thematic area, adopted goals, sub-goals, adopted objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programme. Others include the sets of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, time frame, indicative budget and implementing agencies.

An intra- and inter-sectoral approach was adopted in formulating the PoA. It is anticipated that, it will facilitate district multi-sectoral approach in its implementation and coordination in relation to synergy and resource efficiency.

The broad projects/activities in the PoA was a shopping list which were prioritised by the DPCU through consensus. The prioritisation process was guided by the following criteria:

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

To achieve this, the DPCU developed a set of criterion which was awarded a score ranging from 0-3 against each broad activity.

The table below provides the definitions of the scores

Table 4.2: Showing definition of prioritization score

Definition	Score
Very strong results or impact	3
Average results	2
Weak results	1
No results	0

The table below provides the Composite Programmes of Action to be implemented by the Assembly within the medium-term.

Table 4.3: Showing Prioritisation programme of the District

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
PROGRAMME 1: Management and Administration	3	3	3	2	11	5 th
PROGRAMME 2: Economic Development	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
PROGRAMME 3: Social Services Delivery	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
PROGRAMME 4: Infrastructure Development and Management	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
PROGRAMME 5: Environmental Management	3	3	3	3	12	1 st

As shown from the table above, all the five (5) programme areas were rated high which is an indication that those programme areas are of high priority.

4.4 Programmes of Action (POA) 2018-2021

Presented in the matrix below is the POA for all the programmes and sub-programmes from 2018 to 2021. The POA consists of the thematic area, adopted goals, sub-goals, adopted objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programme. Others include the sets of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, time frame, indicative budget and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating).

Table 4.4: Showing Programme of Action (PoA) (2018-2021)

PROGRAMME OF ACTION													
Development Goal: Build a Prosperous Society													
Adopted Objective(s): Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability													
Adopted Strategies:		1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages											
		2. Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs											
		3. Strengthen PPP in IGF mobilization											
Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative
1	Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilisation	Embark on monthly monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors districtwide	Annual Revenue increased by 10%						4,000		Finance Dept	Town/Area Councils
2			Organize 2no. training workshops on effective revenue mobilization for 30 revenue collectors	30 revenue Collectors trained					20,000			Finance Dept/Budget unit	HR unit
3			Embark on weekly radio revenue sensitization programme	Awareness Created					70,000			Finance Dept/Budget unit	Information Service Dept/NCCE
4			Form 10-member revenue taskforce to monitor and supervise revenue mobilization	Revenue leakages blocked						5,000		Finance Dept/Budget unit	Ghana Police Service

5		Embark on quarterly rotation of revenue collectors districtwide	Revenue leakages blocked						1,000		Finance Dept/Budget unit	HR unit
7		Organize monthly “Day out of the Office” revenue mobilization exercise by staff Districtwide	Annual Revenue increased by 10%						2,000		Finance Dept/Budget unit	Central Administration
9		Update Assembly’s revenue database	Revenue database updated					20,000	5,000		Budget Unit/Plg unit	Fiance Dept/Town/Area Councils
10		Form and inaugurate District Audit Committee	Financial Management laws adhered to					10,000			Central Admin	Internal Audit unit

Development Goal: Governance

Adopted Objective(s): : Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

Adopted Strategies: Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting

Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborative
1	Managemen t and Administrati on	Human Resource Managemen t	Organise no. capacity building workshop on Local Governance Act, Act 936 for 31 Assembly Members	Improved governance system					10,000		5,000	HR unti	Plg Unit

2	Organise 1no. capacity building workshop on model standing orders for staff and 30 Assembly members	Improved governance system				6,000			HR unit	Plg Unit
3	Train 10 officers on environmental and sanitation public health Act and court proceedings	Improved Sanitation in all communities				5,000	5,000		Env. Health	Judical Service
4	Organise 1no. Training on procurement and project management for 11 HOD's	Improved Service Delivery				25,000			PPA/Consultant	DA
5	Organize 3No. workshop on Performance Management System for Junior Staff	Improved Service Delivery				20,000			HR unit	
6	Organize 1No. Training on service protocol Management and senior	Improved Service Delivery				20,000			HR unit	
Development Goal:										

Adopted Objective(s):		Deepen political and administrative decentralization											
Adopted Strategies:		Improve decentralized planning											
Adopted Objective(s):		Strengthen sub-district structures											
Adopted Strategies:		Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting											
Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative
1	Management and administration	General Administration	Organize 4no. town hall meetings with two sub-district structures at Peki and Tongor Kpalime annually	Improved Service Delivery and Accountability					80,000	20,000		DA	Town/Area Councils
2			Convene 4no. General Assembly meetings annually	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					100,000	60,000		DA	Town/Area Councils
3			Convene 4no. EXECO meetings annually	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					40,000	5,000		DA	
4			Organise 4no. meetings of 5 statutory sub-committees annually	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					100,000	20,000		DA	
5			Organise Anverssary Celebrations	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					60,000	10,000	5,000	DA	GPS/MOFA
6			Organise stakeholder consultation meeting on the preparation of 2019-2021 fee-fixing	Annual Revenue increased by 10%					20,000	5,000		Finance Dept/Budget unit	Central Admin

7	Organise Statutory quarterly Meetings(DPCU, Budget Committee etc)	Improved Service Delivery				50,000	6,000		Central Admin	Decentralized Dept
8	Operation and Maintenance of Fixed Assets	Improved Service Delivery				50,000	10,000		Central Admin	DWD
9	Procure 2no. pick-up vehicles for the Assembly	Improved Service Delivery				320,000			Central Admin	other Depts
10	Procure office equipment for the DA and Sub-structures	Improved Service Delivery					50,000	30,000	Central Admin	
11	Rehabilitate 8no. staff bungalows	Staff Motivated					30,000		Central Admin	DWD
12	Renovate and Refurbish DCE residency	Improved Service Delivery				40,000	5,000		Central Admin	DWD
13	Procure and install 1no. 15KVA generator for the Assembly	Improved Service Delivery				80,000			Central Admin	DWD
14	Pay ex-gratia of 32 Assembly members	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					90,000		Central Admin	
15	Procure 20no. motorbikes for Assembly members	Improved Service delivery and Local governance				60,000	10,000		Central Admin	

16			Procure and install 4no. Standing air-conditioners for the DA Hall and Bungalows	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					50,000	5,000		Central Admin	
Development Goal:													
Adopted Objective(s): : Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination													
Adopted Strategies:		Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting											
Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative
1	Management and Administration	Planning and Budgeting	Conduct Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Project Objectives achieved					50,000	10,000		DPCU Sec.	Town/Area Councils
2			Co-ordinate Government Flagship Programmes	Programme Objectives achieved					80,000	20,000	20,000	DPCU Sec.	other Depts
3			Review Annual Action plans, budgets and MTDP	Plans meeting Government Priorities					30,000	5,000		DPCU Sec.	other Depts
4			Organise Training Workshops for Sub-structures on Planning, budgeting and revenue mobilization	Functioning Sub-structures					20,000			DPCU Sec.	HR unit
5			Review Revenue Improvement Action Plans	10% Annual Increase in revenue					10,000	8,000		Finance Dept/Budget Unit	Plg Unit

6			Prepare Composite Annual Action Plans and Budgets	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					90,000	10,000		PLG/Budget unit	other Depts
7			Re-tool the DPCU as a fully fledged Secretariate	Improved Service delivery and Local governance					20,000			Central Admin	Plg Unit
Development Goal: Build a strong and resilient economy													
Adopted Objective(s):		Ensure improved public investment											
		Improve production efficiency and yield											
		Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation											
		Improve post-harvest management											
Adopted Strategies:		Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers											
		Implement Government Flagship programme "Planting for Food and Jobs"											
		Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system											
Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative
1	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Promote "Planting for Food and Jobs" Campaign	Increased number of registered farmers					39,000		6,400	DoA	DA
2			Organize stakeholder consultations with key implementing partners	All Stakeholders aware of roles and responsibilities							20,000		DoA

3	Establish X demonstrations on 12 steps in maize production with beneficiary farmers	Increase in yield						8,000	DADU	DA
4	Embark on pest and disease surveillance in maize, rice, cassava, pepper, tomatogrowing communities in 10 operational areas annually	Increase in yield				10,000		1,600	DADU	
5	Train 9 technical staff, 2 farmers and supervise 2 Seed Growers to produce certified rice seeds	Increase in yield				5,000		1,600	DADU	
6	Promote Nucleus-Out-grower concept in 10 operational areas annually.	Increase in yield				4,000		1,600	DADU	FBOs
8	3 DAOs supervise improved cassava varieties to be introduced to farmers through 8 demonstrations/operational areas annually	Increase in yield				15,000			DoA	FBOs
9	Organize Planting for Food and Jobs sensitization fora for farmers in 10 operational areas in the District	Increase in number of enrolled farmers				156,000			DoA	DA

10	Establish 0.4ha each of 3 varieties of improved cassava planting materials for supply to farmers	Increase in yield				21,240		2,400	DoA	DA
11	Establish 0.4ha of sweetpotato planting material for supply to farmers	Increase in yield				21,240			DoA	DA
12	Eight (8) members of District Planting for Food and Jobs Committee monitor and hold monthly review meetings	Programme Objectives achieved				73,392			DADU/DPFJ Committee	MOFA
13	Seven (7) members of the District Fall Armyworm Task Force monitor and hold monthly meetings to review Fall Armyworm situation in the district	Reduction in losses based on				64,000			DADU	MOFA
14	Establish and Operationalize Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) Secretariat	Increase in exports				40,000			DADU	DA/MOFA
15	Establish 0.1 ha cashew nursery to provide 2000 cashew seedlings to farmers in the district annually	Availability of cashew seedlings				289,088		5,000	DoA	DA/MOFA

16	Establish 2000 oil palm seedlings for supply to farmers in the district	Availability of oil palm seedlings				11,120		5,000	DoA	DA/MOFA
17	Train 45 grafters in cashew softwood grafting and good nursery management practices for 5 days.	Availability of seedlings				19,745			DoA	MOFA
	Engage NABCO workers under the planting for food and jobs programme	Increase in yield				10,080,000			DA	DoA
	Facilitate the distribution of Inputs using e-platform by 9 technical Staff	Increased access to fertilizer				4,000		1,600	DoA	MOFA
	Take inventory of existing small to medium scale irrigation schemes	Increased Productivity				10,000		1,600	DADU	FBOs
	Train 45 Cassava Processors in each operational Area on processing of cassava into different products by 2018.	Increased income for farmers				10,000		4,000	DADU	REP
	Organize 12 Monthly Technical Review Meeting for Districts staff and M/DDAs annually	Improved Service Delivery				10,000		9,600	DoA	

		Facilitate public education on zoonotic diseases in the field and that diagnosed at the slaughter house in the district	Animal health improved					10,000		1,600	DoA	VERT. SERVICES
		Train 50 farmers and 15 Agric. staff in integrated soil fertility management (ISFM)	Increased in yield					15,964			DoA	FBOs
		Procure insecticides for the control of fall armyworm in maize and rice farms						89,760			DoA	DA
18		Organize crop cut and yields studies for maize, rice, soybean, cassava and vegetables in the district	Available data on yields of selected crops					57,050			DoA	MOFA
19		Review proposal on Planting for food and Jobs	Availability baseline information					30,000			Consultants	DoA/PLG UNIT

Development Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted Objective(s):		Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels											
Adopted Strategies:		Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels											
		Enhance quality of teaching and learning											
		Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials											
Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative

1	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 5no 2unit teachers quarters at Agbartey, Tsyinu, Dzake Dzemeni and Wudome.	Improvement in BECE performance				800,000		600,000	DA	
2			Construction of 5no 3unit classroom blocks at Adzebui R.C, Tsyinu, Todome, Kpeve and Sanga.	Improvement in BECE performance				600,000		200,000	DA	
3			Organise yearly enrolment drive through sensitization / town hall meetings to enroll all children of school going age in the communities.	Improvement in BECE performance				5,000			DDE	DA
4			Provide T&L Material support to 45 needy but brilliant pupils	Improvement in BECE performance				50,000		20,000	DDE	DA/MP
5			Construction of 4no 1 unit computer labs at Blengo, Wodume, Wegbe Kplime, and Peki Dzogbati.	Improvement in BECE performance				900,000		100,000		
6			Organise learning week celebration for KG1 -P3 Annually	Improvement in BECE performance					2,000		DDE	DA
7			Construction of canteen at Dzemeni R C	Improvement in BECE performance				20,000			DA	Town/Area Councils

8	Construction of 1no Vocational school at Peki Blengo.	Improvement in BECE performance				700,000			DA	Town/Area Councils
9	Career conference for 2nd and 3rd year students of JHS yearly.	Improvement in BECE performance				5,000		10,000	DDE	DA
10	Organise annual Participatory Learning Activities (PLA) in 8 communities with low Girls' Enrolment.	Improvement in BECE performance				10,000			DDE	DSWCD
11	Organise Guidance and Counselling Week celebration annually	Improvement in BECE performance				6000	2,000		DDE	DSWCD
12	Organise INSET for teachers in Literacy and Numeracy in English, Ewe and Mathematics annually	Improvement in BECE performance				8,000			DDE	
13	Provide Material Support for Circuit Supervisors and Inspectors annually.	Improvement in BECE performance				20,000		10,000	DDE	DA
14	Undertake Monthly Intensive Supervision and Monitoring in Basic Schools.	Improvement in BECE performance				30,000	5,000		DDE	Circuit Supervisors
15	Organise workshop on the teaching of Language and Literacy for lower Primary (KG1 - P3)	Improvement in BECE performance				10,000			DDE	Circuit Supervisors

16		To give refresher course to newly trained teachers annually in the use of the revised core syllabi.	Improvement in BECE performance					5,000	2,000		DDE	Circuit Supervisors
17		Renovate 1No 6 unit classroomblock at D A primary school at Adzokoe, 3unit at Dzake and Todume (KG).	Improvement in BECE performance					150,000			DA	
18		Support for Non-Formal Education	Literacy rate improved					10,000			Non-Formal Department	DA
19		Organise Workshop on preparation of ADEOP each year.	Improvement in BECE performance					15,000			DDE	DA

Development Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted Objective(s):	Strengthen healthcare management system
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health Coverage (UHC)
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
	Improve population management
	Harness demographic dividend
	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance
Adopted Strategies:	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care
	Expand and equip health facilities
	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB
	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)

		Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health											
		Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy											
		Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security											
Sr n	Program me	Sub- Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative
1	Social Services delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 5 new motor bikes to support CHPS implementation at Districtwide	Improved health care delivery					50,000			DA	DHD
2			Construct of 3no 1unit CHPS compounds at Avetile, Toh Kpalime and Kpalime Duga.	Improved health care delivery					600,000			DA	NGO
3			Construct 2no 2-unit nurses quarters at Peki Agbatey and Sanga	Improved health care delivery					500,000		600,000	DA	NGO
4			Embark on bi-quarterly malnutrition campaign districtwide annually	Improved health care delivery					5000			DHD	DA
5			Celebrate World malaria day and Vaccination week annually	Improved health care delivery					4,000			DHD	DA
6			Extension of Clinic at Tsiyinu	Improved health care delivery					180,000			DA	NGO
7			Procure medical equipment and logistics for 4no. CHPS Compound at Sanga, Wudome, Tsyokpokope	Improved health care delivery					50,000			DA	NGO
8			Conduct quarterly HIV review meetings annually	Improved health care delivery					12,000			DA	DHD/HIV/AIDS committee

9	Quarterly monitoring of PMTCT Centers annually	Improved health care delivery					6,400			DHD	
10	Organize 4no. sensitization workshops for 100 stakeholders on stigma reduction and other HIV/AIDS related issues	Improved health care delivery					96,000			DHD/HIV/AIDS committee	DA
11	Organization of World AIDS Day annually	Improved health care delivery					96,000			DHD/HIV/AIDS committee	DA/MP/NGOs
12	Conduct quarterly DAC meetings annually	Improved health care delivery					25,600			DHD/HIV/AIDS committee	DA
13	Conduct quarterly DRMT meetings annually	Improved health care delivery					3,200			DHD/HIV/AIDS committee	
	Support NHIS Directorate	Expanded Membership					20,000			DA	NHIS
14	Support 20 Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV)	Improved health care delivery					10,000			DHD/HIV/AIDS committee	DA/MP/NGOs
15	Train Focal Person on HIV/AIDS related issues quarterly	Improved health care delivery					6,000			DA	DAC

Development Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted Objective(s):	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
	Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance
Adopted Strategies:	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups
	Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries
	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy

Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency		
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative	
1	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Educate community members on child labour, child abuse human/child trafficking	% decrease in the no. of child abuse cases reported					6,000			DSWCD	DA	
			Acquire tools and train stakeholders on Child protection issues						5,000		10,000	DSWCD	UNICEF	
			Engage parents and community members on child rights issues at durbars and churches						4,000		20,000	DSWCD	UNICEF	
			Organise sensitization workshops for stakeholders on child protection promotion						2,000		30,000	DSWCD	UNICEF	
2			Family Reconciliation and settling of maintenance cases	Children protected						4,000			DSWCD	
3			Attend Family Tribunal and Juvenile Court Sitting at Peki and write Social Enquiry Reports	Promotion of family ties						12,000			DSWCD	Judical Service
4			Organise the celebration of World Child Labour Day annually	Child protected						3,000		12,000	DSWCD	IOM
5			Educate women in the community on their Rights and access to justice	Women Empowered						5,800			DSWCD	CSO

6	Quarterly meetings of DFMC & GFD (District Fund Management Committee & Ghana Federation of the Disables).	Livelihood empowerment					13,904			DSWCD	Federation of Disabled
7	Registration and renewals of NHIS for PWDs.	Livelihood empowerment					7,200			DSWCD	Federation of Disabled
8	Provision of technical aids, assistive devices and equipment for PWDs.	Livelihood empowerment					485,728			DSWCD	Federation of Disabled
9	Assist 70% PWD's to train in employable skills/ apprenticeship in various trades	Livelihood empowerment					182,096			DSWCD	Federation of Disabled
10	Educational support /apprenticeship for children, students and trainees with disability	Livelihood empowerment					48,000			DSWCD	Federation of Disabled
11	Advocacy/awareness creation on the rights, responsibilities and prevention of disability in the district.	Livelihood empowerment					12,000			DSWCD	Federation of Disabled
	Build the capacity of caterers	Child nutrition improved					10,000			DA	Regional Sect
12	Sensitization on LEAP	Awareness created					22,000			DSWCD	MoGSP

13			Sensitization of women on local Governance	Women Empowered					15,000			DSWCD	DA
Development Goal: Create opportunities for all													
Adopted Objective(s):		Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
Adopted Objective(s):		Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											
Adopted Strategies:		Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups											
Adopted Strategies:		Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems											
Adopted Strategies:		Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign											
Adopted Strategies:		Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery											
Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative
	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental and Sanitation	Form and train 56no. WSMTs in 56 communities	Water facilities well managed					12,000			DWMT	Town/Area Councils
			Drill 15 no. Mechanized boreholes districtwide	Improvement in access to potable water					150,000		50,000	DA	Town/Area Councils/NGOs
			Extend pipe-borne water to some selected communities across the District	Improvement in access to potable water					100,000			DA	Town/Area Councils/NGOs
			Train 2,000 food vendors on hand washing with soap	Food Hygiene improved					10,000			DA	
			Scale up CLTS in 56 communities	All communities declared ODF					100,000		120,000	DA	UNICEF

		Embark on monthly clean-up exercises	Clean Communities					5,000	8,000			
		Repair 15no. broken down boreholes	Improvement in access to potable water					100,000			DA	Town/Area Councils/NGOs
		Dislodge 2No. public toilets annually	Improved sanitation at Market centres					5,000			EHU	Town/Area Councils
		Construct 1no. 10-unit urinal at Kpeve market	Improved sanitation at Market centres					80,000			DA	Town/Area Councils
		Construction of 3no 10-seater WC institutional laterines at Blengo (PESCO boys),Sanga and Kplime Duga	Improvement in Sanitation					120,000		30,000	DA	NGOs
		Final disposal site management services	Improvement in Sanitation					960,000			Zoomlion	Env Health Unit
		Procure 6no. refuse skips	Improvement in Sanitation					30,000			Zoomlion	DA
		Renovate 2No. slaughter house at Dzemeni and Kpeve	Improvement in Sanitation					60,000			DA	Env Health Unit
		Maintenance of 1no. cesspool emptier	Improvement in Sanitation					5,000			Env. Health Unit	DA
Development Goal:Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment												
Adopted	Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy											

Objective(s):		Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services											
		Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users											
Adopted Strategies:		Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable											
		Expand and maintain the national road network											
Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative
1	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Maintain 500no. streetlights District wide	Improved security within communities					80,000			DWD	Town/Area Councils
2			Extend Electricity to some selected communities	Access to electricity supply improved					50,000			ECG	DWD/MP/Town/Area Councils
3			Extension works on 2No police posts	Reduction in crime rate					200,000		100,000	DWD	GPS
4			Reshaping and creation of new roads	Improved surface accessibility					300,000		200,000	DWD	Town/Area Councils
			Upgrade 3No. Major markets into modern markets	Increase in revenue					800,000		1,000,000	DWD	Town/Area Councils
5			Construct Box Culverts in selected communities	Improved surface accessibility					300,000	10,000	400,000	DWD	Town/Area Councils
6		Physical and Spatial Planning		Conduct street naming and property addressing system	Increase in revenue from property rates					200,000			PPD
7	Embark on vigorous development control exercise			Development control enhanced					100,000			PPD	DWD

8	Carry out sensitization programmes on the need acquire building permits across the District	Development control enhanced and revenue increased					20,000			PPD	DWD/ISD
9	Carry out sensitization programmes on the GPS and Digitization programme across the District	Awareness created					15,000			PPD/Ghana Post	ISD/Town/Area Councils
10	Identify, demarcate and register Assembly properties	Database on all Assembly properties					20,000			PPD	DWD
	Liase with VRCC for posting of Physical Planners to the District	Improved in human resource capacity						2,000		LGS	VRCC
11	Capacity building for technical staff in the Use of GIS softwares like Mapmaker and QGIS	Capacity built in GIS softwares					10,000			PPD	DWD
12	Liase with Traditional Authorities and Land owners to prepare town layouts for major towns	Development control enhanced					50,000	10,000		PPD	Tradional Authorities/Landlords
Development Goal:Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment											
Adopted	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										

Objective(s):		Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation											
Adopted Strategies:		Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction											
		Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide											
		Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively											
Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative
1	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organise one day campaign against bush fires in 56 communities districtwide	Reduction in bush fires					10,000			NADMO	DA
2			Undertake one day sensitisation programme on disaster prevention in 60 selected schools districtwide	Reduction in man-made disasters					10,000			NADMO	GES
3			Procure general relief items for 100 victims of disasters districtwide	Victims Supported					40,000			NADMO	DA
4		Climate Change	Grow 2000, Trees across the District	Degraded areas recovered					70,000	2,000	20,000	Forestry Commission/Parks and Gardens	DWD/NGOS
5			Carry out reforestation programmes in degraded forest areas especially on the Weto range	Degraded areas recovered					40,000		30,000	Forestry Commission/Parks and Gardens	DWD/NGOS
6			Support CREMA groups in the conservation of forest areas and other natural resources	Forest areas conserved					12,000		40,000	Forestry Commission/Parks and Gardens	Development Institute
Development Goal:Build a Prosperous Society													
Adopted Objective(s):Support entrepreneurs and SME development													
Adopted		Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)											

Strategies:													
Sr n	Program me	Sub-Program me	Operations/Activities	Outcome Indicators	Timeline				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agency	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborative
1	Economic Development	Trade and industry, tourism dev't	Organize skills training	Number of jobs created/businesses established							11,900.00	BAC	DA/MoT/Non-Formal Education
2			Prepare Clients to write NVTI exams	Number Clients who Passed NVTI exams							4000.00	BAC	MoTI
3			Organize Business management training								10,000.00	BAC	MoTI
4			Conduct Business Counseling	No. of follow-up							4000	BAC	MoTI
5			Organise quarter MSE committee							4000		DA/BAC	MoTI
6			Facilitate of Business Registration – RGD/GSA/FDA	No. of Businesses formalized						200		BAC/Clients	MoTI
8			/Round Table meetings								4,000	BAC	MoTI

4.5 Indicative Financial Strategy

An Indicative Financial Plan deals with the means for mobilising and utilising financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP.

The strategies for fund mobilisation and utilisation should take into consideration:

- ☞ Sources of funding such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF), projected central government in-flows such as Departmental Allocations District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), DDF, development partners etc.
- ☞ Identification and filling of financial resource gaps (e.g. floating District Bonds).
- ☞ Expenditure areas with cost (which will provide an idea about the cost of the DMTDP (cost of the inputs).
- ☞ Clearly spelt out financial control mechanisms.

Financial resources will be mobilized from both internal and external sources for the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan. The key sources identified for mobilizing funds include:

- ☞ Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- ☞ District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
- ☞ District Development Facility (DDF)
- ☞ Central Government in-flows e.g. GETfund
- ☞ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- ☞ MP's Common Fund
- ☞ Donor funds
- ☞ Zongo Development Fund
- ☞ Coastal Development Authority
- ☞ One Million Dollars per Constituency Fund etc.

Table 4.5: Showing Indicative Financial Plan

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue								Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	DACF	DDF	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue	Gap		
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIO N	3,842,674.0 0	598,398.0 0	337,652.00	46,560.00	228,600.0 0			1,211,210.0 0			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1,528,098.0 0	399,296.0 0	30,000.00		7,000.00	70,115.0 0		506,411.00			
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	3,231,339.0 0	78,735.00	812,636.00	100,000.0 0	25,000.00			1,016,371.0 0			

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	5,178,885.00	42,924.00	1,255,100.00	318,235.00	104,150.00			1,720,409.00			
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	4,194,217.00	312,531.00	736,337.00	8,000.00	11,000.00			1,067,868.00			

Table shows the yearly estimated revenue to be mobilized from the identified sources towards the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan. The total cost of the Plan is estimated at Fifty-Nine Million, Four Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty Five Ghana Cedis and Ninety Three Pesewas (GHC59, 428,265.95).

Out of this, 6.6% (GHC3,924,000.00) is expected to be funded from Government of Ghana sources, 2.6% (GHC1,544,000.00) from Internally Generated Fund (IGF), 20.4% (GHC12,102,000.00) from donors, 9.4%(GHC5,600,000.00) from District Development Facility (DDF) and 61% (GHC36,258,265.93) from District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF).

Financial performance will be carried out at the end of each year and resource gaps addressed through fund raising programmes with eminent citizens, development partners, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. Experience has shown that delays and shortfalls often characterize the release of the external funds especially the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) which is the major source of revenue inflows. It is expected that external financial resources will be timely released to the Assembly for the timely implementation of the Plan.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

Based on the indicative budget and analysis of the inflow of revenue coupled with priorities of the assembly and the new guideline for the utilization of the DACF, the following are the activities to be carried out by the South Dayi District Assembly as indicated in the Action Plan below.

Table 5.1: Showing 2018 Annual Action Plan

2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN														
Development Dimension: Economic Development					Focus Area: Agricultural and Rural Development									
Adopted Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield, Improve post-harvest losses														
Adopted Strategies: • Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs (SGD target (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a)														
Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)														
Global/Regional Linkage: SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 and AU 1,3,4,5,20														
PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					Q tr 1	Q tr 2	Q tr 3	Q tr 4	DACF	IGF	DDF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB
Agriculture and rural development	Promote “Planting for Food and Jobs’ Campaign	District wide	Campaign conducted in 2 communities	No. of Campaign programmes conducted					9,750			1,600	DoA	DA
	Organize stakeholder consultations with key implementing partners	Central Admin, Kpeve	First Quarter Meeting Held	No. of Meetings held								5,000	DoA	DA
	Establish X demonstrations on 12 steps in maize production with beneficiary farmers	Kpeve	1 demonstration conducted	No. of demonstrations conducted								2,000	DoA	FBOs

Embark on pest and disease surveillance in maize, rice, cassava, pepper, tomatogrowing communities in 10 operational areas	District wide	Surveillance in three Communities	No of pest and disease surveillance conducted					2,500			400	DoA	NADMO
Train 9 technical staff, 2 farmers and supervise 2 Seed Growers to produce certified rice seeds	Kpeve	No training conducted	Training conducted					1,250			400	DoA	DA
Promote Nucleus-Out-grower concept in 10 operational areas	District wide	No out-growers yet	No. of out-growers					1,000			1,400	DoA	FBOs
3 DAOs supervise improved cassava varieties to be introduced to farmers through 8 demonstrations/operational area	Kpeve	3 DAOs supervised	Increase in yield					3,750				DoA	
Organize Planting for Food and Jobs sensitization fora for farmers in 10 operational areas in the District	10 Operational Areas	First Quarter Sensitization completed	Sensitization programmes conducted					39,440				DoA	FBOs

Establish 0.4ha each of 3 varieties of improved cassava planting materials for supply to farmers	Kpeve	No existing cassava planting materials	0.4ha each of 3 varieties of cassava planting materials established				5,310			400	DoA	DA
Establish 0.4ha of sweetpotato planting material for supply to farmers	Kpeve	No existing sweetpotato planting materials	0.4ha of sweet potato planting materials established				5,310				DoA	FBOs
Eight (8) members of District Planting for Food and Jobs Committee monitor and hold monthly review meetings	Kpeve	First Quarter Meeting Held	Monthly review meetings held				18,348				DoA	DA
Seven (7) members of the District Fall Armyworm Task Force monitor and hold monthly meetings to review Fall Armyworm situation in the district	Kpeve	No existing Task force	Monthly review meetings held				16,000				DoA	FBOs

Establish and Operationalize Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) Secretariat	Kpeve	No existing PERD secretariat	Fully functioning secretariat				15,000				DoA	DA
Establish 0.1 ha cashew nursery to provide 20,000 cashew seedlings to farmers in the district	Kpeve	No existing cashew nursery	0.1 ha of 2000 cashew seedlings nursery established				72,271				DoA	MOFA
Establish 20,000 oil palm seedlings for supply to farmers in the district	Kpeve	No existing oil palm seedlings	20,000 oil palm seedlings established				22,000				DoA	MOFA
Train 45 grafters in cashew softwood grafting and good nursery management practices for 5 days.	Kpeve	No training conducted	45 grafters trained				19,745				DoA	MOFA
Organize crop cut and yields studies for maize, rice, soybean, cassava and vegetables in the district	District wide	No existing data on yields	Yield statistics provided				57,050				DoA	GSS

Facilitate the distribution of Inputs using e-platform by 9 technical Staff	Kpeve	E-platform currently being used for input distribution	No. of successful input distribution conducted on e-platform				1,000			400	DoA	MOFA
Take inventory of existing small to medium scale irrigation schemes	District wide	No data on existing irrigation schemes	Database on all irrigation schemes				5,000			800	DoA	FBOs
Train 45 Cassava Processors in each operational Area on processing of cassava into different products by 2018.	10 Operational Areas	No training conducted	45 cassava processors trained				2,500			1,000	DoA	REP
Organize 12 Monthly Technical Review Meeting for Districts staff and M/DDAs	Kpeve	3 monthly review meetings held	12monthly review meetings held				2,500			2,400	DoA	
Facilitate public education on zoonotic diseases in the field and that diagnosed at the slaughter house in the district	District wide	No education campaigns held	Public awareness created				2,500			400	DoA	ISD/NCC E

	Train 50 farmers and 15 Agric. staff in integrated soil fertility management (ISFM)	Kpeve	No training conducted in ISFM	50 farmers and 15 Agric staff trained on ISFM				15,964				DoA	CSSIR	
	Organise farmers day celebration	District wide		Farmers day organised				40,000				DA	DWD	
	Procure insecticides for the control of fall armyworm in maize and rice farms	Kpeve		Insecticides procured				22,440				DoA	MOFA/D A	
Sub-total for budget for Planting for Food and Jobs DACF budget for 2018								380,628						
Development Dimension: Social Development				Focus Area: Child and family welfare										
Adopted Policy Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system														
Adopted Strategies: Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)														
Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)														
Global/Regional Linkage: SDG 1,4,5,8,10, 16 17 AU 1, 18														
PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	DACF	IGF	DDF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB
Social Services Delivery	Pay GSFP caterers	District wide	18 caterers paid	Increased school enrolment					1,380,600				DA	DIC

(Social Welfare and community Development)	Build capacity for GSFP caterers	Kpeve	Low capacity of caterers	Caterers trained					10,000			DA	Regional Sect
	Support for DIC activities (Monitoring and meetings)	Kpeve	Inactive DIC	GSFP monitored and meetings held every quarter					8,000			DA	Regional Sect
Sub-total budget for Ghana School Feeding Programme DACF budget for 2018									1,398,600				
	Educate community members on child labour, child abuse human/child trafficking	District wide	No of Child Abuse cases reported	No of education programmes conducted							1,500	DSWCD	DA
	Family Reconciliation and settling of maintenance cases	District wide	No. of maintenance cases conducted in 2017	No. of families reconciled							1,000	DSWCD	
	Attend Family Tribunal and Juvenile Court Sitting at Peki and write Social Enquiry Reports	Peki	No of Social Enquiry reports in 2017	No of Social Enquiry reports prepared							3,000	DSWCD	Judicial Service
	Organise the celebration of World Child Labour Day annually	District wide		World Child Labour Day celebrated							3,750		

Educate women in the community on their Rights and access to justice	District wide	No trianing conducted	No. of women educated						1,450	DSWCD			
Registration and renewals of NHIS cards for PWDs.	District wide	No. of PWDs registered	No. of PWDs registered						1,800	DSWCD	NHIS		
Provision of technical aids, assistive devices and equipment for PWDs.	District wide	No of PWDs	No. of PWDs provided with aids, assistive devices, equipment						121,432	DSWCD	DA		
Assist 70% PWD's to train in employable skills/ apprenticeship in various trades	District wide	No of PWDs	70% of PWDs trained						45,524	DSWCD	DA		
Educational support /apprenticeship for children, students and trainees with disability	District wide	No of PWDs	No. of people supported						12,000	DSWCD	DDE		
Sensitization on LEAP	District wide	No. of communities already sensitized	No of communities sensitized						5,500	DSWCD	ISD		
Sensitization of women on local Governance	District wide	No. of Women already sensitized	No. of women sensitized on local governance						3,750	DSWCD	ISD		
Sub total for Social Development Department									180,75			19,950	

													6					
Development Dimension: Social Development						Focus Area: Education and Training												
Adopted Policy Objective: Strengthen school management systems																		
Adopted Strategies: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)																		
Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)																		
Global/Regional Linkage: SDG 4, 9, 13, 16,17, AU 2, 18																		
PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY					
					Q tr 1	Q tr 2	Q tr 3	Q tr 4	DACF	IGF	DDF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB				
	Organise yearly enrolment drive through sensitization / town hall meetings to enroll all children of school going age in the communities.	District wide		Sensitization conducted								5,000	DDE					
	Institute best teacher awards	District wide		No. of teachers awarded					7,000	2,000			DA	DDE				
	Provide T&L Material support to 45 needy but brilliant pupils	District wide		45 needy students supported					12,500			5,000	DDE	DA				
	Engage 300 youth under NABCO	District wide		300 youths engaged					2,520,000				DA					

	Organise INSET for teachers in Literacy and Numeracy in English, Ewe and Mathematics	District wide		No. of teachers trained				2,000					DDE	
Sub-total Education and Youth Development Budget								2,541,500			10,000			
Development Dimension: Social Development				Focus Area: Health and Health Services										
Adopted Policy Objective: Strengthen school management systems														
Adopted Strategies: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)														
Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)														
Global/Regional Linkage: SDG 4, 9, 13, 16,17, AU 2, 18														
PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					Q tr 1	Q tr 2	Q tr 3	Q tr 4	DACF	IGF	DDF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB
	Complete payment for Supply of medical and office equipment	All CHPS Compound		Medical Equipment supplied					79,195.00				DA	DHD
	Screen first year students in four SHS	All SHS		No. of students screened								2,000	DHD	DDE
	Support 20 Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV)	District Wide		20 persons supported								10,000	DA	DHD
	Train Focal Person on HIV/AIDS related issues	Kpeve		Focal person trained								6,000	DA	DHD

	Organize 4no. sensitization workshops for 100 stakeholders on stigma reduction and other HIV/AIDS related issues	District Wide		4No. Sensitization workshops for 100 stakeholders conducted						3,000	DA	DHD		
	Organise World AIDS Day	District Wide		World AIDS Day organised						12,000	DA	DHD		
	Conduct 4 quarterly DAC meetings	Kpeve		4 DAC meetings conducted						6,400				
Sub-total Health and HIV/AIDS									79,195.00		39,400			
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement										Focus Area: Protected Areas				
Adopted Policy Objective: Expand forest conservation areas, Protect forest reserves														
Adopted Strategies: Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans (SDG Targets 14.1 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, 15.9)														
Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)														
Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)														
Global/Regional Linkage: SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, AU 7,12														
PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	DACF	IGF	DDF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB
	Plant 3,000 tree seedlings across the District	District wide		3,000 tree seedlings planted					10,000				Parks&Garden	PPD/Town /Area councils

	Form Community Resource Management Associations	District wide		CREMAs formed in Key forest areas					3,000			5,000	DA	NGOs	
	Sensitize Communities along the volta lake on flooding	Communities along lake		Communities Sensitized					5,000				NADMO		
	Organise public education on bush fires	Selected communities		Public Education organised								8,000	NADMO	DA	
	Monitor the activities of Lumbers	Forest areas		Lumbering activities monitored					6,000			3,000	FD	NADMO	
SUB-TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND DDR									24,000			16,000			
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement											Focus Area: Environmental Pollution				
Adopted Policy Objective: Reduce environmental pollution															
Adopted Strategies: Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4)															
Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)															
Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)															
Global/Regional Linkage: SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, AU 7,12															
PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		
					Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	DACF	IGF	DDF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB	
	Pay for Sanitation Improvement Package	District wide		Sanitation Improved					170,200					DA	Zoomlion

	Pay for fumigation	Distrit wide		Communiti es fumigated					161,000				DA	Zoomlion
	Trigger 42 communities on open defecation	Distrit wide		42 communiti es triggered					26,622				Env. Health	DA
	Embark on monthly clean up exercises	Distrit wide		Monthly exercises conducted in all communiti es					10,000				Env. Health	Town/Are a Councils
	Complete the construction of all public toilets across the District	Distrit wide		All on- going public toilets completed					20,000				DA	DWD
	Acquire and document final disposal sites	Tsate		Disposal sites aquired and documente d					50,000				DA	Env. Health
	Prepare DESSAP 2018-2021	Kpeve		DESSAP prepared					20,000				Env. Health	DA
SUB-TOTAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH									457,822					
Focus Area: Transport, Infrastructure (Road, Water, Air)														
Development Dimension:Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement														

Adopted Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
Adopted Strategies: Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)														
Global/Regional Linkage: SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 1,10,20														
PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					Q tr 1	Q tr 2	Q tr 3	Q tr 4	DACF	IGF	DDF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB
Infrastructure Delivery	Reshaping and creation of new roads	District wide		Length of roads reshaped and created					300,000				DA	DoFR
	Construct Box Culverts in selected communities	Selected Communities		Box culverts constructed					300,000		40,000		DA	DoFR
	Conduct street naming and property addressing system	District wide		No. of streets named and properties addressed					40,000				DA	PPD
	Embark on vigorous development control exercise	District wide		No. Dev't control exercises conducted						5,000			DA	PPD/DWD
	Construct a 1No. Market Shed	Kpeve Market		1No. Market shed constructed							100,000		DA	DWD

	Complete the Fencing of the Kpeve Market	Kpeve Market		Market Fenced					400,125.68				DA	DWD
	Complete the pavement of Dzemeni lorry park	Dzemeni		Lorry park paved							647,362		DA	DWD
	Complete the construction of CHPS Compound	Sanga		CHPS Compound constructed					87,306.02				DA	DHD
	Complete the construction of CHPS Compound	Kpongbon ikope		CHPS Compound constructed					89,415.77				DA	DHD
	Complete the construction of 4-unit Nurses Quarters	Wegbe-Kpalime		4-unit Nurses Quarters					313,957.60				DA	DHD
	Completion of a 3-units classroom block	Kepve		3-units classroom block constructed					95,445.94				DA	DWD
	Pay retention for the cladding of 3-units classroom block	Kepve		3-units classroom block cladded and in use					9,410.37				DA	DWD

	Construct 5No. Mechanized Boreholes	Selected Communities		No. of Mechanized Boreholes constructed					120,000.00				DA	DWD
	Construct a 1No. 3-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Abui		3-units classroom block constructed					280,000.00				DA	DDE

2,035,661.38

Sub-total for infrastructure delivery

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability **Focus Area: Local Government and Decentralization**

Adopted Policy Objective:

Adopted Strategies: Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)

Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)

Modernise public service institutions for efficiency and productivity (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)

Global/Regional Linkage: SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13

PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS	OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		
					Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	DACF	IGF	DDF	GOG/OTHER	LEAD	COLLAB	
General Administration/Central Administration	Procure Office Equipment and Furniture for sub-district structures	Tongor/Pe ki		Office Equipment and Furniture procured					15,000					DA	Town/Area councils

	Procure 6No. Air-conditioners for some offices	Kpeve		6No. Air-conditioners procured				30,000					DA	
	Procure other Office Consumables and Supplies	Kpeve		Office consumables and supplies procured				32,000					DA	
	Procure 5No. Laptops for selected offices	Kpeve		5No. Laptops procured				15,000					DA	
	Payment of Staff Posting grants and haulage	Kpeve		No. of staff posting grant and haulage paid				40,000	20,000				DA	
	Provide for Staff capacity building	Kpeve		No. of staff capacities built				20,000	10,000	30,000			DA	
	Operation and maintenance of office equipment and building	Kpeve		Equipment and office buildings maintained				50,000	10,000				DA	

	Running cost of official vehicles and equipment	Kpeve		No. and amount spent on running cost of official vehicles and equipment					85,000	20,000			DA	
	Procure an engine for revenue mobilization pick-up	Kpeve		Engine procured					25,000				DA	
	Pay for utility charges	Kpeve		Amount of utilities paid					20,000				DA	
	Provision for DPCUactivities	Kpeve		No. of activities carried out					30,000				DA	
	Prepare 2019 Composite Budget	Kpeve		2019 Composite budget prepared					35,000				DA	
	Renovation of DCE's official bungalow	Kpeve		Bungalow renovated					250,000				DA	DWD
	Support for Self-help Projects	District wide		No. of self help projects supported					71,881.12	10,000			DA	Town/Area councils

Administrative expense for workshops and other service protocols	Kpeve	No. of workshops attended				80,000	30,000			DA	
Sub-Total for General Administration						798,881	100,000				

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter explains how monitoring and evaluation will be carried out to ensure that programmes and projects are implemented according to plan and that implementation of the Plan leads to the realization of the development objectives and aspirations of the District.

Also, it will indicate the Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets, Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format, Dissemination and Communications Strategy, Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

6.2 Rationale of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of (MTNDPF) and will further help to:

- ☞ Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level
- ☞ Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ☞ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts
- ☞ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- ☞ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- ☞ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- ☞ Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- ☞ Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M & E capacity within the district

At the district level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibilities of: -

- ☞ The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU),
- ☞ The Sub Committees and
- ☞ District Sectoral Departments.

6.3 Monitoring Report

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

The Monitoring Report shall be prepared according to the format (as prescribed by NDPC, 1995) as depicted in the table below:

6.4 Monitoring Indicators

Indicators are needed for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a timeframe. These measurements lead to assessing the achievement or otherwise of stated goals and objectives indicated in the PoA and AAP.

The DPCU in its quest to measure the achievements of stated goals and objectives selected some core indicators and district indicators to be tracked within the planned and as input into the national annual progress report.

The core and district indicators were categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives. These indicators should be disaggregated where possible into age, gender, location etc.

The Table below provides the monitoring framework of the 2018-2021 indicating the indicators, their baselines and targets etc.

Table 6.1: Showing the monitoring framework of the 2018-2021 indicating the indicators, their baselines and targets

LTNDP Goal: Build an Inclusive, Industrialised and Resilient Economy										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve public management and budgetary control										
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of monitoring exercise conducted	Monitoring of programmes and projects	Output	4	4	4	4	4		quarterly	DPCU
No. of training workshops organised	Training of revenue collectors	Output	2	2	2	2	2	25 males 5 females	Bi-annually	DPCU

No. of revenue sensitisation programmes organised	Monthly revenue sensitisation programme	Output	40	54	54	54	54		Weekly	DPCU
Taskforce formed	Formation of 10 member taskforce	Output	0	1	-	-	-	7 males 3 females	Daily	DPCU
No. of rotation exercises undertaken	Quarterly rotation of revenue collectors	output	0	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU/F&A Sub-C'ttee
No. of commission revenue collectors recruited and bonded	Recruitment and bonding of revenue commission revenue collectors	Output	5	10	10	10	10	5 males 5 females	Quarterly	HR Unit/Budget Unit/Finance Dpt
No. of 'Day Out of the Office' exercises undertaken	Monthly 'Day Out of the Office' exercises for revenue mobilisation	Output	2	12	12	12	12	3 males 30 females	Monthly	Budget unit/finance DPT
No. of revenue barriers erected	Erection of 2no. barriers	Output	1	2	-	-	-		quarterly	DPCU
Revenue database updated	Updating of Assembly's revenue database	Output	1	1	1	1	1		Annually	Budget unit/finance dpt/Plg unit

Revenue increased	Annual Revenue increased annually	Output	10%	10%	15%	20%	25%		Annually	Budget unit/Finance Dept
District Audit Committee formed and inaugurated	Formation of District Audit Committee	output	1	1	1	1	1		Annually	Audit unit
2018-2021 nmtdf objective: ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation										
No. of capacity building workshops organised	Ino. Capacity building workshop for Assembly members on local governance Act, Act 936	Output	1	-	1	-	-	40 males 3 females	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit
No. of capacity building workshops organised	Ino. Capacity building workshop for Assembly members on model standing orders	Output	0	-	1	-	-	40 males 3 females	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit
No. of officers trained	10 environmental health officers trained on public health Act and court proceedings	Output	0	1	-	-	-	7 males 3 females	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit/ehu

No. of officers trained	of Training of 10 officers in meat inspection	Output	0	-	1	-	-	7 males 3 females	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit/ehu
No. of HOD's trained	of Training of HODs in procurement and project management	Output	0	1	-	-	-	11 males	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit
No. of HOD's, Unit Heads and Assembly members trained	of Training of 17 HODs, Unit Heads and Assembly Members in whistle blowing	Output	0	1	-	-	-	47 males 6 females	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit
No. of HOD's and Unit Heads trained	of Training of 17 HODs and Unit Heads in leadership	Output	0	-	1	-	-	17 males 3 females	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit
No. of HOD's and Unit Heads trained	of Training of 17 HODs and Unit Heads in team building	Output	0	-	1	-	-	17 males 3 females	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit
No. of HOD's and Unit Heads trained	of Training of 17 HODs and Unit Heads in monitoring and evaluation	Output	0	-	1	-	-	17 males 3 females	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit

No. of officers trained	Training of 2 officers in international monitoring and evaluation	Output	0	-	1	-	-	2 males	Quarterly	Hr unit/plg unit
No. of town hall meetings organised	Organisation of 8no. town hall meetings	Output	2	2	2	2	2		Bi-annually	Dpcu
No. of Assembly meetings organised	Convening of 12no. general assembly meetings	output	3	3	3	3	3	40 males 3 females	Quarterly	Dpcu
No. of EXECO meetings organised	Organisation of 12no. EXECO meetings	Output	3	3	3	3	3	6 males 1 female	Quarterly	Dpcu
No. of statutory sub-committee meetings organised	Organisation of 12no. statutory sub-committee meetings	Output	3	3	3	3	3	40 males 3 females	Quarterly	Dpcu
No. of independence day anniversary celebrations organised	Organisation of independence day anniversary celebrations annually	Output	1	1	1	1	1		Daily	Dpcu
No. of Republic Day celebrations organised	Organisation of 4no. Republic Days	Output	1	1	1	1	1		Daily	Dpcu

No. of F&A meeting organised	Organisation of monthly F&A meetings	Output	0	12	12	12	12	8 males 1 female	Monthly	Budget unit
No. of stakeholder engagements organised	Organisation of 8no. stakeholder engagements on 2019-2021 fee-fixing	Output	1	2	2	2	2		Bi-annually	Dpcu
No. of stakeholders organised	Organisation of stakeholders meeting on revenue	Output	3	2	2	2	2		Bi-annually	Dpcu
No. of meetings organised	Organisation of quarterly budget committee meetings annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	11 males	Quarterly	Budget unit
No. of meetings organised	Organisation of quarterly DPCU meetings annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	19 males 2 females	Quarterly	Planning unit
No. of meetings organised	Organisation of quarterly entity tender committees meetings annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	males females	Quarterly	Procurement unit

No. of meetings organised	Organisation of quarterly DEOC meetings annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	males females	Quarterly	Dist. Educ dept
No. of meetings organised	Organisation of quarterly spatial planning meetings annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	males females	Quarterly	Phy. Plg dept
No. of meetings organised	Organisation of quarterly technical planning sub-c'ttee meetings annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	males females	Quarterly	Phy. Plg dept
No. of management meetings organised	Organisation of quarterly staff and management meetings annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	19 males 2 females	Quarterly	Cent admin
No. of staff meetings organised	Organisation of quarterly staff and management meetings annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	19 males 2 females	Quarterly	Cent admin

No. of meetings organised	of Organisation of bi-annual District LEAP Implementation Committee meeting annually	Output	0	2	2	2	2	2	males females	Bi-annually	Sw&cd
No. of meetings organised	of Organisation of quarterly PRCC meetings annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	5 males	Quarterly	Cent admin
No. of meetings organised	of Organisation of quarterly DISEC meetings annually	output	4	4	4	4	4	4	11 males	Quarterly	Cent admin
No. of vehicles serviced	of Servicing of 8no. office vehicles annually	Output	3	6	6	6	6	6	5 pick-ups 3 patrols	Quarterly	Budget unit
No. of office equipment procured	of Procurement of office equipment	Output	-						Desktop computers Laptop computers Printers External drive	Bi-annually	Planning unit/procurement unit

No. of office equipment procured	Procurement of office equipment for Area Councils	Output	-					Desktop computers Laptop computers Printers External drive	Bi-annually	Planning unit/procurement unit
No. of staff bungalows rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of 12 staff bungalows	Output	2	3	3	3	3		Quarterly	Wks dept/plg unit
No. of air-conditioners serviced	Servicing of 23no. air-conditioners annually	Output	11	23	23	23	23	6 standing air-conditioners 17 split air-conditioners	Quarterly	Wks dept/plg unit
No. of computers serviced	Servicing of 30no. computers	Output	0	30	30	30	30	6 standing air-conditioners 17 split air-conditioners	Quarterly	Wks dept/plg unit
Bat proof fixed	Fixing of bat proof at assembly block	Output	-	1	0	0	0		Quarterly	Wks dept/plg unit
DCE's bungalow refurbished	Refurbishing of DCE's bungalow	Output	1					Sitting room furniture Television Fridges etc	Annually	Wks dept/plg unit
Capacity of generator procured and installed	Procuring and installing 15KVA generator	Output	0	1	-	-	-		Quarterly	Wks dept/plg unit

Fire and ambulance services station constructed	Construction of fire and ambulance station	Output	1	1	1	1	-		Monthly	Wks dept/plg unit
No. of police station constructed	Construction of police station	Output	1	1	1	1	1		Monthly	Wks dept/plg unit
No. of security agencies supported	Supporting of 3no. security agencies	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Police Fire service Army	Monthly	Cent admin
No. of conference hall chairs procured and installed	Procurement and installation of 200no. conference hall chairs	Output	0	200	-	-	-	200	Monthly	Dpcu
No. of assembly members paid	Payment of ex-gratia of 129 assembly members	Output	0	43	43	43	-	129	Annually	Cent admin
No. of motorbikes procured	Procurement of 50 motorbikes	Output	0	50	-	-	-	50	Quarterly	Planning unit/procurement unit
No. of standing and split air-conditioners procured and installed	Procurement of 6no. standing and 6no. split air-conditioners	Output	12	12	-	-	-	6 standing air-conditioners 6 split air-conditioners	Quarterly	Planning unit/procurement unit

No. of storerooms rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of 3-unit storeroom	Output	0	1				3 storerooms	Monthly	Planning Unit/Works Dept
2018-2021 objective:strengthen national policy formulation, development planning and monitoring and evaluation										
No. of monitoring and evaluation exercises undertaken	Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of monitoring exercise undertaken	Monitoring of 3 Area Councils	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Ntrubo Area Council Nkwanta Area Council Kecheibi/Tutukpene Area Council	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of monitoring exercise undertaken	Monitoring of NGO's and CBOs	Output	0	7	7	7	7	6 NGO's 1 CBO	Quarterly	SWCD
No. of public education exercises undertaken	Public education on corruption	Output	0	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	CHRAJ
No. of monitoring exercise undertaken	Quarterly monitoring of teaching and learning	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DDE/DEOC

No. of monitoring exercise undertaken	Monitoring of daycarecenters	Output	2	4	4	4	4	4	16 daycarecenters	Quarterly	SWCD
No. of monitoring exercise undertaken	Monitoring of health facilities	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	...CHPSHealthcenters 2 Hospitals	Quarterly	DHD/DHMC
No. of monitoring exercise undertaken	Monitoring of activities of HIV/AIDS implementing partners	Output	0	4	4	4	4	4	1 implementing partner	Quarterly	DAC/DRMT
No. of monitoring exercise undertaken	Monitoring of boreholes	Output	0	4	4	4	4	4	...boreholes 1 water system	Quarterly	DWST
No. of monitoring exercise undertaken	Monitoring of CLTS Communities	Output	4	4	4	4	4	4	100 communities	Quarterly	DICCS
No. of communities declared ODF	Declare 20 communities ODF	Output	10	25	25	25	25	25	100 communities	Annually	DICCS
No. of fora organised	Forum on sanitation improvement	Output	0	1	1	1	1	1		Annually	EHU
Objective:											

No. of groups trained	Train groups in soap making	Output	1	1	1	1	1	20 groups	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of groups trained	Train groups in book keeping	Output	1	1	1	1	1	20 groups	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in soap/detergent packaging	Output	1	1	1	1	1	50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in batik tie and dye	Output	1			1		50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in production efficiency and technology enhancement in bee keeping	Output	0		1			50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in technology improvement and packaging in fish farming	Output						50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in management development skills	Output						50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in basic marketing and customer relations	Output	0					50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept

No. of people trained	Train people in packaging of slippers	Output	0					50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in fish processing	Output	1			1	1	50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in advanced investment finance	Output	0			1		50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in technology improvement and finishing in auto mechanics	Output	0			1		50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in technology improvement and finishing in electricals	Output	0			1		50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of graduate apprentices certified	Facilitate NVTI certification for apprentices	Output	0			1		80 males 80 females	Annually	Trade and Industry Dept
No. of people trained	Train people in technology improvement and finishing in welding and fabrication	Output	0			1		50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept

No. of people trained	Train people in technology improvement and finishing in carpentry and joinery	Output	0			1		50 males 30 females	Bi-annually	Trade and Industry Dept
Objective										
No. of market sheds constructed	Construction of market sheds	output	0	2	-	-	-	2no. 40-bay shed	Monthly	DPCU/WKS DEPT
No. of market sheds constructed	Construction of market sheds	output	0		2	1	-	3no. 10-bay shed	Monthly	DPCU/WKS DEPT
No. of market sheds rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of market sheds	Output	0	3	-	-	-	3no. 10-bay market shed	Monthly	DPCU/WKS DPT
No. of warehouses constructed	Construction of warehouse	Output	0	-	1	-	-	1 warehouse	Monthly	DPCU/WKS DEPT
Office block completed	Completion of market office block	Output	1	-	-	-	-	1 market office block	Monthly	DPCU/WKS DEPT
Size of market levelled	Levelling of market	Output	1	-	-	-	-	1.5acres	Monthly	DPCU/WKS DEPT
Size of market levelled	Levelling of market	Output	1	-	-	-	-	1.5acres	Monthly	DPCU/WKS DEPT

Size of land acquired and developed	Acquisition of land for lorry park	Output	-	3 acres	-	-	-	3 acres	Monthly	DPCU/WKS DEPT
Objectives:										
Hectares of land acquired	Acquisition of land for One District One Factory	Output	-	3000	-	-	-	3000 hectares	Monthly	DPCU/PHY. PLG/AGRIC DEPT
No. of farmers sensitised	Sensitise farmers on Planting for Food and Jobs	Output								
ETC.										

6.5 Monitoring

The South Dayi District Assembly will adopt the following processes to ensure effective monitoring of its programmes and projects for the four-year term of the implementation of the DMTDP:

- a. The DPCU will constitute the District M&E Team
The team will be made up of representatives of the District Planning Coordinating Unit led by the District Planning Officer.
- b. An M&E Plan for the four-year term will be developed by DPCU
- c. The monitoring exercise will be done quarterly.
- d. Identify Resources and Logistics:
The resources/logistics will be required for effective monitoring include Vehicle and Fuel and Lubricants, Computer and Accessories, Digital Camera, Stationery, Projector, Photocopier, Scanners, Internet Connectivity, Colour Printer and Per Diem
- e. Identify Programmes, Projects, and Activities (Register) based on funding sources
- f. Undertake Field Visit/ Data Collection
- g. Hold quarterly review meetings to assess the effectiveness of the monitoring activities

At the community level, monitoring committees will be formed to assist in the day-to-day monitoring of programmes and projects aimed at ensuring participatory monitoring and evaluation. To complement the monitoring efforts at the district level, the NDPC and the RPCU shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work.

Moreover, donor funded projects would be monitored and evaluated according to their own procedures.

6.6 Communication Strategy

This section of the chapter focuses on the mediums of communicating and dissemination of the plan with all actors and stakeholders in the DA

6.6.1 Communication Objective

The attainment of the desired benefits from the District medium term development Plan will depend on how successfully it is coordinated and implemented to achieve set objectives and this can be achieved through effective and efficient communication strategies. This section of the District medium term development Plan identifies projects whose implementation will assist in the realisation of the objectives of the medium-term development Plan. Development programmes and projects are carefully phased out year by year within the Four-Year period and these are reflected in the Annual Action plans indicating what action is to be taken, by whom and at what time

6.6 Institutional Arrangements:

Various institutions as given below have to work hard and those not in places have to be put in place to promote effective communication, implementation and management of the plan.

6.7.1 District Assembly

The Assembly has the ultimate authority to seek the necessary approvals and implement the District medium term development Plan.

6.7.2 Executive Committee:

The Executive committee is to play a leading role to inform Assembly members about details of the Plan for them to be able to explain it in their Electoral Areas.

6.7.3 Sub Committees:

The various Sub-committees of the Executive Committee of the District Assembly are to meet regularly to review the development process at each stage of implementation.

6.7.4 Departments of the District Assembly:

- ❖ It is recommended that the other Decentralized Departments that are not present in the District should be established as soon as possible.
- ❖ Efforts should be made to attract qualified staff and
- ❖ Heads of Department should meet regularly to discuss and co-ordinate their implementation strategies.

6.7.5 Chiefs/Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities:

The Assembly should inform Chiefs and Traditional Authorities including landowners, about their roles in implementing the Plan, for example in organizing durbars, educating their subjects, releasing lands etc.

6.7.6 NGOs, CBOs and the Private Sector.

The District Assembly should co-ordinate the participation of development associations, Pressure Groups, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector in implementing the Plan. This is to ensure judicious utilization of human, financial and material resources. It is however, important to note that the South Dayi District Assembly would be interested in pursuing PPP arrangements to compliment available funding sources to be able to meet the desired objectives of the plan

6.8 Approval of the Plan:

As required by the Local Government Act,2016 (Act 936) and National development planning system regulation 2016(L I 2232); the District Assembly after approving the Plan should submit it through the Regional Co-ordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission for Approval and integrated into the Regional and National Plans.

- ❖ This will facilitate allocation and release of funds.
- ❖ It will also establish confidence in the Plan by NGOs, Private Sector, International Donors and Departments.

6.8.1 Marketing the Plan

In order to win support for the Plan, it has to be marketed at various levels for people to know what to expect from the Plan and what is expected of them towards its implementation. As indicated earlier PPP arrangements with the private sector for investment areas in the plan are highly expected.

6.8.2 District Assembly Level:

The Development Focus, Objectives and Development Proposals within the Plan should be made to all Assembly Members and Officers of Department.

- ❖ They should in turn educate the public about the plan.

6.8.3 Town/Area Councils and Unit Councils

At the Area Councils and Unit Committee level the members should be able to carry the message further to the people.

- ❖ These could be done through durbars, seminars, and workshops.

- ❖ Pressure groups in the district such as Chiefs, Youth Associations, Market Women, NGOs GPRTU etc should be well informed about their roles and benefits to the society in general and to them in particular.
- ❖ In all instances investment opportunities in the district should be highlighted.

6.8.4 Regional and National Levels:

It is necessary to market the District medium term development Plan beyond its borders to serve as means of informing public officials and as a means of soliciting for material and financial support. At the Regional and National levels, Ministers, Heads of Department, Corporations etc whose support are needed have to be well informed about their roles and contributions through special submissions. Member of Parliament (MP) for the area should be able to market the potentials of the district.

6.8.5 International Level:

Presentations should be made to International Agencies and Financiers for their support. The Assembly should forge strong links with sister Districts, and Metropolitans in foreign countries. A copy of the Plan will be posted on the Internet to solicit for investment

Table 6.2: Showing Communication Strategy Table

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1	Organise Public Hearing (district level stakeholders meeting) on the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan	Awareness created about the preparation of 2018-2021 DMTDP and the roles of various stakeholders on plan preparation and implementation spelt out	DPCU, Information Service Department, ECG, GWCL, Assembly Members and Traditional Leaders	Audio Visuals	9 th -10 th /05/2017	DCD, DPO & PM
2	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them make inputs, abreast them with the contents and generally appreciate the Plan	DCE, Presiding Member, MPs and Chairpersons of the Sub-Committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	22 nd -25 th /08/2017	DPCU
3	Popular Participation	To get the citizens involved during formulation, planning and implementation stages of programmes and activities in the plan. This will Create sense of ownership and sustainability of facilities provided in their respective communities It will also ensure openness, inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and responsibility, which are a hall mark of good governance.	Community members, Traditional authorities, Representatives of Area Councils and other Opinion Leaders, Representatives of Artisans	Community Durbars, Drama, Role Play etc.	15 th - 21 st /, 2018-2021	DCD & DPO
4	Meeting with Development Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development Sub-Committee Members	Hand-outs and round table discussions	03/10/2017	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
5	Approval of 2018-2021 DMTDP	To validate and approve the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Hand-outs and Audio Visuals	18-20 th /10/2017	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-

						committee
7	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed to determine whether implementation is on course and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, , Information Service Department, Assembly Members, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly (2018-2021)	DCD & DPO
8	Marketing District Plan	Publishing the highlights of the DMTDP 2018-2021 in the Print Media and Electronic Media (Website)	DPCU, Development Partners, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Meetings and highlights shared on the Internet/Website	12 th -14 th /12/2017/2021	DCD, DPO, ICT Specialist
9	Reporting on Progress of Activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various Departments and the Central Administration.	DPCU, Information Service Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Reports	Quarterly (2018-2021)	DCD, DPO
10	Distribution of Completed Document	To fulfil the requirement of National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232) For recipients to be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC, MoF etc.	Soft and Hard Copies	December, 2017	DCD/DPO

6.9 The Evaluation Report

6.9.1 Monitoring and Evaluation at Project level

At the project level, monitoring and evaluation is basically to police the implementation of the progress or the implementation projects. The idea is to identify any shortfall and take corrective measures before it is late.

Monitoring projects is best done in conjunction with a project work plan. The work plan sets out what piece of work is to be done over each period of time, the resources – human and material – and the end periods for the completion of each section of the job. Thus, with work plan, the evaluator would be able to know if a project is on course or not. There should be a feedback mechanism built into every implementation strategy. This allows for a pause in the implementation that the result of evaluation that calls for feeding back into the project/process is affected. Monitoring and evaluation should also collect data to guide future planning/project proposals

The programmes and projects will be evaluated to assess the extent to which their objectives have been achieved. If the programmes and projects fall short of their objectives, the shortcomings and their causes will be identified and analyzed and correctives measures taken to ensure that the objectives are achieved. This requires the District Assembly to provide the required resources to effectively assess the impact of the programmes and projects on the beneficiaries and also serve as a learning experience for those involved in the implementation process to make informed decisions and recommendations.

The Assembly will adopt various types of evaluation to assess extent of implementation of the programmes and projects being executed during the four-year term. The evaluation will also highlight on the impact of the programmes and projects.

The Assembly will in the medium term apply the under-listed evaluation type;

- ☞ **Ex-ante evaluation:** conducted before the implementation of a project or programme.
Eg. Cost benefit analysis, feasibility studies etc
- ☞ **Mid-term evaluation:** it is conducted half-way into the implementation of any development plan or intervention
- ☞ **Final or terminal evaluation:** it is conducted to assess the achievements or otherwise made under the implementation of a programme or project

- ☞ **Ex-post evaluation:** it is conducted after the implementation of any development intervention to assess the impact of any development intervention

A participatory approach will be adopted for each of these evaluation methods and tools such as community scorecards, interviews and other PRA Methods will be used.

6.10 Participatory M&E

Participatory M&E (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society. The following methods would be utilized by the Assembly to carry out its PM&E activities:

- ☞ **Participatory Rural Appraisal:** it consists of a range of largely qualitative techniques employed by stakeholders to monitor and evaluate programme performance. The technique is made up of a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. This technique enables people to express their view and share information.
- ☞ **Citizen Report Card:** this is a tool used to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance government, service providers or programmes and projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among stakeholders.
- ☞ **Community Score Card:** this technique uses focus group discussions to collect data from community members and analyse it with the objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability services that are provided.
- ☞ **Participatory Expenditure Tracking Survey:** they are quantitative exercises that trace the flow of resources from the origin to destination and determine the location and scale of anomaly.

The DPCU will consider the following steps in planning for PM&E:

- ☞ Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ☞ Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- ☞ Identifying the key stakeholders.
- ☞ Identifying a lead facilitator.
- ☞ Determining the performance questions.
- ☞ Determining the resources and time available.
- ☞ Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- ☞ Training the team to carry out the PM&E.

☞ Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

6.11 Conclusion

The South Dayi District is one of the Twenty-five (25) districts and municipals in the Volta Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, forestry and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the region are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects.

The Four-Year Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) of the District will require massive and heavy investment to provide the inputs to the development needs of the district. This plan document is the output of a series of technical community-interface between the District Assembly and the communities on one hand and the District Medium-Term Development Plan Preparation Task Force on the other.

The plan focuses primarily on bridging the gap between the poor and the rich through promotion of the local economy, pursuing meaningful industrialisation, improving educational, water and sanitation, environmental, health and road infrastructure and accessibility, increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, building the capacity especially of the youth to be proactive and innovative for self-sustenance, increasing agricultural production and promoting culture. All these programmes and projects are to be implemented in the face of good practices to mitigate the impact of environmental degradation and promote greening of the economy.

This plan will form the basis and guide every Development Partner to invest in the District. It is recommended that the District Assembly takes the necessary steps to get the plan implemented by involving all the stakeholders including the community, NGOs, identified groups, Assembly members and the sub-committees of the District Assembly. This is necessary because the plan document provides a framework within which development can take place within the district as well as a basis for such development.