

DRAFT

ZABZUGU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM-DEVELOPMENT PLAN

UNDER THE MEDIUM-TERM

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK AN AGENDA FOR JOBS:
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

(2018 – 2021)

JANUARY, 2018

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➤ Executive Summary

➤ BACKGROUND

The District Assembly concept came into being in 1988 (LI1918) and later consolidated with the passage of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), which was later amended in 2016 (Act 936) and the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 208) to function as Planning Authorities in their areas of jurisdiction.

The Primary responsibility, as Planning Authorities was to formulate and execute Plans, programmes and strategies for the overall development of the Districts.

A key approach to the new Planning System was: Decentralization and Participatory approach to Development Plan Formulation and Implementation.

This new approach to Planning culminated in the production of the Ghana Vision 2020, a 25 year National Development Policy framework by the PNDC in 1994, which sought to address, in broad terms, issues on the transformation of Ghana's Economy to a middle-income status by 2014. The tools of Ghana's Vision 2020 were to be achieved through a series of 5 – year Socio-Economic Policy Frameworks and their corresponding Medium – Term Development Plans.

The Zabzugu District Assembly subsequently produced its first 5 – year Medium Term Development Plans (1996 – 2000) in May 1996 with its accompanying programmes of Action and implemented annually till 2001.

Following a change of Government in January 2001 after general elections, a new National Development Policy framework, the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) an Agenda for Growth and Prosperity, was produced in February 2002 as an alternative to Ghana Vision 2020 to support Growth and poverty Reduction over a 3 – year period (2002 – 2004)

The Goal of the strategy was; inter alia:

To achieve sustainable and equitable growth, accelerated Poverty Reduction and the protection of the Vulnerable and excluded within a Decentralized Democratic Environment.

In fulfillment of this therefore, the Zabzugu Assembly produced its second 3 – year Medium Term Development Plan (2002 – 2004) in October 2002 with its accompanying programmes of Action and implemented annually till 2005.

In 2005, the Government having assessed the Economic situation and the available development alternatives, decided on an accelerated growth and sustainable development, and consequently came out with a new strategy dubbed the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) an Agenda for accelerated Economic Growth and Prosperity to enhance growth and reduce Poverty so that Ghana can achieve Middle Income Status within a measurable planning period (hopefully by 2015).

In fulfillment of this therefore, the Zabzugu prepared another 4 year Development Plan (2006 – 2009) within the context of the GPRS II by adopting strategies within its thematic areas that are relevant and feasible within the time-frame and peculiar circumstances of the District.

The successor Government having assessed the level of implementation (or impact) of GPRS II came out with a NEW strategy i.e. Ghana shared Growth, and Development Agenda (GSGDA I&II) which was intended to redefine national development programme.

The Zabzugu Medium-Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021) was prepared within the framework of the National medium-term Development policy Framework(NMTDPF)2018-2021 and represents the outcome of consultations with District Stakeholders, Decentralized Departments and Agencies, Area Councils, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders and the Private Sector through the administering of questionnaires and community visits. The plan therefore is a reflection of the needs and aspirations of the people in the District and includes the following.

- Harmonize the development priorities of the District Goal, Objectives and Strategies which have been formulated to meet the development needs as well as support the achievement of National Development Goals and Objectives.
- The plan also includes a programme of action (POA) 2018 – 2021 which is phased into yearly plans and will be rolled into the subsequent years within the implementation period.
- Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements and sustainable Environmental Programs have been captured to ensure smooth implementation of the plan.
- The plan also gives an overview on the status of implementation of the MTDP (2014 – 2017), gaps, challenges faced during implementation and lessons learnt which were taken into consideration during the re-planning staged.

➤ SCOPE AND DIRECTION

The development projection of the Zabzugu District Assembly will focus on increasing agriculture production and productivity through the promotion of improved seedlings food processing and value addition especially, yam, rice, cassava, sheanut etc. and livestock development.

This will be achieved through improved access to affordable credit and inputs to farmers with special emphasis on women groups and improved extension services in deprived areas in particular.

Emphasis will also be put on the provision of agric infrastructure such as feeder roads, processing equipments and marketing facilities. In the area of education the focus will be on the elimination of schools under trees and promotion of girl-child enrollment.

In addition to these is access to basic Social Services such as Health, Education, Potable Water and Decent Housing and clean Environment, improved road network and security from crime and violence

CHAPTER ONE(1)

1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/ CURRENT/BASELINE

1.0.1 Introduction

This Chapter looks at the status of performance of the District in implementation of programmes and projects under the seven(7) GSGDA II themes 2014-2017 and other interventions from the 2014 to 2017 including those of sectors in the District.

The chapter will also analyse current situation or baseline/profile of the District, summarised key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situational analysis and the profile and lessons learnt.

- i. Performance of the MMDA in the appropriate thematic areas of the DMTDP under the GSGDA II (2014-2017) as summarised in Table 1;
- ii. Performance of other interventions including cross-cutting issues from 2014 to 2017;
- iii. Visual representations such as tables, graphs and pie charts showing yearly budgetary allocations and expenditure by ministries and sector agencies ,
- iv. Key challenges encountered during the implementation stage; and
- v. Lessons learnt which have implications for the DMTDP (2018-2021).

Table 1. Performance of the ZDA from 2014 to 2017

Period	➤ Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Policy Objective: Improve private sector competitiveness in the District						
2014	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Hold stakeholder forum	25	Hold stakeholder forum in the district for 25 people	One number stakeholder forum was held in Zabzugu to discuss way forward for the implementation of REP in the district	Fully implemented
			Train 25 women in soya bean processing	25	Train 25 women at kpaligigbeni in soya bean processing	25 women were trained by REP/BAC in soya bean processing	Fully implemented
			Train 25 entrepreneurs in bee keeping	25	Train 25 entrepreneurs in bee keeping	Train 25 entrepreneurs in bee keeping made up 15 men and 10 women	Fully implemented
			Train women groups in shea butter processing	25	To train 25 women in shea butter processing	25 women were successfully trained in shea butter processing	Fully implemented
			Provide business counseling business clients	25	Provide business counseling to 25 business clients	25 business clients been provided with training on business counseling	Fully implemented
			Provide training for clients in soap making	73	train 25 clients in soap making	25 women were trained in soap making	Fully implemented

2015	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Conduct training in soap making	98 people were trained three males; ninety-five female	Provide training for 50 clients in soap making	50 clients have been trained in soap making	Fully implemented
			Provide business counseling business clients	25; 22 females, 3 males	Provide business counseling to 50 clients	50 business clients were counseled made up of 40 female, 10 males	Fully implemented
			Train entrepreneurs in guinea fowl rearing	25 males	Train 25 entrepreneurs in guinea fowl rearing	25 entrepreneurs have been trained in guinea fowl rearing	Fully implemented
			Train women in cassava processing	25	Train 25 women in cassava processing	25 women have been trained	Fully implemented
			Train women groups in shea butter processing	46 females	train 25 women in shea butter processing	25 women were successfully trained in shea butter processing	Fully implemented
			Train clients in beehive construction	25	Train 25 clients in beehive construction	25 clients trained in beehive construction	Fully implemented
			Train mechanic in pump servicing	Nil	Train 25 clients in pump servicing	25 clients successfully trained in pump servicing	Fully implemented
			Provide business counseling to clients	75	Provide business counseling to 25 clients	25 business clients have been counselled	Fully implemented
			Hold district consultative meeting	25	Hold district consultative meeting for 25 stakeholders	district consultative meeting was held for 25 stakeholders	Fully implemented
			Organize stakeholder forum on REP/BAC	25	Organize stakeholder forum for 25 people	Stakeholder forum was organized 25 people	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Conduct training in soap making	148	Provide training for 75 clients in soap making	75 women were trained in soap making	Fully implemented

			Conduct training in batik tie and dye	223	Train 25 clients in batik tie and dye	25 clients were trained in batik tie and made up of 24 female and 1 male	Fully implemented
			Train entrepreneurs in guinea fowl rearing	100	Train 25 entrepreneurs in guinea fowl rearing	25 male entrepreneurs were Trained in guinea fowl rearing	Fully implemented
			Provide business counseling to clients	100	Provide business counseling to 25 clients	25 business clients have been counselled	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Provide Technical improvement training in soap making	248	Provide technical training in soap making for 25 clients	25 women were trained in soap making	Fully implemented
			Provide Technical improvement training in soya beans processing	50	Train 25 women in soya bean processing	25 women were successfully trained in soya bean processing	Fully implemented
			Provide business counselling	125	Provide business counselling to 25 clients	The district provided counselling service to all 25 clients targeted	Fully implemented
			Provide technical improvement training in Guinea fowl rearing	125	Train 25 entrepreneurs in guinea fowl rearing	This activity could not be implemented	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development							
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of small town water system in Zabzugu	Existence of old water supply system in Zabzugu	Rehabilitation and construction of small water system in Zabzugu	1No.small town water system was constructed and rehabilitated to supply to whole Zabzugu township	Fully implemented through GoG and World/ IDA support
2014			Supply and installation of 1No. Steel tank and rehabilitation of existing two old tanks	Existence of two old overhead tank for small town system in Zabzugu	Supply and installation of 1No. Steel tank and rehabilitation of existing two old tanks	1No. stell tank was supplied and two existing old ones rehabilitated with a total capacity of 435m ³ (97,000gallons)	Fully implemented through GoG and World/ IDA support
			Data collection and assessment of water facilities in the Zabzugu District	1	collect baseline on water facilities in 140 communities	Data collected and assessed on water facilities for 140 communities	Fully implemented
			Construct 2No. 3unit classroom blocks and ancilliary facilities at Woribogu and zabzugu SHS	-	Construct 2No. 3unit classroom blocks and ancilliary facilities at Woribogu and zabzugu SHS	2No. 3unit classroom blocks and ancilliary facilities were constructed at Woribogu and zabzugu SHS	Fully implemented
			Spot improvement of zabzugu – Tikpralanyili feeder road(7km)	7km	Spot improvement of zabzugu –Tikpralanyili feeder road(7km)	7km zabzugu –Tikpralanyili feeder road was successfully improved	Fully implemented

			Construct 1No. 5unit staff accommodation for police Ghana police service at zabzugu	1	Construct 1No. 5unit staff accommodation for police Ghana police service at zabzugu	1No. 5unit staff accommodation was constructed for police Ghana police service at zabzugu	Fully implemented
2015	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10 boreholes in 10 communities one each at salinkuga, mantili, tindang,zabzugu shs, Poagmado,jabundo, laribanga, finayili,bagmani and korikurugu		Construction of 10 boreholes in 10 communities one each at salinkuga, mantili, tindang,zabzugu shs, Poagmado,jabundo, laribanga, finayili,bagmani and korikurugu	10 boreholes were successfully and drilled in all the communities indicated and fitted with hand pumps	
			Construction of 20 boreholes with hand pumps in 20 communities,(maa, konkoliyili, chasindo,kofido, Gor-lanyili,zokuri B, moncheni,tambihya,j angbokdo, mongoase, kpaligigbini, zokurli A, sakpeleengibaani, mantili, ongodo, kinyokbedo, omoaldo binambado and Tasundo, sabare 1, mognegu		Construction of 20 boreholes with hand pumps in 20 communities,(maa, konkoliyili, chasindo,kofido, Gor-lanyili,zokuri B, moncheni,tambihya,jangbokdo, mongoase, kpaligigbini, zokurli A, sakpeleengibaani, mantili, ongodo, kinyokbedo, omoaldo binambado and Tasundo, sabare 1, mognegu,	20No. boreholes were constructed and fitted with hand pumps the various communities	
			Community animation for drilling of boreholes		Engagement of 20 community members for community animation	10 community members in each of the 20 communities were engaged by world vision before the drilling of the boreholes commenced	

			Formation and revamping of WSMTs in the 30 communities		Form 10 and revamp 20 existing WSMTs in the communities	10 new WSMTs formed	
			Construct 2No community health planning services(CHPS) compounds at Gor-kukani and Ojoja	Nil	Construct 2No community health planning services(CHPS) compounds at Gor-kukani and Ojoja	2No community health planning services(CHPS) compounds successfully delivered at Gor-kukani and Ojoja	Fully implemented
			Construct of 3No. 3unit classroom blocks at Mongoase, zabzugu (Rajia), and Tasundo		Construct of 3No. 3unit classroom blocks at Mongoase, zabzugu (Rajia), and Tasundo	3No. 3unit classroom blocks were successfully delivered at Mongoase, zabzugu (Rajia), and Tasundo	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Conduct triaining on performance management and appraisal	Nil	Conduct triaining on performance management and appraisal	Capacity building was done for 62 staff of the District Assembly	Fully implemented
			Construct children's ward at the zabzugu Hospital	Nil	Construct children's ward at the zabzugu Hospital	1No. children's ward successfully Constructed at zabzugu hostpital through the assistance of Japan embassy in Ghana	Fully implemented
			Construction of 4no. limited mechanized system in 4 communities: zokurli "B" sabare No.1, Tasundo No.2	Nil	Construction of 4no. limited mechanized system in 4 communities: zokurli "B" sabare No.1, Tasundo No.2	4no. limited mechanized system were successfully executed in 4 communities: zokurli "B" sabare No.1, Tasundo No.2 and in use	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitate 2No. CHP compounds at	Nil	Rehabilitate 2No. CHP compounds at Nakpali and woribogu	Only No. CHPS compound was rehabilitated at Nakpali	Only one CHPS was rehabilitated due to inadequate funds

			Nakpali and woribogu				
			Construct 2No. two CHPS compound at Mognegu and Kpaligigbini	Nil	Construct of 2No. two CHPS compound at Mognegu and Kpaligigbini	2No. 2 CHPS compound were successfully executed at Mognegu and Kpaligigbini	Fully implemented
			Construct 4No. 3unit classroom blocks and ancilliary facilities at Tasundo, charkplugu, kolikolini and kalegu	Nil	Construct 4No. 3unit classroom blocks at ancilliary facilities and Tasundo, charkplugu, kolikolini and kalegu	4No. 3unit classroom blocks and ancilliary facilities were successfully executed at Tasundo, charkplugu, kolikolini and kalegu	Fully implemented
			Construct 1No. 10unit market stalls at zabzugu market	3	Construct 1No. 10unit market stalls at zabzugu market	1No. 10unit market stalls were successfully constructed at zabzugu market	Fully implemented
			Construct 1No. police post at Nakpali	Nil	Construct 1No. police post at Nakpali	1No. police post was constructed at Nakpali	Fully implemented
			Spot improvement of feeder roads totaling 26km at ojoja, gortanie, nakpali, mogyinga, mbebudo	10km	Spot improvement of feeder roads totaling 26km at ojoja, gortanie, nakpali, mogyinga, mbebudo	26km of feeder roads were Spot improved at ojoja, gortanie, nakpali, mogyinga, mbebudo	Fully implemented
2017	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development	Renovation of 3bedroom(main) and two bedroom outer house residence of the district chief executive	-	Renovation of 3bedroom(main) and two bedroom outer house residence of the district chief executive	3bedroom(main) and two bedroom outer house residence of the district chief executive renovated in zabzugu	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitation and furnishing of of town council, office at zabzugu		Rehabilitation and furnishing of of town council, office at zabzugu	1No. town offices in zabzugu successfully Rehabilitated and furnished	Fully implemented

			Supply of hospital equipment to children's ward		Supply of hospital equipment to children's ward	The equipment were successfully delivered to the hospital to be used in the childrens ward children's ward	Fully implemented
			Supply of hospital equipment to 2 CHPS compound at Ojoja and Gor- kugani		Supply of hospital equipment to 2 CHPS compound at Ojoja and Gor- kugani	hospital equipment were successfully delivered to 2 CHPS compound at Ojoja and Gor- kugani	Fully implemented
			Spot improvement of Zabzugu- Nakpali road(34km)		Spot improvement of Zabzugu- Nakpali road(34km)	34 km zabzugu –nakpali road was successfully rehabilitated	Fully implemented
			Construction of 1No.3unit classroom with staff common room and office at Kalegu JHS		Construction of 1No.3unit classroom with staff common room and office at Kalegu JHS	1No.3unit classroom with staff common room and office at Kalegu JHS successfully done through world vision	Fully implemented
			Construction of 10 number boreholes, 2 each at sabare NO.1 Sabare No. 2 Mognegu No.1 Mognegu No.2 and sabare Tindang		Construction of 10 number boreholes, 2 each at sabare NO.1 Sabare No. 2 Mognegu No.1 Mognegu No.2 and sabare Tindang	10 number boreholes, 2 each at sabare NO.1 Sabare No. 2 Mognegu No.1 Mognegu No.2 and sabare Tindang successfully constructed through the adaptation fund project.	Fully implemented
			Construct 4 No. limited mechanised systems at zokurli "B",Sabare No. 1, Moncheni, and Tasundo No.2		Construct 4 No. limited mechanised systems at zokurli "B",Sabare No. 1, Moncheni, and Tasundo No.2	4 No. limited mechanised systems were successfully completed at zokurli "B",Sabare No. 1, Moncheni, and Tasundo No.2 by world vision.	Fully implemented
			Planting of trees (acasia) totalling two hectares and provide fencing around it at		Planting of trees (acasia) totalling two hectares and provide fencing around it at sabare No. 1 and Sabare No. 2	2 hectares of trees (acasia) successfully planted at sabare No. 1 and Sabare No. 2 and fence provided at sabare No. 1 through the adaptation fund project.	Fully implemented

			sabare No. 1 and Sabare No. 2				
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Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
Policy Objective: Policy Objectives:							
Period	Programme	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Train 15 revenue collectors on revenue mobilization strategies	Nil	Built capacity of 15 revenue staff	15 revenue staff were trained on revenue mobilization strategies using the DDF capacity building grant	Fully implemented
	Management and administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination	Conduct training on the public procurement act	NA	Train 47 staff of the Assembly on the public procurement act	47 staff of the were successfully trained on the public procurement through DDF capacity building component	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Monitoring of LEAP households to check whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	4	Monitoring of LEAP households to check whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	Monitoring visits were conducted on LEAP households to check whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Train 100 hygiene and sanitation promoters	Nil	Train 100 women and girls 4 communities on hygiene and sanitation promotion	100 women and girls were trained in 4 communities on hygiene and sanitation promotion	Fully implemented
			Conduct adult education on child rights protection	4 communities, namely, mantili, salinkuga, tuvugu & sakpelengibaani	Sensitise 450 male, 450 female, 140 children and physically challenge.	1017 men, women, children and physically challenge persons were educated in 4 communities	Fully implemented

			Constitute study groups to discuss contemporary issues on community development to improve participation and address economic problems among families	6 communities	21 meetings were to beorganised in 2014	13 meetings were organized out of the 21	Partially implemented due to resource constraints
			Train women groups in 3 communities	3	Train 60 women in 3 communities 2 from each community(Nakpali, sabare & kukpaligu)	60 women were trained in rebagging of iodized salt	Fully implemented
2015	Management and administration	General administration	Train staff on performance management and appraisal	Nil	Train 62 staff of the Assembly on performance management and staff appraisal	Capacities of 62 staff of the Assembly was built on performance management and staff appraisal.	Fully implemented
	Management and administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination	Train staff on contract management and participatory monitoring and evaluation	5	Train staff on contract management and participatory monitoring and evaluation	15 heads of departments were successfully trained on contract management and participatory M&E	Fully implemented
	Management and administration	General administration	Train assembly members and revenue collectors on the roles and responsibilities of area councils in local governance	Nil	Train 22 Assembly members and 15 revenue collectors on the roles and responsibilities of area councils in local governance	22 assembly members and 15 revenue staff were trained on on the roles and responsibilities of area councils in local governance	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Monitoring of LEAP households to check whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	4	Monitoring of LEAP households to check whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	Monitoring visits were conducted on LEAP households to check whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Conduct Mass registration of leap households on the national health insurance programme	0	Conduct Mass registration of leap households on the national health insurance programme	Mass registration of leap households on the national health insurance programme successfully conducted	Fully implemented

	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Monitoring and review of CPT activities in 25 communities	20	Monitor all child protection team members' activities and review in 25 communities	108 CPT members were monitored and reviewed	Fully implemented
			Mass education for discussions on community development to improve participation in development activities through their appreciation of government policies		Organize 20 mass meetings in 10 communities	15 out of the 20 mass meetings were held. A total of 1493 were in attendance during the meetings 653 males, 500 females, children 310, and persons with disabilities	Partially implemented
2016	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Monitoring and review of child protection teams activities in 25 communities	25 communities	Monitoring and review of child protection teams activities in 25 communities	The activities of 25 communities were CPTs activities were monitored and reviewed. 133 of child protection teams activities were monitored and reviewed in 25 communities	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Monitoring of LEAP households to check whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	4	Monitoring of LEAP households to check whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	Monitoring visits were conducted on LEAP households to check whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	Fully implemented
			Extension service to other collaborators in 10 communities	10 communities	Triggering and monitoring CLTs in communities	All 10 communities were triggered and monitored	Fully implemented
			Train women and girls as latrines artisans in 4 communities	4communities	Train 178 women and girls as latrine artisans	178 women and girls were trained as latrine artisan in 4 communities	Fully implemented
			Train women and girls as women natural leaders	4 communities	Train 206 women and girls as latrine artisans	206 women and girls were trained as women natural leaders	Fully implemented
2017	Management and administration	General administration	Train staff on legal framework for mining in Ghana	Nil	Train 72 staff of Assembly on legal framework for mining in Ghana	72 staff of Assembly were successfully trained on the legal framework for mining in Ghana	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Monitoring of LEAP households to check whether	4	Monitoring of LEAP households to check whether they are	Monitoring visits were conducted on LEAP households to check	Fully implemented

			they are adhering to Leap conditionality's		adhering to Leap conditionality's	whether they are adhering to Leap conditionality's	
			Collection of data on orphans and vulnerable children(OVC) in the District for inclusion into national social support programmes	0	Collection of data on orphans and vulnerable children(OVC) in the District for inclusion into national social support programmes	Collection of data on orphans and vulnerable children(OVC) successfully conducted	Fully implemented
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community Development	Organize district stakeholders meeting on child trafficking	10 communities	Sensitize stakeholders child's right abuses (child trafficking)	Not implemented	Not implemented
			Monitoring and review of CPT communities	15 communities	Monitor and review 15 communities activities of CPTs	5 communities were monitored and reviewed	Partially implemented
			Refresher training of CPT members	20 communities	20 CPT members to be provided with refresher training.	Not implemented	Not implemented
			Monitor activities of child protection teams and orphans, vulnerable children and physically challenge in 30 communities	-	Monitor activities of CPTs, OVCs physically challenge persons	Not implemented	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Policy Objective: “A modernised agriculture culminating in a structurally transformed economy and evident in food security, employment opportunities and reduced poverty”							
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) Home and farm visits	960 visits	768 visits	576 visits	Fully implemented
			DAOs Monitoring and supervisory visits	650 visits	1,536 visits	1,152 visits	Fully implemented
			DDA Monitoring and supervisory visits	936 visits	1,152 visits	936 visits	Fully implemented
			Train farmers on proper use of agro chemicals, safe handling and disposal of containers.	356 Farmers	960 farmers	750 farmers	Fully implemented
			Train farmers on post-harvest handling of grains.	395 farmers	780 Farmers	480 Farmers	Fully implemented
			Train farmers on non-chemical cowpea storage by the use of PICS sacks	8 communities	4 communities	4 communities	Fully implemented
			Sensitize rural communities on HIV/AIDS, bushfires, malaria etc and their effects on farmers and farming	5 demons.	25commu'ties	20 communities	Partially implemented

			Educate farmers on aflatoxin management in food grains	8 communities	25communities	20 communities	Partially implemented
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Conduct field demons. and trials	10 demons.	6 demons.	6 demons.	Fully implemented
			Educate farmers on livestock supplementary feeding.	288 farmers	30 farmers	21 farmers	Partially implemented
			Sensitize farmers on the use of improved seeds.	20 farmers	40 farmers	32 farmers	Partially implemented
			Sensitize farmers on vaccination and treatment of their livestock.	500 farmers	300 farmers	250 farmers	Partially implemented
			Animation of 17 farmer groups on the cashless model of NRGF	13 groups	17 groups	17 groups	Fully implemented
			Facilitate the meeting of district value chain committee.	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	Fully implemented
			Train farmer groups on group dynamics.	20 FBOs	25 FBOs	20 FBOs	Partially implemented
			Organize District stakeholders' forum.	134 participants	204 participants	194 participants	Partially implemented
			Carry out disease and pest surveillance on livestock and poultry.	25 communities	17 communities	17 communities	Fully implemented

2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Support Farmers Day Celebration.		26 awadees	28 awardees (M-24, F-4)	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Demonstrate to 10 Farmers Groups on proper use of storage chemicals.		500 farmers	425 farmers (M-285, F-140)	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Conduct 50 field Demonstrations on Soya, maize, rice, groundnuts and cowpea.		50 demons.	15 demons. 450 farmers (M-245, F- 205)	Partially implemented
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize training for 10 women groups on soya processing and utilization.		350 farmers	262 farmers (M-52, F-210)	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize training for 20 tractor operator on proper land preparation methods.		20 operators	15 operators	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize refresher course for field staff on the active ingredient of various agrochemicals in the market.		15 Officers	10 officers	Fully implemented
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Train 25 farmers on the use of herbicides and handling of agro-		25 farmers	20 farmer (M-18, F -2)	Fully implemented

			chemicals annually.				
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Collect and analyst basic data on major crop in the district.		5 AEAs	5 AEAs	Fully implemented
			Carry out vaccination of livestock and poultry against schedule disease.		7,500 poultry and livestock	Sheep-264 Goats-580 Poultry-2,785	Fully implemented . High vaccine cost and vet. Woefully inadequate.
			Carryout disease and pest surveillance on livestock and poultry in the district.		80 communities	35 communities visited	Fully implemented
			Train field staff on group formation and dynamics.		20 officers	15 officers	Fully implemented
			Train 24 staff in the identification of livestock and poultry diseases.		26 officers	10 officers	Fully implemented
			Conduct home and farm visit to disseminate technologies to farmers.	960 visits	768 visits	576 visits	Fully implemented
			Registration of farmers for the 2015 fertilizer		8,400 farmers	2,185Farmers (M-1,825, F-360)	Fully implemented

			subsidy programme				
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Support farmers day celebration		29 Farmers (M-25,F-4)	29 Farmers (M-25,F-4)	Fully implemented.
	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Demonstrate to 5 Farmer Groups on proper use of storage chemicals.		5 farmer groups	576 Farmers (M-400, F-176)	Fully implemented.
			Conduct 25 field Demonstrations on Soya, maize, rice, groundnuts and cowpea.		25 demons.	1,090 farmers (M-1090,F-900)	Fully implemented
			Organize training for 10 women groups on soya processing and utilization.		10 women group	205 Farmers (M-18, F- 187)	Fully implemented
			Organize training for 10 tractor operator on proper land preparation methods.		10 tractor operators	20 Farmers (M-20, F-0)	Fully implemented
			Organize refresher course for field staff on the active ingredient of various agro-chemicals in the market		12 officers	20 AEAs (M-10, F- 2)	Fully implemented
			Train 10 agro-chemical dealers on the proper use		25 Agro-chemical Dealers	25 (M-20, F-50)	Fully implemented

			of herbicides and handling of agro-chemicals annually				
			Collect and analyst basic data on major food crops in the district.		200Farmers	200 Farmers (M-150, F-50)	Fully implemented
			Carry out vaccination on livestock and poultry in the district		155 Farmers	155 Farmers (M-120, F-35)	Fully implemented
			Carry out disease and pest surveillance on livestock and poultry in the district		30 communities	25 communities	Fully implemented
			Facilitate the linkage of NRGP groups to financial institution for loan		324 Farmers	324 Farmers(M-169, F-155)	Fully implemented.
			Conduct home and farm visit to disseminate technologies.		3,508 Farmers	3,508 Farmers (M-1920,F-1588)	Fully implemented
			Collect data on 5 food security sentinel site monthly		7 Officers	7 Officers (M-5, F-2)	Fully implemented
			Provide treatment to clinically ill		820 Farmers	820 Farmers (M-720, F-100)	Fully implemented

			livestock and poultry				
			Train 20 Agricultural Extension Volunteers in four (4) zones in the district		20 Extension Volunteers	20 Extension volunteers (M-20, F-0)	Fully implemented
			Registration of farmers for the 2016 fertilizer subsidy programme.		1980 Farmers	1980 Farmers (M-1850, F-130)	Fully implemented
			Compile and submit situational, monthly, quarterly and annual reports		M'thly-12 Q'rterly-4 Annually-1	M'thly-12 Q'rterly-4 Annually-1	Fully implemented
			Submission of weekly and monthly market reports		12 monthly 52 weekly	12 monthly 52 weekly	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	4 AEAs conducted home/farm visit.	960 visits	768 visits	576 visits	Fully implemented
			Support farmers day celebration		25 farmers	8farmers (7 male,1 female)	Fully implemented
			4 DDOs conduct monitoring/supervision visits.		1,536 visits	1,152 visits	Fully implemented
			DDA conduct monitoring/supervision visit.		1,152 visits	936 visits	Fully implemented
			Organize RELC planning session		25 stake holders	25 stake holders	Fully implemented

			Procure office consumables quarterly		Toner ,file covers , office pins etc.	Toner ,file covers , office pins etc.	Fully implemented carried out
			Organize monthly staff meeting		12 meetings	12 meetings	Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly review meeting		15 AEAs	15 AEAs	Fully implemented
			DCD monitoring of Agricultural activities		4 monitoring visits	4 monitoring visits	Fully implemented
			DDA visit RDA fortnightly		4 fortnightly visits	4 fortnightly visits	Fully implemented
			Conduct 5 demonstration on cowpea's production		20 farmers	20 farmers	Fully implemented
			Conduct 4 demonstration on maize		40 farmers	40 farmers	Fully implemented
			Conduct 4 rice demonstration on planting		55 farmers	55 farmers	Fully implemented
			Establish one acre nursery for seed and tree crop multiplication		1 acre	1 acres	On-going.
			Train 40 women on soya processing and utilization		40 farmers	40 farmers	Fully implemented
			Train 50 women farmers on dry season vegetable production.		50 farmers	30 farmers	Fully implemented
			Train 40 Farmers on post-harvest management of crops		40 farmers	25 farmers	Fully implemented
			Train 25 tractor owners and operators on field measurement and proper land preparation.		25 tractor operators	40 tractor operators	Fully implemented

			Demonstrate the use of Purdue sacks in storage to 25 farmers		25 farmers	50 farmers	Fully implemented
			Train 25 farmers on the use of herbicides and handling of agro-chemicals		25 farmers	25 farmers	Fully implemented
			Collect and analyze basic data on 9 major crops in the district.		250 farmers	200 farmers	Fully implemented
			Data collection on 5 food security sentinel site monthly.		5 sentinel sites	5 sentinel sites	Fully implemented
			Demonstrate the application of pour-on (acaricides) to farmers		20 farmers	20 Farmers can now apply pour-on on their animal and other farmers.	
			Conduct PPR vaccination in four zones		500 sheep 650 goats	266 sheep 287 goats	Fully implemented
			Carry out disease surveillance in the district		4 zones	4 zones. All zones were visited	Fully implemented.
			Vaccinate poultry against New castle.		2,300 birds	1,136 birds	Fully implemented
			Procure drugs for clinical treatment.		Vaccines	Vaccines etc were procured for use	Fully implemented.
			Educate 40 farmers on the importance of dry season supplementary feeding to livestock in four (4) zones.		40 farmers	40 Farmers now collect and store cassava peels, cajanus canjan leaves etc for feeding of their livestock.	Fully implemented
			Sensitize 40 farmers on the benefits of proper		40 farmers	40 farmers	. Fully implemented

			housing livestock in four zones.			10 farmers have put up houses for their animals	
			Sensitize 40 farmers on benefits of improved breeds of livestock in 4 zones		40 farmers	40 farmers: Most farmers incorporate into their stock improve breeds for mating of their stock.	Fully implemented
			Train 10 Extension officers on climate change		10 AEAs	10 AEs	Fully implemented
			Educational campaign on HIV/AIDS in four zones		4 zones (10 farmers each)	4 zones (100 farmers, 35 males , 65 females)	Fully implemented
			Train 10 Extension officers on mainstreaming gender in agriculture		10 AEAs	10 AEAs	Fully implemented
			Maintenance of official vehicle		One (1) vehicles	One (1) vehicles: Routine services were timely carried out	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: human development productivity and employment							
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social services delivery	Education and youth development “MANAGEMENT”	1. Repairs/maintenance of vehicles for district education office to enhance monitoring and supervision	Broken down of 4No. vehicles	Repair of 4No. vehicles for effective monitoring and supervision	Monitoring of schools were successfully conducted by district directorate of education	Partially implemented Only one vehicle was repaired
2014			2. procure motor bikes for GES staff	Only One No. motor bike is available for GES office	Procure 15No motor bikes	Not achieved	Not implemented
			3. Rehabilitation and furnishing of district director's bungalow	Highly dilapidated	To rehabilitate and furnish the bungalow	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Rehabilitation of district education office	Education office in bad state and needs rehabilitation	To rehabilitate the district GES office and furnish it	Not achieved	Not implemented
2014			Rehabilitate teachers quarters	7No. teachers quarters required rehabilitation	Rehabilitate 7No. teachers quarters	Not achieved	Not implemented

			Fuel for circuit supervisors visits	Nil	Provide 132 gallons of fuel to circuit supervisors for monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented
			District director of education monitoring visits	Nil	Provide 72 gallons of fuel DDE monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Collection of annual school census data	Existence of old data	Provide 60 gallon of fuel for the Update of data in education	Census data were collected and updated	Fully implemented
			DEOC monitoring	Nil	Provide 72 gallons of fuel for DEOC monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Provide desktop computers and accessories to the District education office	Nil	Procure 9No. desktop computers and accessories to the District education office	Partially achieved	Started but abandoned .Only two out of the nine were procured
2014	Social services delivery	Education and youth development “B”ASSESS”	My first day at school	Once every year	Conduct my first day at school	This was implemented in collaboration with the DA	Fully implemented
			Organize district education durbar	Nil	Organize 1 No. district education durbar	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Rehabilitate Dilapidated schools	Nil	Rehabilitate 7No. dilapidated schools	Not achieved	Not implemented
			6 th March celebrations	Annually	Organize 6 th March celebrations	Fully achieved	Fully implemented
			Reduce the number Schools under trees	11 schools run under trees	Construct 11No. 3unit classroom blocks	2No. 3-unit classroom block were constructed	On-going. 2 number 3unit blocks were constructed

			KG School blocks for 64 primary schools	64 KGs without permanent structures	Construct 2No. KGs	This was done with the support from USAID	On-going. With the support of USAID 2no. KGs were constructed at Nakpali and kalegu
			Primary schools with 3-unit classrooms of P1-P6	25 Schools with 3-unit classrooms for P1-P6	Construct 25 No. 3-unit classroom blocks in selected communities	Not achieved	Not implemented
2014	Social services delivery	Education and youth development C"QUALITY"	District education review	Annually	Hold District education review meeting	annual District education review meeting held	Fully implemented
			Conduct district and circuit SPAM	Nil	Conduct district and circuit SPAM annually	District and circuit SPAM was successfully held	Fully implemented
			Provision of Laptops for classroom teachers	320 teachers	Provide laptops for 320 teachers	About 180 laptops were distributed to teachers.	Started but abandoned. some teachers were provided with laptops
			Camping BECE final year for team teaching	Annually	Camp BECE final year for team teaching	Camping of BECE candidates for team teaching was successfully done	Fully implemented
			Provision of furniture for classrooms	1800 dual desks needed	Provide 1800No. dual desk to schools	Some schools were provided with furniture under the GPEG programme.	Started but abandoned due to inadequate funds
2015	Social services delivery	Education and youth development "A" MANAGEMENT	1. Repairs/maintenance of vehicles for district education office to enhance monitoring and supervision	Broken down of 1No. vehicle	Repair of 1No. vehicle for effective monitoring and supervision	Monitoring of schools were partially conducted by district directorate of education	Started but abandoned. The only vehicle left was beyond repairs.

			2. procure motor bikes for GES staff	One No. motor bike	Procure 15No motor bikes	Not achieved	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			3. Rehabilitation and furnishing of district director's bungalow	Highly dilapidated	To rehabilitate and furnish the bungalow	Not achieved	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			Rehabilitation of district education office	Education office in bad state and needs rehabilitation	To rehabilitate the district GES office and furnish it	Not achieved	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			Rehabilitate teachers quarters	7No. teachers quarters are bad state	Rehabilitate 7No. teachers quarters	Not achieved	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			Fuel for circuit supervisors visits	Nil	Provide 132 gallons of fuel to circuit supervisors for monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			District director of education monitoring visits	Nil	Provide 72 gallons of fuel DDE monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			Collection of annual school census data	Existence of old data	Provide 60 gallon of fuel for the Update of data in education	Census data were collected and updated	Fully implemented
			DEOC monitoring	Nil	Provide 72 gallons of fuel for DEOC monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Provide desktop computers and accessories to the	Nil	Procure 7No. desktop computers and accessories to the District education office	Not achieved	Not implemented Due lack of funds

			District education office				
2015	Social services delivery	Education and youth development (ASSESS)	My first day at school	Once every year	Conduct my first day at school	This was implemented in collaboration with the DA	Fully implemented
			Organize district education durbar	Nil	Organize 1 No. district education durbar	Not achieved	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			Rehabilitate Dilapidated schools	Nil	Rehabilitate 7No. dilapidated schools	Not achieved	Not implemented due Inadequate funds
			6 th March celebrations	Annually	Organize 6 th March celebrations	Successfully held	Fully implemented
			School under trees	9 schools were under trees	Construct 9No. 3unit classroom blocks	Could not be executed due lack of funds	Not implemented
			KG School blocks for 62 primary schools	62 primary schools without permanent structures	Construct 3No. KGs	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Primary schools with 3-unit classrooms of P1-P6	25 Schools with 3-unit classrooms for P1-P6	Construct 25 No. 3-unit classroom blocks in selected communities	Not achieved	Not implemented due to Inadequate funding
2015	Social services delivery	Education and youth development "C"QUALITY	District education review	Annually	Hold District education review meeting	District annual education review meeting held	Fully implemented
			Conduct district and circuit SPAM	2	Conduct two district and circuit SPAM annually	District and circuit annually SPAM was successfully conducted	Fully implemented

			Camping BECE final year for team teaching	Annually	Camp BECE final year for team teaching	successfully implemented	Fully implemented
			Provision of furniture for classrooms	1000 dual desks needed	Provide 1000No. dual desk to schools	Some schools were provided with furniture.	Started but abandoned due lack of funds
2016	Social services delivery	Education and youth development “A” MANAGEMENT	1. Repairs/maintenance of vehicles for district education office to enhance monitoring and supervision	Broken down of 1No. vehicles	Repair of 1No. vehicles for effective monitoring and supervision	Monitoring of schools were successfully conducted by district directorate of education	Started but abandoned beyond repairs.
			2. procure motor bikes for GES staff	One No. motor bike	Procure 7No motor bikes	Not achieved	Not implemented due to Inadequate funds
			3. Rehabilitation and furnishing of district director’s bungalow	Highly dilapidated	To rehabilitate and furnish the bungalow	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Rehabilitation of district education office	Education office in bad state and needs rehabilitation	To rehabilitate the district GES office and furnish it	Not achieved	Inadequate funds
			Rehabilitate teachers quarters	7No. teachers quarters are bad state	Rehabilitate 7No. teachers quarters	Not achieved	Inadequate funds
			Fuel for circuit supervisors visits	Nil	Provide 132 gallons of fuel to circuit supervisors for monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented

			District director of education monitoring visits	Nil	Provide 72 gallons of fuel DDE monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented due inadequate funds
			Collection of annual school census data	Existence of old data	Provide 60 gallon of fuel for the Update of data in education	Census data were collected and updated	Fully implemented
			DEOC monitoring	Nil	Provide 72 gallons of fuel for DEOC monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Provide desktop computers and accessories to the District education office	Nil	Procure 5No. desktop computers and accessories to the District education office	Not achieved	Not implemented
		“B”ASSESS	My first day at school	Once every year	Conduct my first day at school	This was implemented in collaboration with the DA	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitate Dilapidated schools	Nil	Rehabilitate 7No. dilapidated schools	Not achieved	Inadequate funds
			6 th March celebrations	Annually	Organize6 th March celebrations	Fully achieved	Fully implemented
			School under trees	11 schools were under trees	Construct 9No. 3unit classroom blocks	3no. unit classrooms blocks were constructed at charkplugu, kalegu and kolikolini	On-going.
			KG School blocks for 62primary schools	62 primary schools without permanent structures	Construct 3No. KGs	Not achieved	Not implemented

			Primary schools with 3-unit classrooms of P1-P6	25 Schools with 3-unit classrooms for P1-P6	Construct 25 No. 3-unit classroom blocks in selected communities	Not achieved	Not implemented due lack of funds
		“C”QUALITY	District education review	Annually	Hold District education review meeting	District Annual education review meeting was successfully held	Fully implemented
			Conduct district and circuit SPAM	2	Conduct two district and circuit SPAM annually	Two number district and circuit SPAM were successfully conducted	Fully implemented
			Camping BECE final year for team teaching	Annually	Camp BECE final year for team teaching	Successfully implemented	Fully implemented
			Provision of furniture for classrooms		Provide 600No. dual desk to schools	Not achieved	Not implemented
2017	Social services delivery	Education and youth development “A” MANAGEMENT	1. Repairs/maintenance of vehicles for district education office to enhance monitoring and supervision	Broken down of 1No. vehicles	Repair of 1No. vehicles for effective monitoring and supervision	Monitoring of schools were successfully conducted by district directorate of education	Suspended. The vehicle was beyond the capacity of GES, Zabzugu office to repair
			2. procure motor bikes for GES staff	3 No. motor bikes	Procure 4No motor bikes	Not achieved	Not implemented
			3. Rehabilitation and furnishing of district director’s bungalow	Highly dilapidated	To rehabilitate and furnish the bungalow	Not achieved	Not implemented

			Rehabilitation of district education office	Education office in bad state and needs rehabilitation	To rehabilitate the district GES office and furnish it	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Rehabilitate teachers quarters	7No. teachers quarters are bad state	Rehabilitate 7No. teachers quarters	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Fuel for circuit supervisors visits	Nil	Provide 132 gallons of fuel to circuit supervisors for monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented
			District director of education monitoring visits	Nil	Provide 72 gallons of fuel DDE monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Collection of annual school census data	Existence of old data	Provide 60 gallon of fuel for the Update of data in education	Fully implemented	Fully implemented
			DEOC monitoring	Nil	Provide 72 gallons of fuel for DEOC monitoring	Not achieved	Not implemented
			Provide desktop computers and accessories to the District education office	Nil	Procure 4No. desktop computers and accessories to the District education office	Partially achieved	Not implemented
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development “B”ASSESS	My first day at school	Once every year	Conduct my first day at school	Fully implemented	Fully implemented
			Organize district education durbar	Nil	Organize 1 No. district education durbar	Not achieved	Not implemented

			6 th March celebrations	Annually	Organize 6 th March celebrations	Fully achieved	
			School under trees	7 schools were under trees	Construct 3 No. 3 unit classroom blocks	Not achieved	Not implemented
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development C"QUALITY	District education review	Annually	Hold District education review meeting	annual District education review meeting held	Fully implemented
			Conduct district and circuit SPAM	2	Conduct two district and circuit SPAM annually	Fully implemented	Fully implemented
			Camping BECE final year for team teaching	Annually	Camp BECE final year for team teaching	Fully implemented	Fully implemented
			Provision of furniture for classrooms	More 10 primary schools and JHS without furniture	Provide 500 No. dual desk to schools	Partially implemented	On-going. Only kalegu JHS was provided with furniture during the year

Thematic Area: human development productivity and employment							
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Organized 6 community sensitization durbars in three (3) sub-districts (Zabzugu, Kukpaligu and Nakpale) to discuss outcomes of maternal death audits and promote timely referral of women in labour and those with complications as well	0	The district technical team targeted 900 participants	1105 persons were sensitized on the outcome of maternal death audit. Out of this, 655 were females while 450 were males The durbars enhanced referral of maternal cases from various communities and health facilities to the referral Centre (District Hospital), few were timely and most of them were untimely, hence 6 maternal deaths recorded from April to December, 2014	
			Organize half yearly maternal death review meetings with 50 stakeholders drawn from CSOs, traditional and religious leaders, Assembly members and identifiable men and women groups to identify strategies to reduce maternal deaths in the district.	0	The district technical team targeted 2 maternal death audit meetings	1 maternal death audit meeting was organized with 50 participants A memorandum of understanding/strategies to prevent further maternal deaths in the district was agreed between the health care system and stakeholders	

			Organized 6 radio discussions in local languages on Nwantambo FM Bimbila to sensitize the general public on obstetric fistula causes, management and prevention	0	The team targeted 30 fistula clients in the district	20 women reported and after screening, 8 women were suspected to be suffering from the obstetric fistula 8 suspected obstetric fistula clients were transported to the Tamale fistula Centre	
			Identify and register 30 women with obstetric fistula for NHIS and repair surgery	0	The team targeted 30 fistula clients in the district	20 women reported and after screening, 8 women were suspected to be suffering from the obstetric fistula 3 fistula clients without NHIS were registered with NHIS	
			Support the transportation of 30 women with obstetric fistula to the Tamale fistula Centre for assessment and repairs	0	The team targeted 30 fistula clients in the district	21 women reported and after screening, 8 women were suspected to be suffering from the obstetric fistula 4 fistula clients out of 8 have been transported to the fistula Centre - Tamale as scheduled (the remaining 4 to be transported as they are ready)	
			Organized 5 community sensitization durbars in Zabzugu, Nakpale, Sabare, Woribogu and Kukpaligu to promote health facility delivery and male involvement in reproductive health	0	750 participants were targeted for the period	1210 participants were sensitized on health facility delivery and male involvement in reproductive health. Out of this, 805 were females and 405 were males a. Male involvement in the various reproductive health indicators April to December, 2013 ANC = 1690, FP = 403, Deliveries = 645, PNC = 746. Whiles in 2014 the same period, ANC = 2051, FP = 303, Deliveries = 704, PNC = 723. b. Health facility deliveries compared April to December, 2013 = 669 and	

						2014 = 743 (Improvement over ANC and deliveries)	
			Organized 1 day refresher workshop for 20 midwives and community health nurses on Focused Ante-Natal Care	0	1 refresher training was planned	One (1) refresher training was organized for midwives and community health nurses on Focused Ante-Natal Care (4 midwives and 16 CHNs) It has increase Ante-Natal coverage in 2014; ANC coverages April to December 2013, registrants = 2130 and in the same period 2014 = 2174 (there is an improvement in ANC registrants)	
			Organized 5 community sensitization durbars in Zabzugu, Nakpale, Sabare, Woribogu and Kukpaligu to promote family planning services (long term method)	0	750 persons were targeted to be sensitized within the period under review	826 participants benefited from the sensitization durbars on family planning methods. Out of this, 576 were females and 250 were males It has enhanced the family planning acceptance rate as depicted as; total coverage April to December 2013 = 3263 and CYP = 746.7 whiles within the same period in 2014, total coverage = 2215 and CYP = 553.00 (as at 15/12/140).	
			Organize three (3) day orientation workshop for 40 staff (midwives, Enrolled nurses, staff nurses and community health nurses on family planning contraceptives update	0	40 staff (midwives, Enrolled nurses, staff nurses and community health nurses) were expected to be trained	40 staff (midwives, Enrolled nurses, staff nurses and community health nurses) were trained Increased in family planning contraceptives of long term method (i.e. Jadelle, implanon, IUCD etc.). 2013 Jadelle = 20, Implanon = 0 whiles in the same period under review 2014, Jadelle = 47 and Implanon = 52	

			Organized 4 radio discussions in local languages on Nwantambo FM and 1 durbar as part of family planning week celebration for sensitized communities on the benefits of family planning to promote family planning	0	4 radio discussions and 1 durbar was targeted to promote family planning as part of family planning week celebration	3 successful radio discussions was held on Nwantambo radio and 1 durbar with 231 participants. Out of this, 121 were males and 110 were females It has enhanced the family planning acceptance rate as depicted as; total coverage April to December 2013 = 3263 and CYP = 746.7 while within the same period in 2014, total coverage = 2215 and CYP = 553.00 . In 2014, total coverage was 1156 and CYP 571.3. however, there were shortages of contraceptives within the second and third quarters of 2014	
			Organize district durbar to promote family planning as part of family planning week celebration	0	250 participants were targeted	256 participants turnout for the programme made up of 154 female and 102 males It has enhanced the family planning acceptance rate as depicted as; total coverage April to December 2012 = 3263 and CYP = 746.7 while within the same period in 2013, total coverage = 2215 and CYP = 553.00. In 2014, total coverage was 1156 and CYP 571.3. however, there were shortages of contraceptives within the second and third quarters of 2014	
			Train 40 peer educators from 20 communities to provide community based comprehensive sexuality education including HIV	0	40 peer educators to be trained	40 P.Es in 20 project communities were trained	9 female adolescents and women were referred with suspected STIs for further management

			prevention to adolescent and young people				
2015	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Train CBSVs & health workers on case detection and reporting		Train CBSVs & health workers on case detection and reporting	Conducted CBSVs and health workers training in surveillance, 266 CBSVs & 66 HWs trained	
			Orientate staff on prompt reporting on suspected cases		Orientate staff on prompt reporting on suspected cases	Orientated HWs suspicion and prompt reporting 42 staff Orientated to report promptly	
			Daily review of consulting room registers		Daily review of consulting room registers	Conducted daily reviews in consulting room in all facilities 200 daily reviews conducted	
			Use TB reporting tool in all consulting rooms		Use TB reporting tool in all consulting rooms	TB reporting tools given to prescribers. TB reporting rate improved from 25 to 30	
			Conduct community case search for TB cases		Conduct community case search for TB cases	Could not carry out case searches	Not implemented No case search was carried out as a result of lack of funds
			Conduct mini-mass campaign		Conduct mini-mass campaign	Mini-mass was carried out in December BCG-from 148.4% -163.1%	
			Hold durbars to sensitize community members on EPI		Hold durbars to sensitize community members on EPI	Durbars were carried in most communities Penta3-from 94.6% -102.6% Penta3-from 94.6% -102.6%	

			Provide daily OPD services		Provide daily OPD services	Provided daily OPD services at all facility	
			OPD Outreach services at communities with CHPS without structures and equipment		OPD Outreach services at communities with CHPS without structures and equipment	Conducted regular OPD outreach sessions	
			Carry out regular OPD and outreach sessions for all mental health patients in the district		Carry out regular OPD and outreach sessions for all mental health patients in the district	Conducted regular OPD and outreach services to all mental health patients in the district.	
			Intensify the use of the adolescent health corners in all facilities School health education Community durbars		Organize Community durbars on adolescents carried out in selected zones and communities Organize School health education and Community durbars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total -990 • Male-377 • Female-613 • Sabare • Nakpale • Kukpaligu • Zabzugu <p>Durbars organized and reports written and filed</p>	
			Train drug peddlers and chemical sellers on sale and use of family planning commodities/contraceptives and organize Health education at all levels		Train drug peddlers and chemical sellers on sale and use of family planning commodities/contraceptives and organize Health education at all levels	Trained drug peddlers and chemical sellers on sale and use of family planning commodities/contraceptives and Conducted health education at ANC and outreach sessions	
			Lobby RHD for the posting of critical staff; midwives, MAs, CHNs		Meet RDHS and discuss critical staff situation in the district Compile a list of critical staff required in the district	DDHS met RDHS and discussed critical staff situation in the district District formally wrote to RDHS and submitted the list of critical staff need in the district	3 midwives and a psychiatric nurse posted to the district

			Carryout 4 durbars in 4 zones on adolescent reproductive health		Carryout 4 durbars in 4 zones on adolescent reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of 4 zones • Assignment of zones to sub-districts for durbars • Dates set for durbars for each community Mobilization of community members for durbars	
			Lobby the DA & MP for the renovation of Zabzugu RCH, Kukpaligu & Nakpale HCs		DDHS discuss renovations with DCE & MP DHA writes officially appealing for renovation of selected facilities	DDHS discussed and wrote officially and solicited for support for the renovation of the selected facilities	Only Nakpale HC was renovated
			Carryout repairs & servicing of 5 motorbikes		Carryout repairs & servicing of 5 motorbikes	Request facilities to bring bikes to the DHS 5 motorbikes were sent to the GHS mechanic for repairs	2 motorbikes were repaired and serviced
			Carryout 4 integrated monitoring & supportive supervisory visits to all facilities		Develop monitoring check list, Visit all facilities every quarter, and Write monitoring reports	Monitoring check list was developed All facilities visited quarterly Monitoring report written	4 monitoring & mentoring visits carried out Monitoring report filed
			Organize orientation for newly posted nurses to the district		Select staff to carryout orientation Identify areas for orientation	Unit heads were selected to undertake orientation Key topic for orientation were selected	3 midwives & psychiatry nurse orientated
			Lobby DA for sponsorship package for staff for midwifery training		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet and discuss sponsorship with DCE • Develop bonding document for sponsorship Select staff for midwifery training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDHS discussed the need to sponsor midwives trainees with DCE • Bonding documents developed with the help of DA List of selected staff submitted to DA	4 staff offered sponsorship and bonded

HEALTH

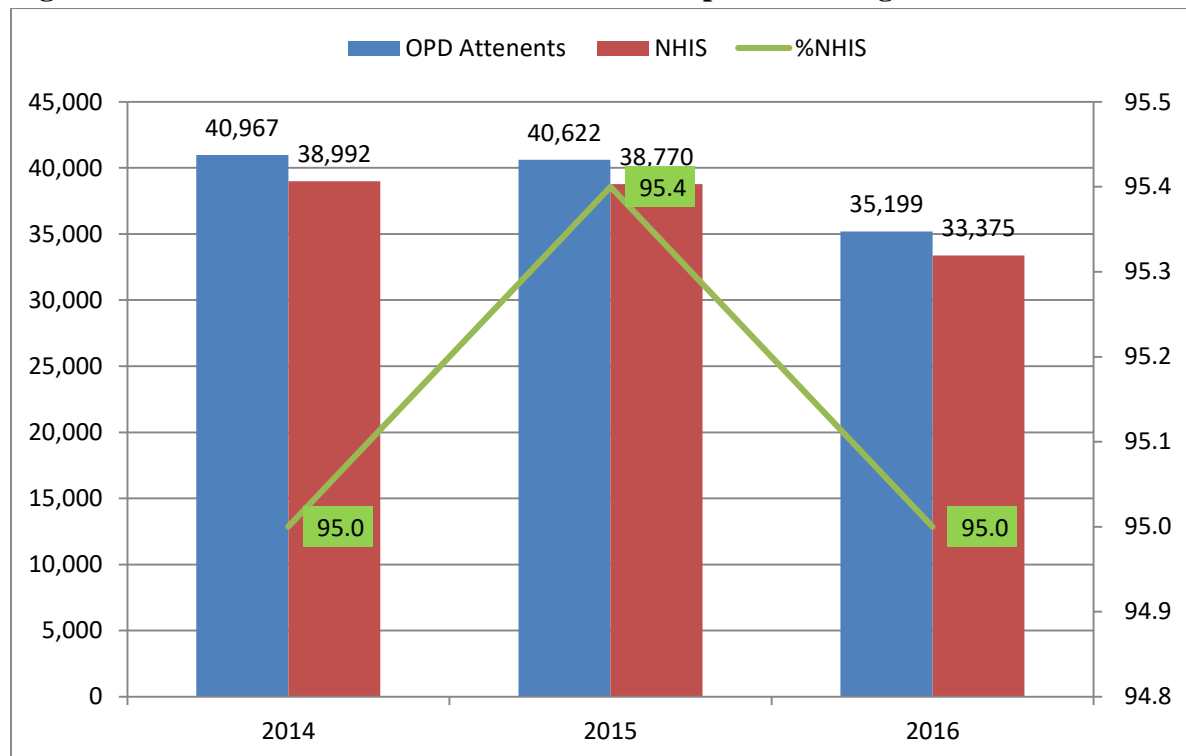
Institutional Care:

Institutional Care Services:

OPD Attendance and Insured Clients:

Figure 1 shows the trend in OPD attendances and insured clients for three years from 2014-2016. Both OPD attendances and the number of insured clients have declined significantly in 2016. For 2016, 95.0 percent of all OPD clients were insured compared to 95.4 percent in 2015 for the same period. The marginal decline may be attributed to failure for some clients to renew their insurance cards.

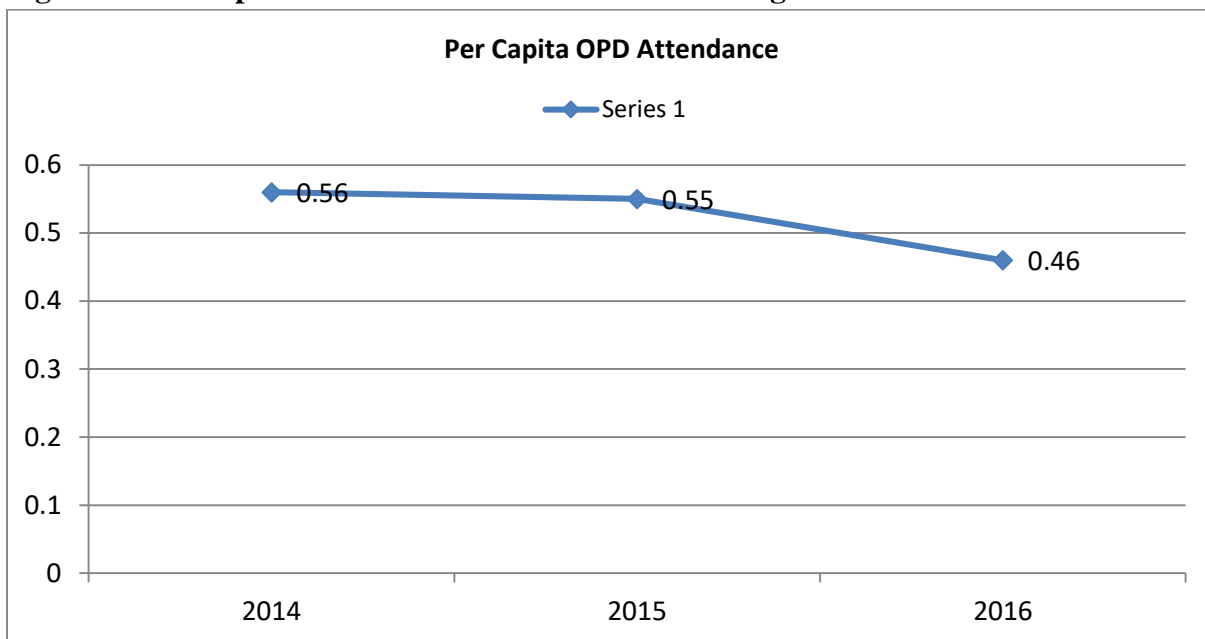
Figure 1: OPD Attendance & Insured Clients Compared Zabzugu District 2014-2016



Per Capita OPD Attendance

This is a proxy indicator for accessibility and utilization of health services in the district. It sometimes reflects the quality of services offered by the health facilities. Per capita OPD attendance for the district has been falling since 2014 with a significant fall in 2016 from 0.55 in 2015 to 0.46 in 2016. This clearly show that less than half of the district population are either not availing themselves of health care services or lack access to basic health care. The district hopes to put in much more efforts at ensuring more access to health care through deliberate expansion of CHPS services in the remote and rural villages.

Figure 2: Per Capita OPD Attendance 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

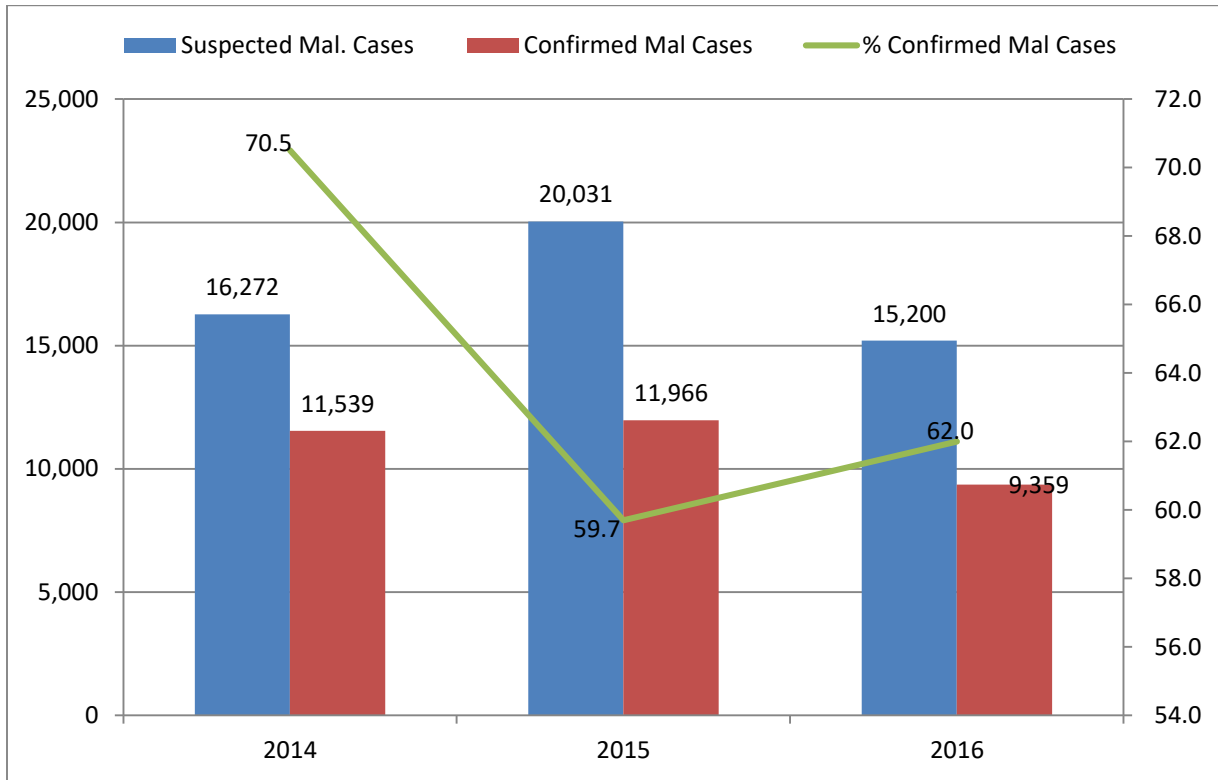


State of Malaria in the District

Malaria continues to be the number one cause of OPD consultation and death in the district despite all the intervention instituted to control and prevent it.

Total suspected malaria cases reporting to at OPD in the district declined very significantly in 2016 compared to 2015. However, 2016 recorded 62 percent increase in confirmed malaria cases as against 59.7 percent in 2015. Though the facilities adopted the WHO T3 initiative (Test, Treat & Track) this could not be followed as the district occasionally run out of RDTs in the district this resulted in the current confirmed rate.

Figure3: Suspected & Confirmed OPD Malaria Cases 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

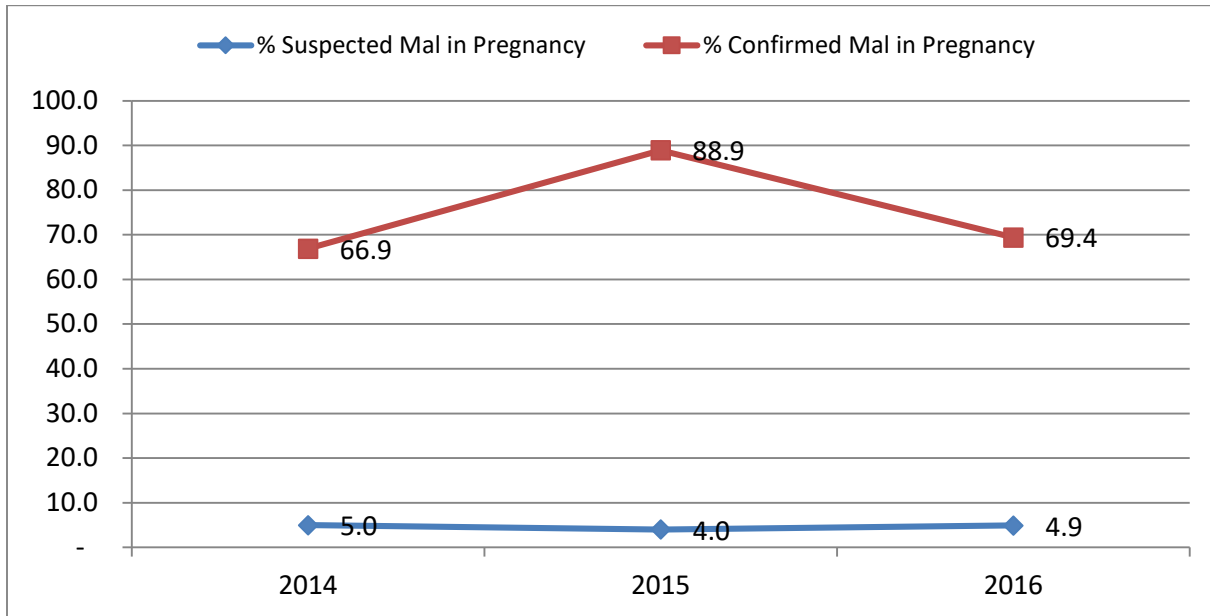


Malaria in Pregnancy:

Pregnant women are three times more likely to suffer severe malaria disease than non-pregnant women. Malaria infection during pregnancy can lead to miscarriage, premature delivery, low birth weight, congenital infection, and/or perinatal deaths.

Malaria in pregnancy at the OPD level continues to fluctuate since 2014. In 2016 percent of pregnant women who suffered from malaria 4.9 percent of OPD malaria cases compared to 4 percent in 2015. Out of the 4.9 percent of the pregnant women who were afflicted with malaria, 69.4 percent were confirmed malaria cases. The close to 5 percent of all OPD malaria being pregnant women is a challenge to the district and it is hope with increase in community sensitizations, education and durbars adequate awareness would be created in addition to other intervention to reduce malaria incidence in the district in the coming years.

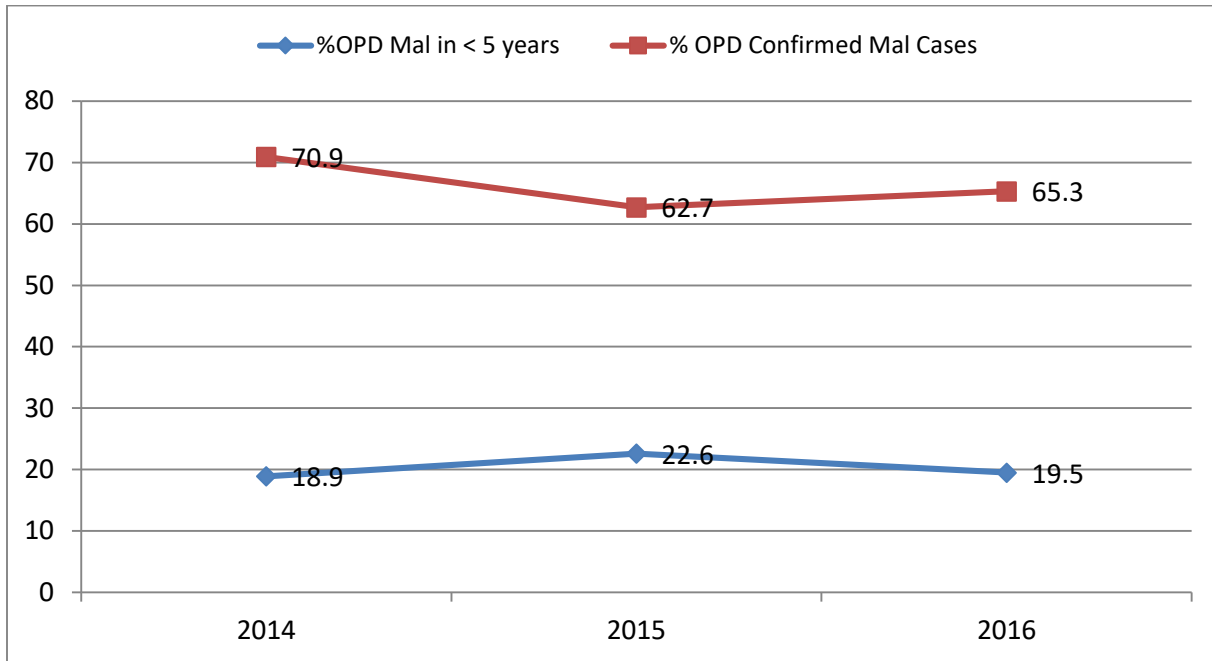
Figure 4: Suspected & Confirmed Malaria in Pregnancy 2014-2016 Zabzugu District



Malaria in Children Less than 5 Years:

Children under 5 years of age are one of the most vulnerable groups affected by malaria. In 2016 19.5 percent of OPD malaria cases were children under 5 years old. Out of this 65.3 percent were confirmed malaria cases. That about 20 percent of all OPD malaria cases are children under 5 years is despite the many intervention put in place for children is worrying. Efforts will be intensified to bring this down.

Figure 5: Suspected & Confirmed Malaria in Children Under 5 Years Zabzugu District 2014-2016



Under 5 Year Malaria Case Fatality

Malaria remains one of the leading causes of mortality in children under 5 years. Under 5 year malaria case fatality has been declining since 2014. The year 2016 registered a steep decline from rate of 1.5 in 2015 to 0.6. The district hope to the work more hard to further reduce the under 5 year malaria CFR in the coming years.

Figure 6: Under 5 year Malaria Case Fatality Rate 2014-2016 Zabzug District

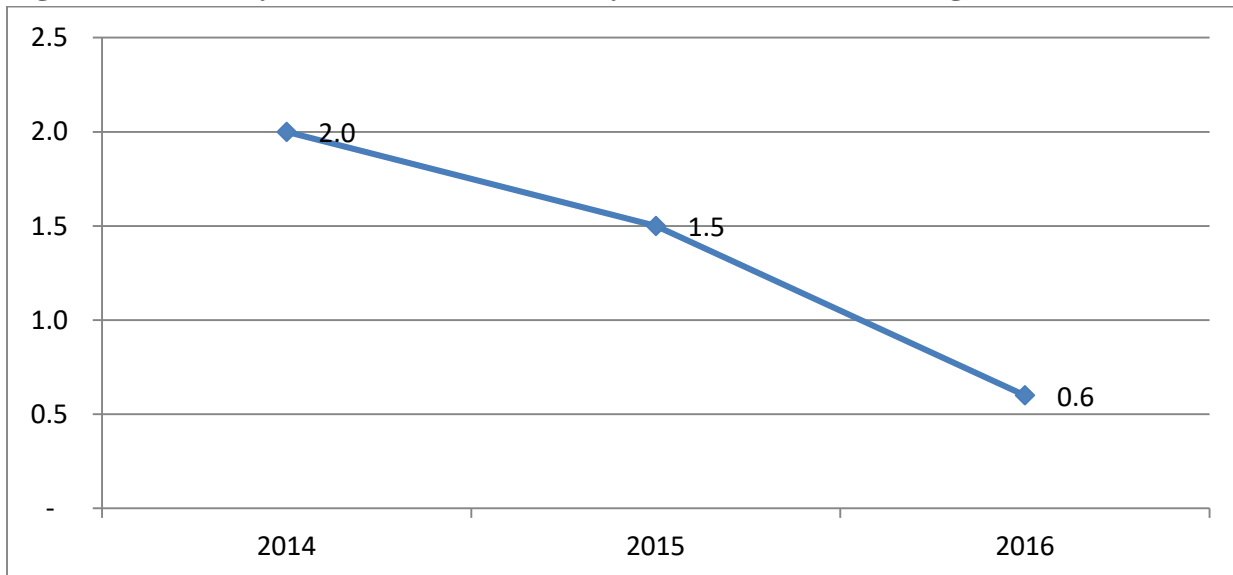


Table 4: Top Ten Causes of OPD Consultation 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

Disease	2014	%	Disease	2015	%	Disease	2016	%
Malaria	15,451	37.1	Malaria	19,221	47.3	Malaria	15,119	43.0
ARI	5,257	12.8	ARI	5,629	13.9	ARI	5,115	14.5
Diarrhoea	2,918	7.1	Diarrhoea	2,824	7.0	Diarrhoea	2,864	8.1
Anaemia	1,320	3.3	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	1,275	3.1	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	1,246	3.5
UTI	1,320	3.2	UTI	1,080	2.7	Anaemia	919	2.6
Rheumatism & Joint Pains	1,305	3.2	Anaemia	1,011	2.5	UTI	866	2.5
Hypertension	963	2.4	Hypertension	989	3.4	Skin Disease H	789	2.2
Malaria in Pregnancy	821	2.0	Malaria in Pregnancy	810	2.0	Malaria in Pregnancy	739	2.1
Skin Disease	566	1.4	Skin Disease	646	1.6	Hypertension	394	1.1
Pneumonia	418	1.0	Intestinal Worms	563	1.9	Intestinal Worms	324	0.9

Table 5: Top Ten Cause of Admission 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

Disease	2014	%	Disease	2015	%	Disease	2016	%
Malaria	3,102	52.7	Malaria	3,326	56.6	Malaria	2,548	45.3
Anaemia	747	8.1	Sepsis	450	7.7	Anaemia	396	7.0
Pneumonia	269	4.6	Anaemia	390	6.6	Gastroenteritis	340	6.0
Sepsis	238	4.0	ARI	240	4.6	ARI	265	4.7
Malaria in Pregnancy	232	3.9	Malaria in Pregnancy	198	3.4	Sepsis	232	4.1
URTI	224	3.8	Pneumonia	142	2.4	Pregnancy Related Conditions	223	4.0
Snake Bite	156	2.7	Pregnancy Related Condition	95	1.6	Malaria in Pregnancy	223	4.0
UTI	123	2.0	Gynaecological Condition	93	1.6	Gynaecological Conditions	169	3.0
Hypertension	79	1.3	Snake Bite	62	1.1	Pneumonia	113	2.0
Enteric Fever	69	1.2	TF	52	0.9	UTI	113	2.0

Table 5: Top Ten Causes of Deaths 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

Disease	2014	%	Disease	2015	%	Disease	2016	%
Malaria	73	46.3	Malaria	40	38.1	Malaria	18	34.5
Anaemia	44	27.3	Anaemia	21	20.0	Anaemia	12	23.1
Pneumonia	13	8.1	Birth Asphyxia	10	9.5	Pneumonia	7	13.5
Sepsis	7	4.3	Pneumonia	9	8.6	Sepsis	5	9.6
Neonatal Sepsis	6	3.7	Neonatal Sepsis	9	8.6	Meningitis	4	7.7
Snake Bite	5	3.1	Sepsis	8	7.6	RTI	2	3.8
Dehydration	4	2.5	Meningitis	4	3.8	Malnutrition	1	1.9
Asphyxia	3	1.9	PUD	2	1.9	Snake Bite	1	1.9
Hypertension	3	1.9	TF	1	1.0	Intestinal Worms	1	1.9
PTB	3	1.9	Snake Bite	1	1.0	Hypertension	1	1.9

Bed State Statistics of the District Hospital

This provides statistics of the district hospital resource that were available in 2016 to patients and clients.

Table 7: Bed State Statistics of District Hospital 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Total # of Beds	55	55	50
Total Admissions	5,884	5,872	5,723
Discharges	5,722	5,734	5,665
Total In-Patient Days	14,028	14,095	10,976
Deaths	142	100	46
Death Rates	2.4	1.7	0.8
Turnover Per Bed	106.9	196.7	112.4
Average Daily Bed Occupancy	38	39	30
% Bed Occupancy	69.7	70.2	60.0
Available Bed Days	20,130	20,075	18,300
Average Length of Stay	2.3	2.4	1.9

Non-Communicable Diseases

Non-communicable diseases are also known as chronic diseases are not passed from person to person. They are slow killers due to their long duration and generally slow progression and require critical attention to control and prevent them as most are lifestyle diseases. Most these conditions have declined appreciable in

2016. However, patients with Diabetes have suddenly increased in alarming proportion. The district plans to step intensify education on the control and prevention of these disease in 2017.

State of Non-Communicable Disease Zabzugu District 2014-2016

<i>Condition</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Hypertension	935	965	374
Diabetes	114	14	69
Sickle Cell Disease	48	33	21
Asthma	77	38	34
Road Traffic Accident	120	128	73

Eye Care Services

Eye care services is still growing and expanding in Ghana. The unit has just been established in the district hospital and so much efforts is still required to improve access to the services in the district due to lack of required professional to run the facility. The table below shows the two main conditions that afflicted the people in the district. No case of trachoma has been reported since 2014 in the district may be due to the elimination of the condition in the region.

Table8: Reported Eye Care Conditions 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

<i>Condition</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Acute Eye Infection	266	305	214
Cataract	4	8	4
Trachoma	0	0	0

Mental Health Services

Just like eye care, mental health in the district is still in its infant stage. The main source of mental care is community mental health services. The community mental health officers support and treat people with mental disorders. In the district this is heavily support by Basic needs an NGO that is into mental health services. The most dominant mental condition has remained epilepsy. Austin is gradually making its presence in the district as indicated in the table below.

Table9: Reported Mental Conditions 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

<i>Condition</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Acute Psychotic Disorder	7	1	0
Epilepsy	36	32	90
Hyperactivity Disorder	1	0	0
Conversion Disorder	2	0	0
Substance Abuse	5	5	0
Schizophrenia	19	6	0
Austin	0	2	7

Surgical Operation Performance

This is a surgical procedure performed on patients to investigate and/or treat a pathological condition such as a disease or injury to help improve body function or repair unwanted rupture areas. There has been a steep fall in both major and minor procedure in 2016 due to the absence of an anaesthetic in the district hospital. Every effort is being made to secure the services of an anaesthetic for the district hospital to provide the need surgical services especially for maternal care during labour. Currently the district refers all labour cases to the Yendi Municipal hospital.

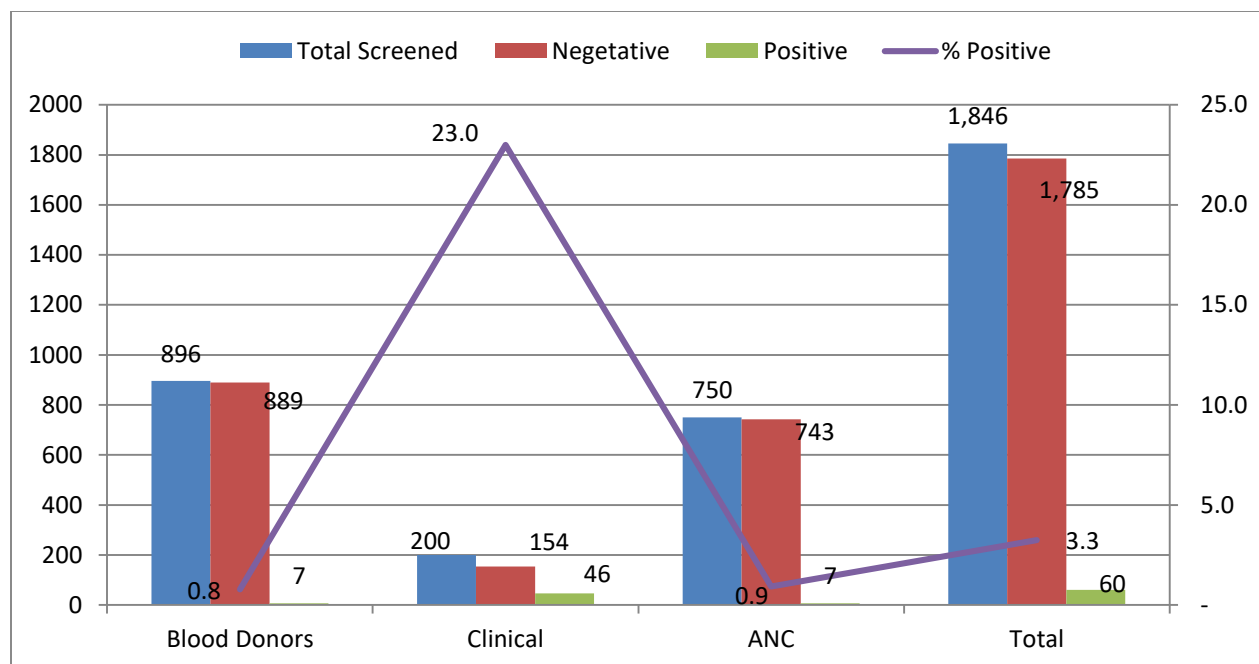
Table10: Surgical Operations Performed 2013-2016 Zabzugu District

<i>Procedure</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Major	66	164	285	151
Minor	244	188	212	25
Total	410	352	406	176

HIV/AIDS

This is a spectrum of conditions caused by infection with human immunodeficiency virus. HIV is primarily spread by unprotected sex, contaminated blood, hypodermic needles and from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery or breastfeeding. The figure below provides statistics of number of cases reported during blood screening, clinical diagnosis and ANC in the district. Most of the cases were from clinical diagnosis.

Figure 6: HIV/AIDS Prevalence 2016 Zabzugu District



NHIS Status

The scheme is a social intervention program adopted by the government to ensure access to quality health care services to all people living in Ghana. The table below shows statistics of its achievement in the district for 2016. Active NHIS population proportion for the district (30.8%) in 2016 falls below the national average of greater than 40 percent. Likewise only 3.9 percent of the indigenes was covered by NHIS in 2016 which is half of the national target. However, the proportion of females insured (56.3%) was greater than the minimum national average.

Table 11: NHIS Achievement 2016 Zabzugu District

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
Total Population Insured	71,059	45,223
Active NHIS Population Proportion	>40%	30.8%
Proportion of female, male Insured	>45	56.3%:43.7%
NHIS Members in Exempt Category	>63%	78%
Indigenes of Population Covered	7 %	3.8%

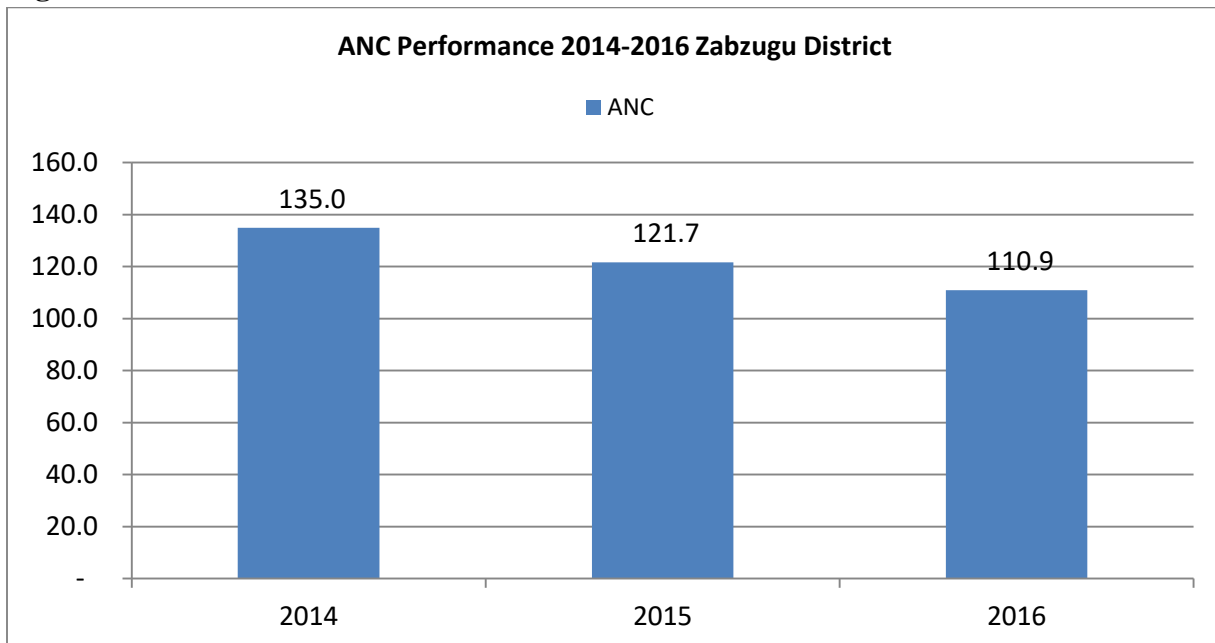
Reproductive, Maternal & Child Health Services

Antenatal Care

This is a preventive health care for pregnant women with the goal of providing regular checkups that allows health care providers especially midwives to treat and prevent potential health problems throughout the course of the pregnancy while promoting healthy lifestyles that benefit both mother and child. All facilities in the district provide ANC services to pregnant women using static clinics, outreach points and home visit sessions.

Despite the district had over 100 percent coverage ANC performance has been falling since 2014. The above 100 percent coverage may be due to wrong base population, data capture, transfer and reporting.

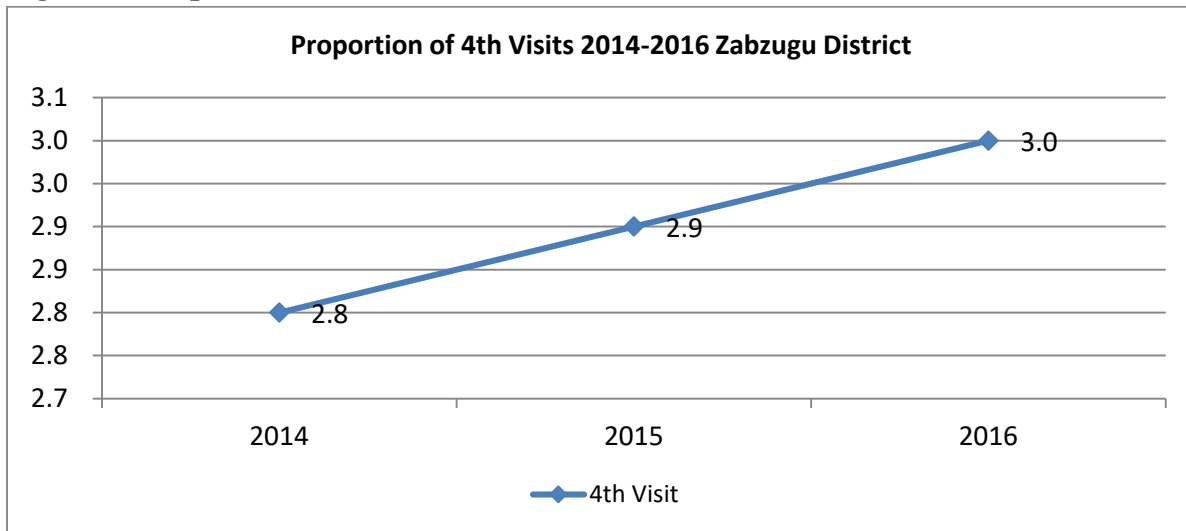
Figure 7: ANC Performance 2014-2016



ANC Proportion of 4th Visit

This is the proportion of women with live births who have received ANC care for 4 more times as recommended by WHO. The proportion indicates both women's access to and use of primary health care services during pregnancy and also it represents opportunities for pregnant women to receive essential services vital to their health and wellbeing of their infants. The district has failed to achieve this target and it consistently remained at 3 visits since 2014. The inability to achieve 4 or more ANC visit may be due to the long distances to facilities, cultural beliefs, quality of care, and continued absence of staff from facilities.

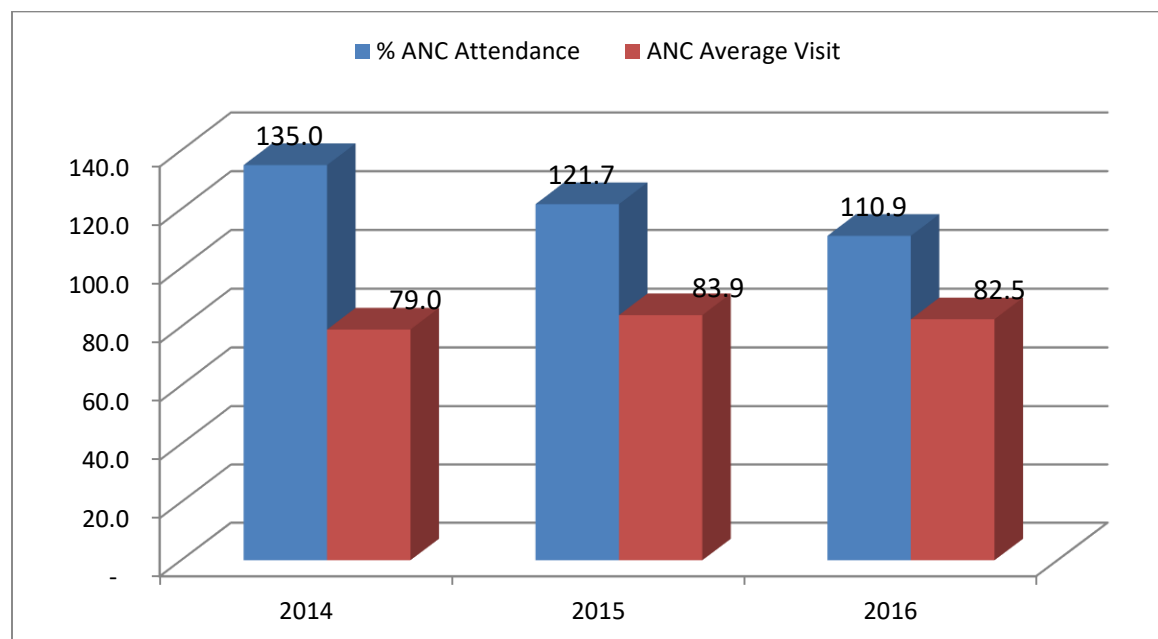
Figure 8: Proportion of 4th Visits 2014-2016



ANC Average Visits

The average visit of pregnant women to ANC clinics was 82.5 percent moving from 83.9 in 2015. The decline was attributed to the inability of most facilities to carry out their routine outreach sessions due to fuel and transport challenges. However, this would be taken care off in 2017 with the MCHNP funds and also IGF.

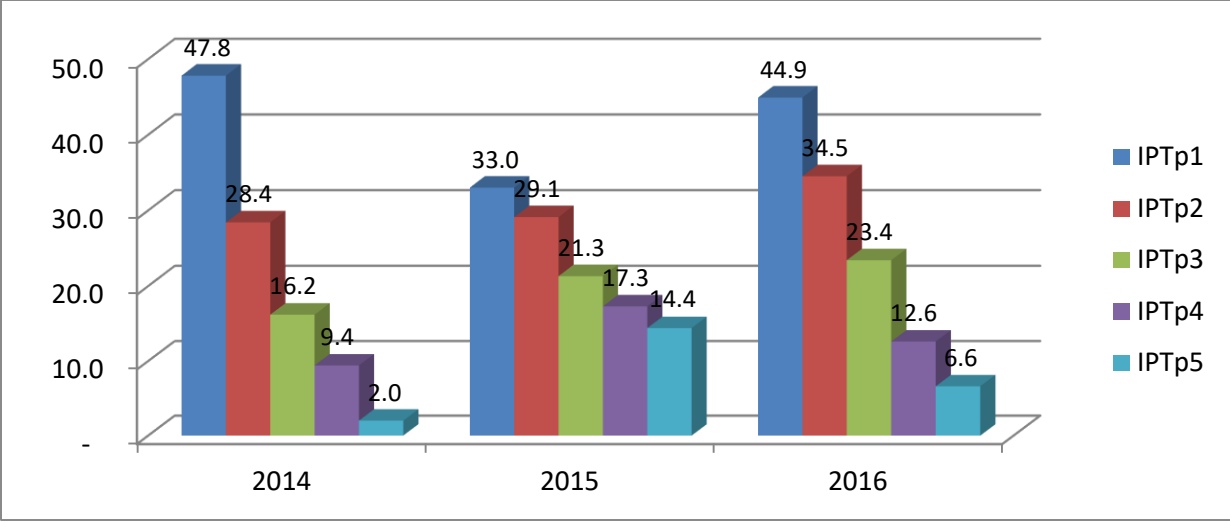
Figure 9: % ANC Attendance Compared with ANC Average Visit 2014-2016 Zabzugu District



Intermittent Preventive Treatment in Pregnancy (IPTp) Coverage:

IPTp of malaria in pregnancy is a full therapeutic course of antimalaria medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits, regardless of whether the mother is infected with malaria. IPTp reduces maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality.

IPTp coverage declines steeply in the district from the first dose to the fifth. The district coverage was below 50 percent. Most worrying is the sharp fall in the mother of mother who took the fifth dose. The fifth dose fell from 14.4 percent in 2015 to 6.6 percent in 2016. It is hoped that when ANC is improved with the planned intervention this will be addressed too.

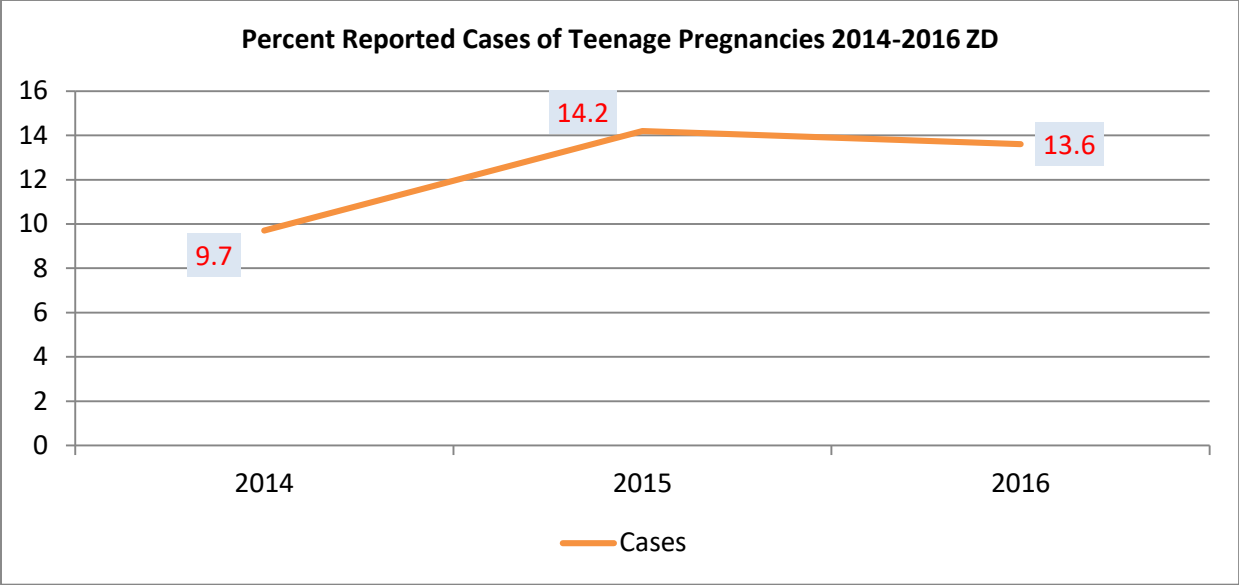


Teenage Pregnancy

This is pregnancy in females under the age of 20 years. Most of these are unintended pregnancies during adolescence. Though there was a decline in coverage in 2016 compared with 2015 the rate is high in the district as 14 percent of all pregnancies were adolescents. The causes of these were ignorance or lack of knowledge as most teens do not fully understand the biological and emotional aspects associated with having sex. Most adolescents too get incorrect information from friends, videos and moves down loaded from internets etc. also limited or no guidance from their parents. However, some of them were as a result of teen marriages in the rural and deprived communities.

The district plans to establish adolescents corners in the health facilities and in the senior and junior high schools to provide them with the right information in their health needs. Also with the support of UNFPA education sessions being conducted quarterly in all JSH and SHS schools in the district. All these effort are intended to reduce teen pregnancies in the district.

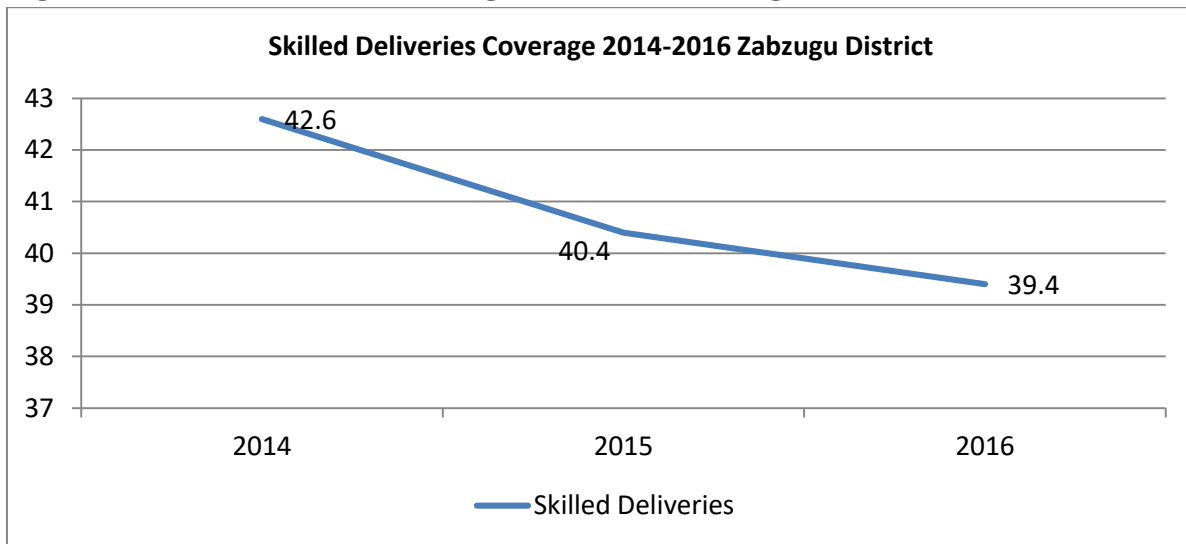
Figure 10: % Reported Cases of Teenage Pregnancies 2014-2016 Zabzugu District



Skilled Deliveries

Skilled deliver is birth attended to by doctors, nurses and midwives. It is the percentage of births attended to by these personnel trained in providing life-saving obstetric care, including giving necessary supervision, care and advice to mother during pregnancy, labour and postpartum period. Skilled delivery is very low in the district has been falling since 2015. In 2016 less than 40 percent of the deliveries were attended to by skilled professionals. The decline in coverage was due to lack of midwives and critical nurses, long distances form most rural communities to the health facilities, transport to health facilities (most communities rely on tricycle motorbikes) and lack of health insurance cover in for most ANC mothers. It is hope with the expansion of CHPS compounds and improvement in the midwives numbers in the district, skilled delivery would witness appreciable improvement in the coming years.

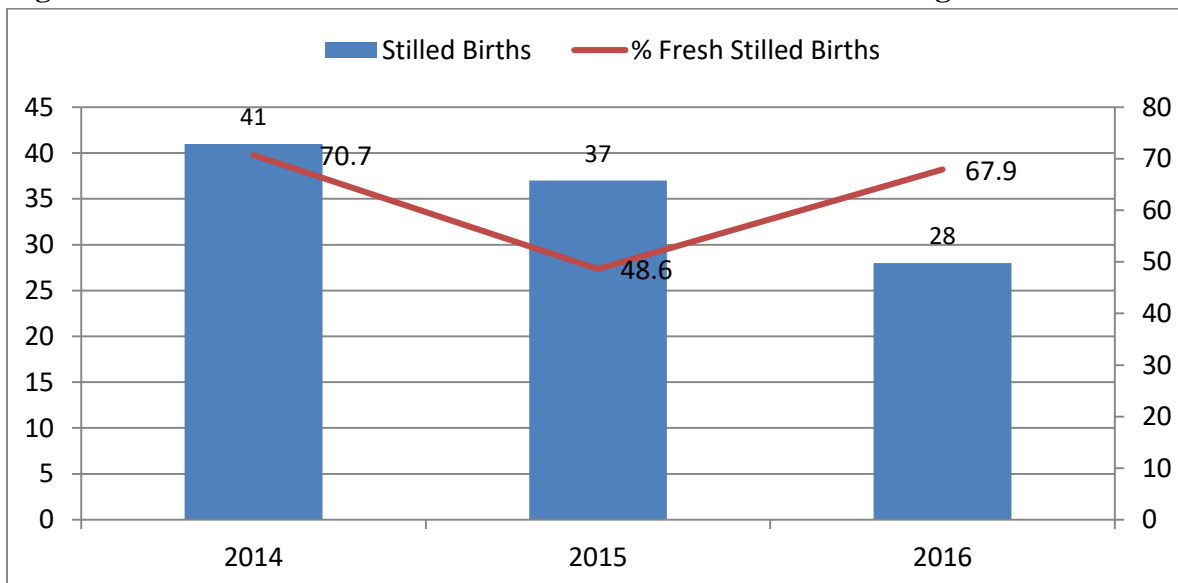
Figure11: Skilled Deliveries coverages 2014-2016 Zabzugu District



Still Births

This is the delivery after the 20th week of pregnancy, of a baby who has died. The district fresh stilled birth rate hovers above 60 percent. 2016 recorded 67.9 percent moving from 48.6 in 2015. The sharp increase was attributed to the lack of caesarian services in the district hospital, the main referral point in the district due to absence of an anaesthetics, prolong labour, and late reporting to health facilities by laboring women due to long distances to facilities. The DHA is liaising with the district hospital and the reion to secure the services of an anaesthetics to facilities easy access to caesarian sessions and also expanding health facilities and posting midwives to health centers to provide the needed care.

Figure 12: Stilled Birth & Fresh Stilled Birth Rate 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

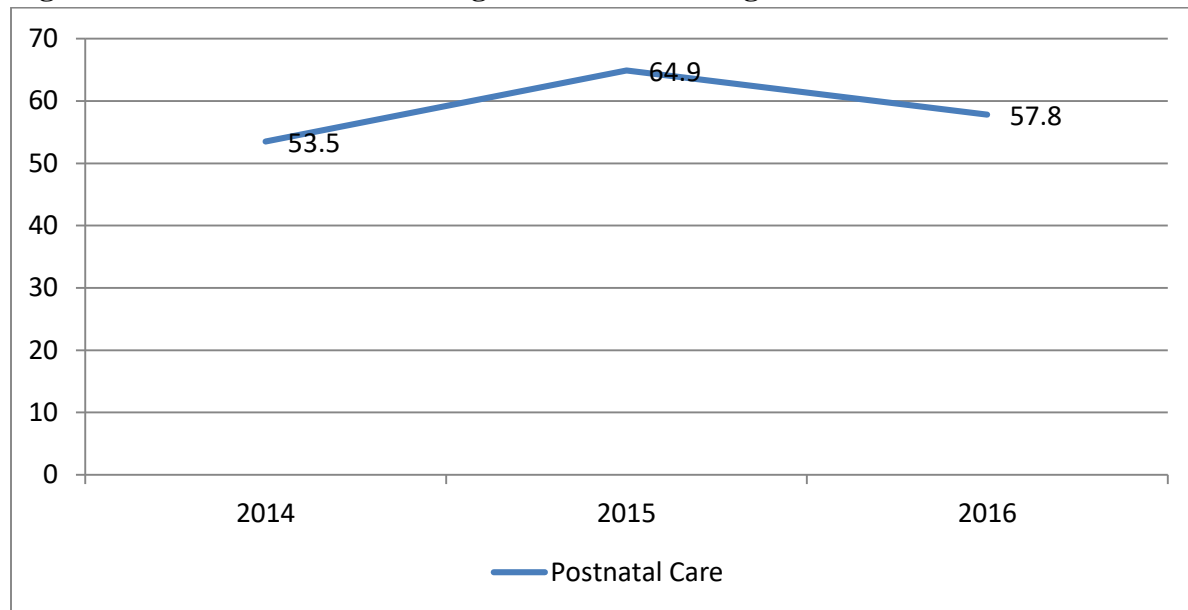


Postnatal Care Services

Postnatal care is the care given to a mother and newborn child beginning immediately after the birth of the child and extending for about six weeks after delivery. This is a critical phase in the lives of mothers and newborn babies as most maternal and infant death occurs during this period.

The year 2016 saw a decline in PNC services from 64.9 percent in 2015 to 57.8 percent in 2016. The decline was as a result of poor knowledge about PNC, inaccessibility of health facilities due mainly to long distance to facilities, lack of effective outreach activities and transportation challenges for PNC clients. The district hopes to reverse this trend by implementing extended outreach activities, strengthening home visits and expanding CHPS compound to rural and deprived areas.

Figure 13: Postnatal Care Coverage 2014-2016 Zabzugu District



Postpartum Vitamin A

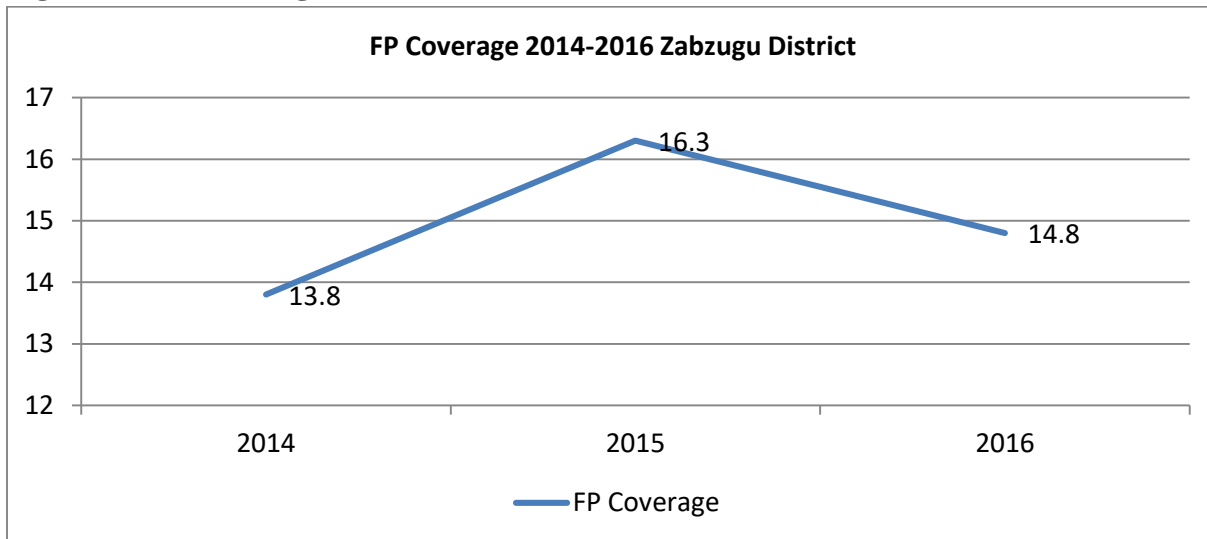
Vitamin A is important for visual health, immune functions and foetal growths and development. Generally infants are born with low vitamin A store and are dependent on external sources, most importantly breast milk from their mothers. Maternal dietary intake during pregnancy and postpartum is therefore an important determinant both of the maternal vitamin status and the vitamin A status of her infant. Vitamin A supplementation among postpartum women in the district has fallen from 77.5 percent in 2015 to 73.1 percent in 2016. Therefore about 23 percent of mothers who have delivered still lack access to vitamin A.

The district would increase efforts at reaching all postpartum mothers with vitamin A using home visits and extended outreach sessions.

Family Planning Services:

Family Planning is a service used to provide contraception to help women and men freely plan the number and spacing of their births, prevent unintended pregnancies, and reduce the number of abortions. Family planning coverage in the district remained below 20 percent indicating that more than 80 percent of the population cannot meet their felt need for FP. The barrier to the use of family planning in the district can be attributed to concerns about the side effect of contraceptives, lack of knowledge about contraceptive methods, myths and misconceptions including fear of infertility. This is compounded by staffing shortage in the health facilities and lack of male focus in family planning and service delivery. The district plans to integrate family planning services into other programs to ensure that the services much attention as other programs.

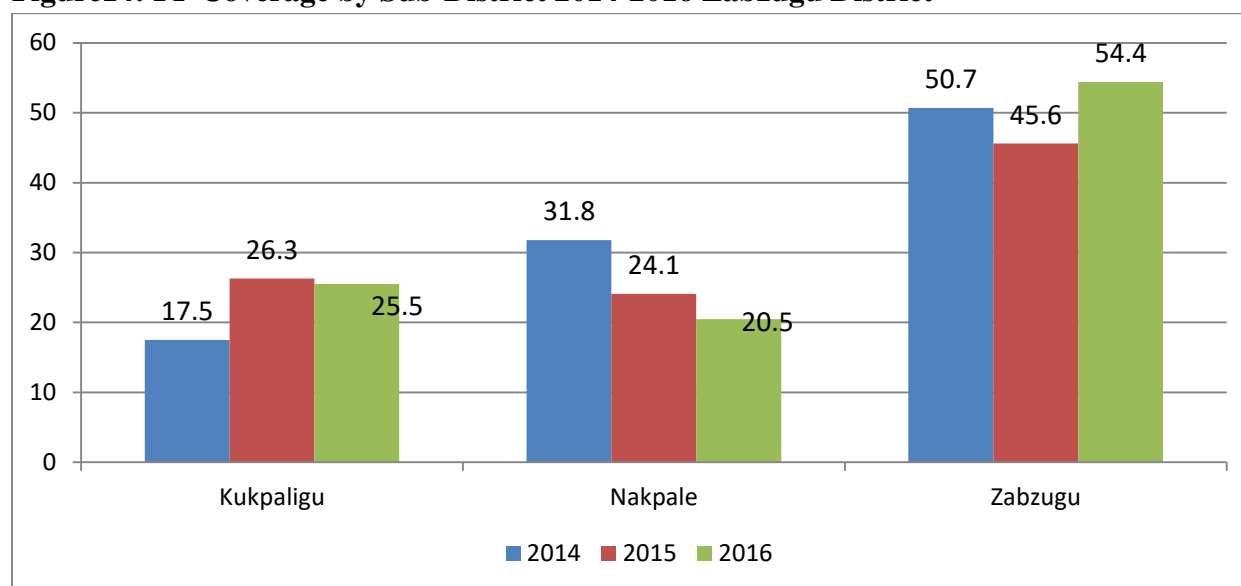
Figure13: FP Coverage 2014-2016



Family Planning Coverage by Sub-District

Kukpaligu and Nakpale sub-districts were the poor performing in the district and contributed to the very low performance of the district. The two sub-districts had inadequate number of staff and have the remotest difficult to reach communities in the district. The district plans to operate additional CHPS zones and outreach points in the two areas with the hope that all services including FP would be made accessible to the population there.

Figure14: FP Coverage by Sub-District 2014-2016 Zabzugu District



Preferred FP Contraceptives

The choice of contraceptive method to use is entirely the inform decision of the client after counseling and guidance by a health professional trained to provide FP service. The most preferred FP commodity among women in the district remains Depo Provera. This is closely followed by Micro-G, Implanon and Norigynon. Male condom remained the choice of men.

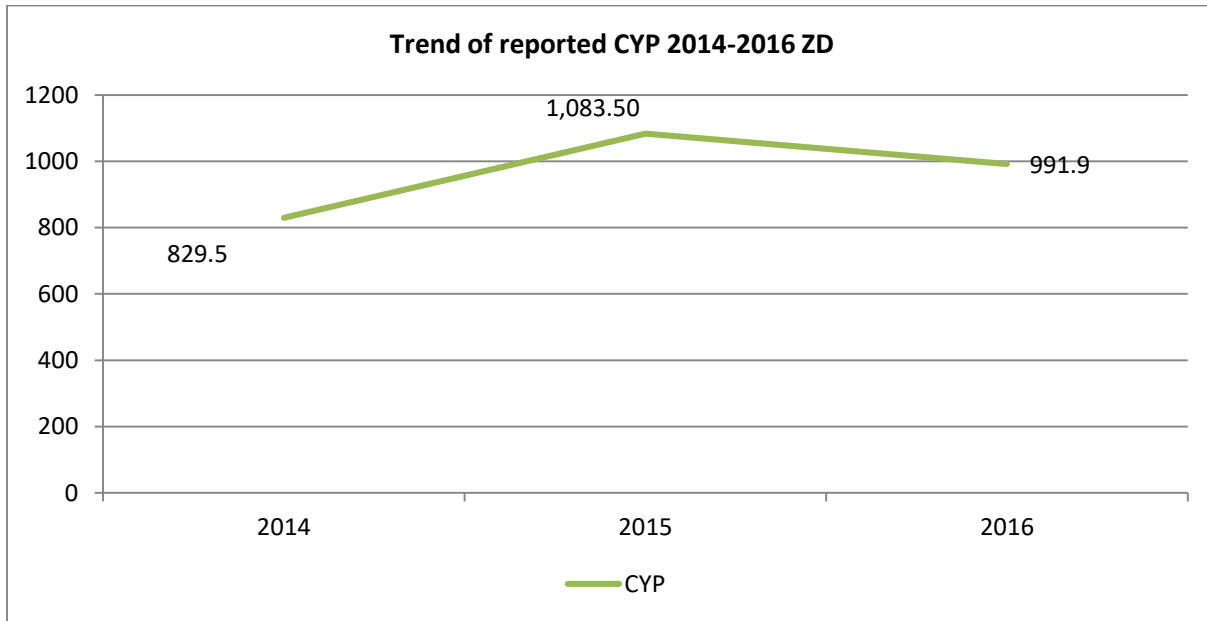
Table 15: FP Contraceptive Preference 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

<i>Contraceptive</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Male Condom	194	256	190
Female Condom	0	0	0
Depo Provera	1,219	2,034	2,149
Norigynon	495	227	74
Micro-G	248	132	122
Micro-N	0	0	0
Microlut	170	57	6
Implant (Jadelle)	54	31	14
Implanon	63	149	129
Copper T (IUD)	0	15	7

Family Planning-Couple Year of Protection

This is the estimated protection provided by family planning services during a one-year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to client during that period. This indicates the amount of time a couple will be protected against an unwanted pregnancy based on the contraceptive method used. The CYP of the district declined marginally in 2016 compared with 2015.

Figure15: Trend of Reported CYP 2014-2016

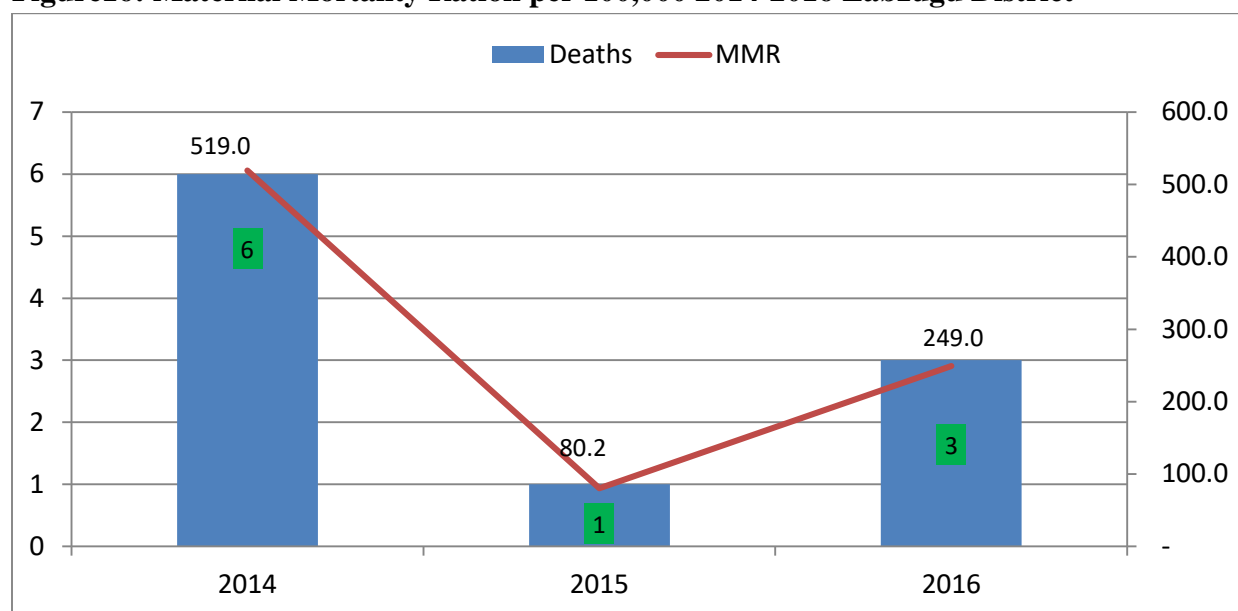


Maternal Mortality

This is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accident or incidental. The district is struggling to eliminate or reduce maternal deaths as shown in the figure below. The main challenges to achieving very low maternal deaths apart from medical conditions are lack of midwives in the rural health centers and CHPS compound to provide immediate labour needs of mothers, inaccessibility of health facilities, lack of ambulance services in the district and more importantly absence of an anaesthetics for medical officer to conduct emergency caesarian cessions to save mothers in danger of death due to labour complications.

The district is liaising with the region for the posting of an anaesthetic to the hospital. In addition TBAs have been trained and involved in referral of labour cases to the facilities, and also community emergency ambulance teams are being set up to support in transporting labour cases to the nearest referral point.

Figure16: Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 2014-2016 Zabzugu District



Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)

Mother to child transmission of HIV is the spread of HIV from an HIV-infected woman to her child during pregnancy, child birth, or breastfeeding (through breast milk).

PMTCT services are provided during ANC sessions so that mothers found with the infection are provided antiretroviral treatment to pregnant women to stop their infants from acquiring the virus. The table below provides statistics of the coverage of PMTCT services for 3 years. In 2016 ten pregnant women were found to have been infected by HIV after testing 1,822 ANC mothers. However, only one mother was given Nevirapine.

Table16: PMTCT Coverage 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Number of site	4	5	6
Number of sites reporting	4	5	6
Number of ANC registrants	3,915	3,623	2,622
Number receiving pre-test counseling	2,742	2,324	2,333
Number tested	1,300	2,255	1,822
Number positive	5	1	10
Number receiving post test report	591	2,070	1,679
Number receiving post test counseling	591	2,070	1,679

Number given Nevirapine at ANC	0	0	1
Number of pregnant women receiving Nevirapine in labour	0	0	0
Number of babies receiving Nevirapine	0	0	0
Number of mother/babies taking Nevirapine	0	0	0

School Health Services:

School health services are services provided through the school system to improve the health and well-being of the school pupils or children. School health services are concerned with early detection of health and social problems in school children and their subsequent treatment and surveillance. School services in the district remain very low increasing marginally from 16.6 percent in 2015 to 16.9 percent in 2016. The challenges in improving school health hinges on inadequate staffs in most facilities, lack of equipment for school health sessions and weaning interest of the few health staff to conduct school health activities. All health facilities have been provided support with the MCHNP funds to assist them conduct school health activities. Also staffing capacity has been improved in the district.

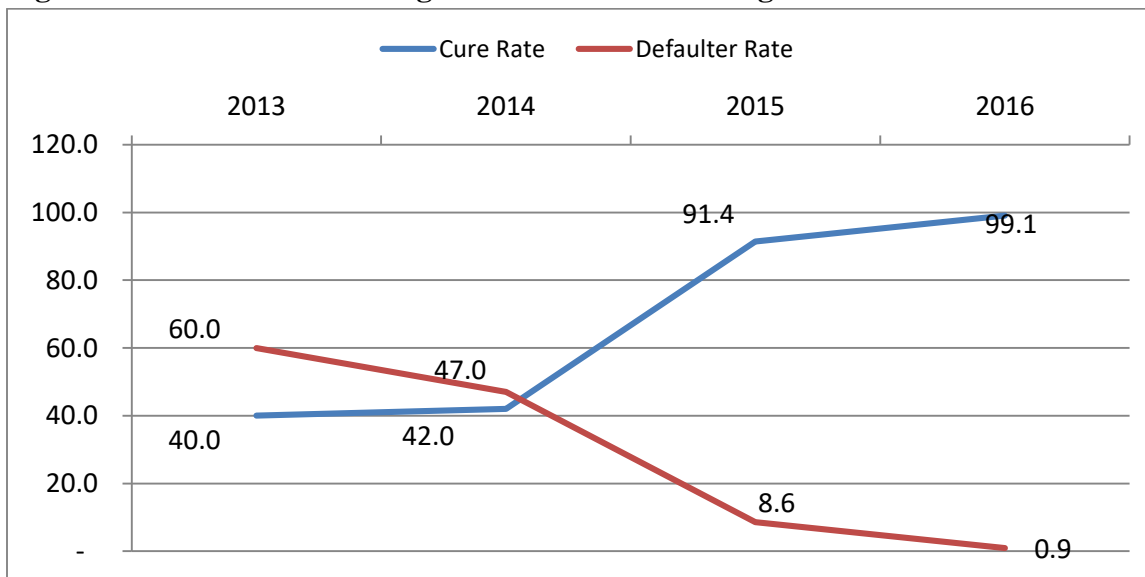
Nutrition Services

Nutrition services aims at helping individuals and groups to develop healthy eating habits in order to promote wellness and prevent disease.

Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

CMAM is an approach that enables community volunteers and health workers to identify and initiate treatment for children with acute malnutrition before they become seriously ill. The figure below shows the cure rate of children who were malnourished in the district for a four year period. The district has been able to reduce the level of malnutrition from 60 percent to below one percent within the four year period. Likewise defaulter rate has improved from as low as 40 percent to close to hundred percent for the same period. This was achieved through onsite coaching and mentoring visits to all facilities and the provision of feedback and update to all facilities on their case.

Figure17: CMAM Case Management 2013-2016 Zabzugu District

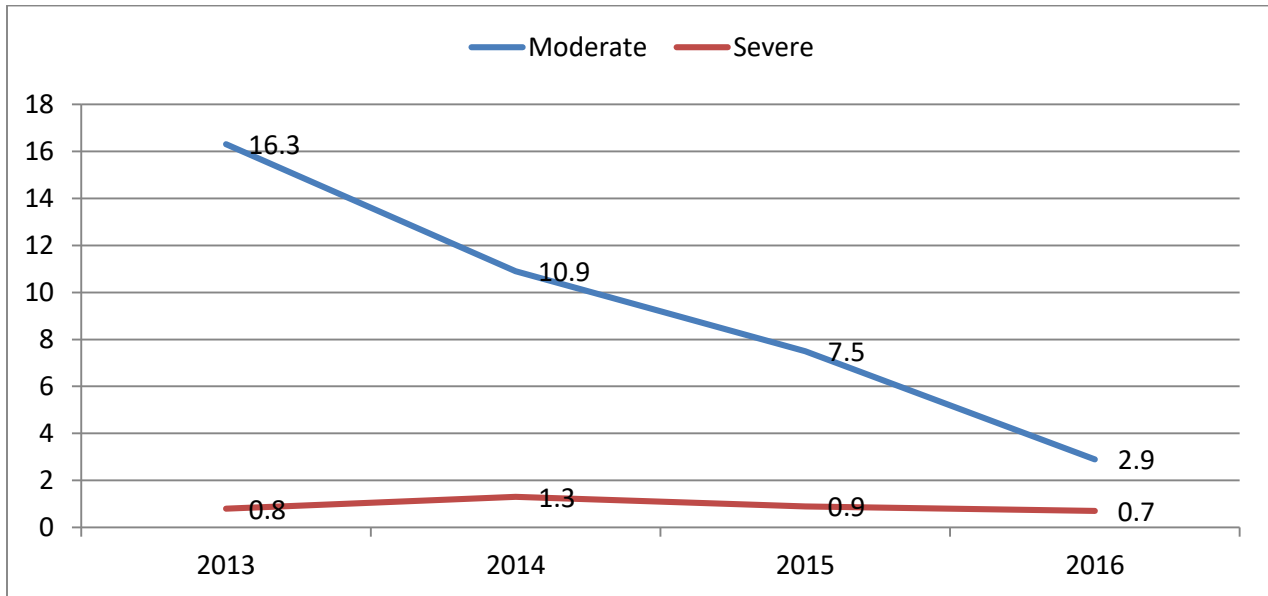


CMAM coverage by sub-district is shown in the table below. Cure rate for all the sub-district were good and the district team would continue to improve on the strategies to ensure that all sub-district achieve 100 percent cure rate in subsequent years.

Nutrition Status of Children Underweight

The good coverage of CMAM activities has enabled the district to systematically reduce the rate of moderate and severe malnutrition in the district. In addition to the CMAM strategies the facilities embarked on community sensitization on nutrition, adopted individual case caregivers counseling and food demonstration in the communities for mothers to achieve the good coverage.

Figure18: Trend of Nutrition of Children Underweight 2013-2016 Zabzugu District



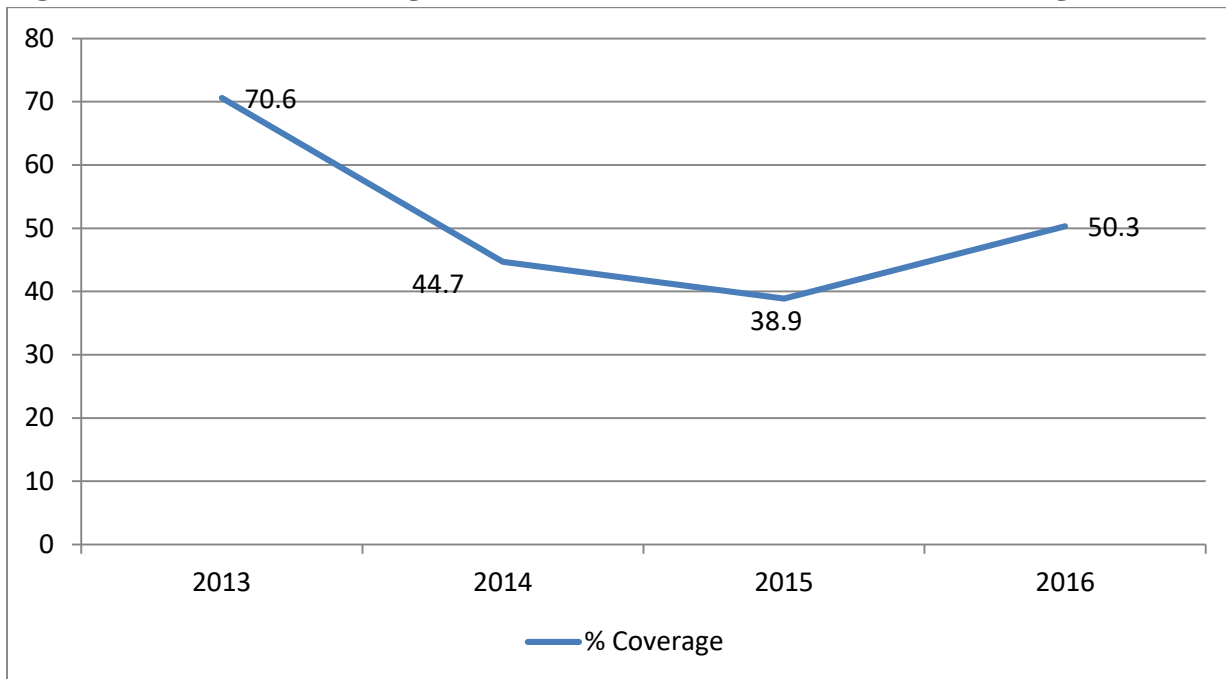
Statistics of children underweight by sub-district shown in the figure below indicate that despite the good performance of the district in the control of malnutrition Kukpaligu and Nakpale sub-district still have some challenges in reducing malnutrition with regards to underweight. The district would assist the two sub-districts to intensify their nutrition activities to further bring down the number of underweight children through continues support using coaching and mentoring strategies.

Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A deficiency affects children, putting them at increased risk of sickness and death as the deficiency leaves them vulnerable to infection and with reduced immunity to fight common childhood diseases.

Vitamin A supplementation in children 12-59 months of age is considered to provide adequate protection for 4-6 months. Since 2013 the coverage has been declining. However, 2016 saw a sharp increase in coverage from 38.9 percent in 2015 to 50.3 percent in 2016. This increase in coverage was due to the training of health workers and volunteers in supplementation, and supplementation in pre-schools. In addition defaulters were traced and dozed and education on the importance of vitamin A to children.

Figure 18: Vitamin A Coverage for Children 12-59 Months 2013-2016 Zabzugu District



Disease Control & Surveillance

Control and surveillance of disease is an epidemiological practice by which the spread of diseases is monitored in order to predict, observe, establish and minimize the harm cause by diseases, disease outbreak and patterns of disease progression. The aggregation of quality health related data is paramount to the success of all public health initiatives. Without correct and current data diseases are misunderstood, health programs do not accomplish their goals, and resources are incorrectly allocated.

Disease of Public Health Importance

The table below shows selected diseases of public health importance that are notified daily, and weekly in the district. This was done to ensure early detection and notification, investigation and confirmation, collection and consolidation of pertinent health-related events.

In 2016 five suspected cases of meningitis, one case of YF, two guinea worm and 6 Ebola were ported by facilities and none was confirmed.

Table 21: Trend of Reported Diseases of PH Importance 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

<i>Disease</i>	<i>2014</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>S*</i>	<i>C*</i>	<i>S*</i>	<i>C*</i>	<i>S*</i>	<i>C*</i>
Meningitis	0	0	11	0	5	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
YF	0	0	2	0	1	P
Measles	6	4	0	0	0	0
AFP	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea Worm	5	0	2	D	2	P
Ebola	0	0	8	0	6	0

S-Suspected*

C-Confirmed*

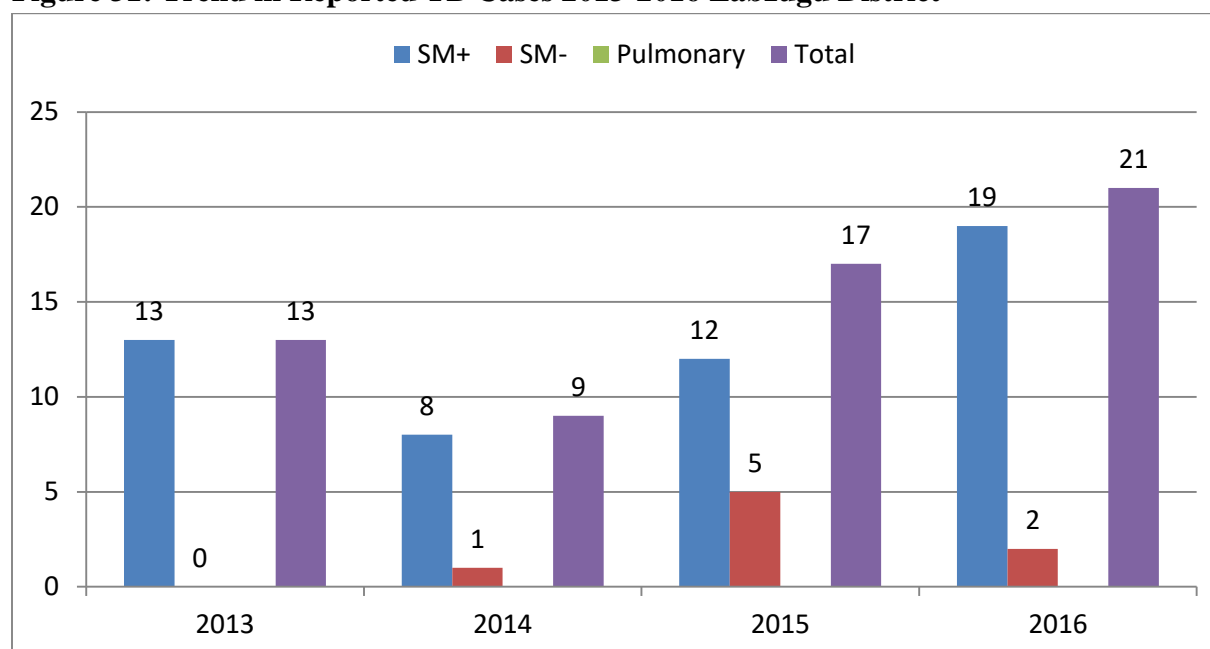
D-Discarded

P-Ending

Tuberculosis Control Program

TB remains one of oldest recognized diseases in Ghana. Tuberculosis control dates back to the pre-independence era when the then colonial administration saw the need to control and prevent its spread among the population. The performance of the district TB control activities is indicated in the figure below. There has been gradual rise in the number of cases reported in the district since 2014 with improvement in its surveillance activities. Key to achieving this was the institution of daily review of facility registers, use of TB screening tools, involvement of chemical seller in TB case detection and the carryout of active case searches for cases.

Figure 31: Trend in Reported TB Cases 2013-2016 Zabzugu District



SM+ -Smear Positive TB

SM- Smear Negative TB

Of the reported TB cases in 2016 90.5 percent were smear positive. One case relapsed and was put on treatment while 2 treatment failures were recorded. The year also registered 1 defaulter and 2 deaths. A total of 14 cases were cured.

Table 22: Trend of Indicators of TB Cases 2014-2016 Zabzugu District

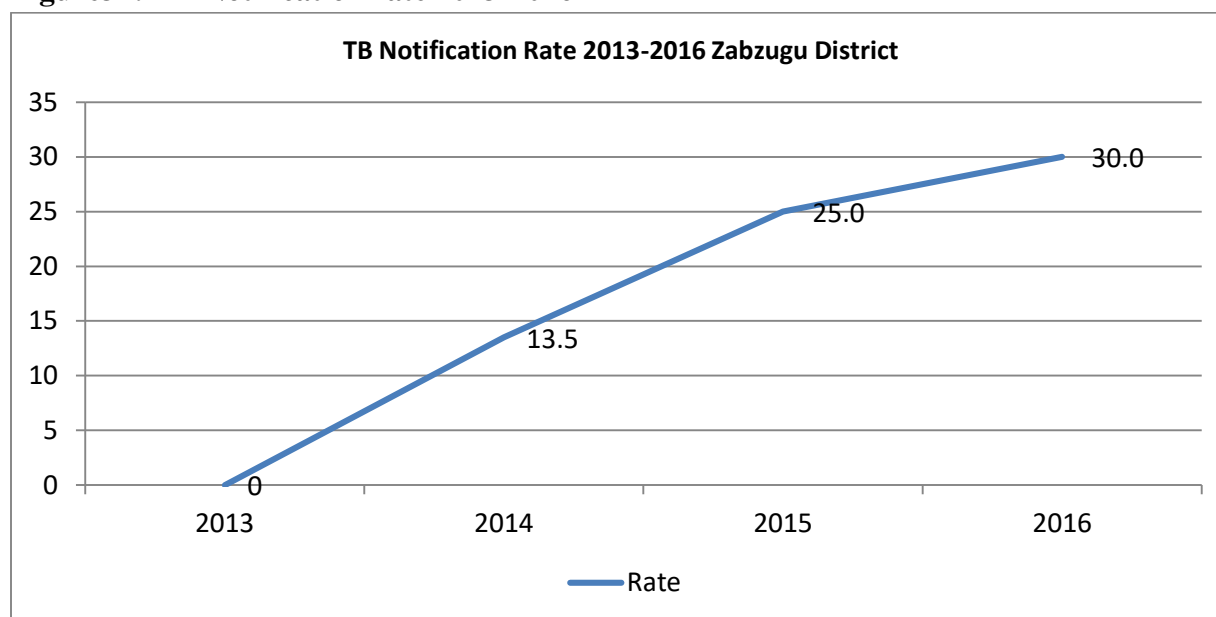
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Smear Positive (SM+)	7	12	19
Smear Negative (SM-)	1	5	2
Relapse	0	0	1
Defaulters	0	0	1
Treatment Failure	0	0	2
EPTB	0	0	0
Cured	5	11	14
Dead	2	1	2
Transferred-out	0	0	0
Transferred-in	0	0	0
Completed Treatment	1	5	0

Total	8	15	21
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TB Notification Rate

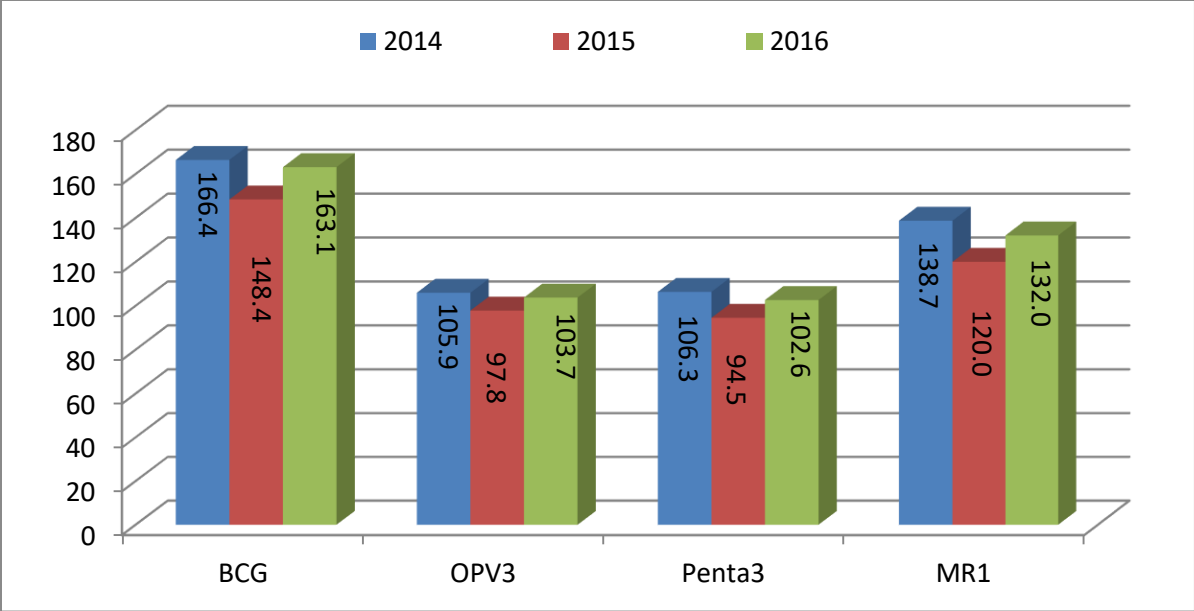
This is the number of new and relapse TB cases notified in a given year per 100,000 population. TB incidence and notification rate is a good indicator for TB situation in the district. There was a gradual increase in the notification rate since 2014 with an increase from 25 in 2015 to 30 in 2016. The improvement was due to the number of strategies adopted to increase cases reported.

Figure32: TB Notification rate 2013-2016



Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

EPI was established in 1976 to ensure that all infants/children and mothers have access to routinely recommended infant/childhood vaccines. The initial six vaccine preventable diseases have been increased to twelve now. EPI ensures that every child under one year of age in the district is fully immunized. In 2016 all the antigens coverage was above hundred percent with BCG and MR1 achieving 163.1 percent and 132.0 percent respectively.

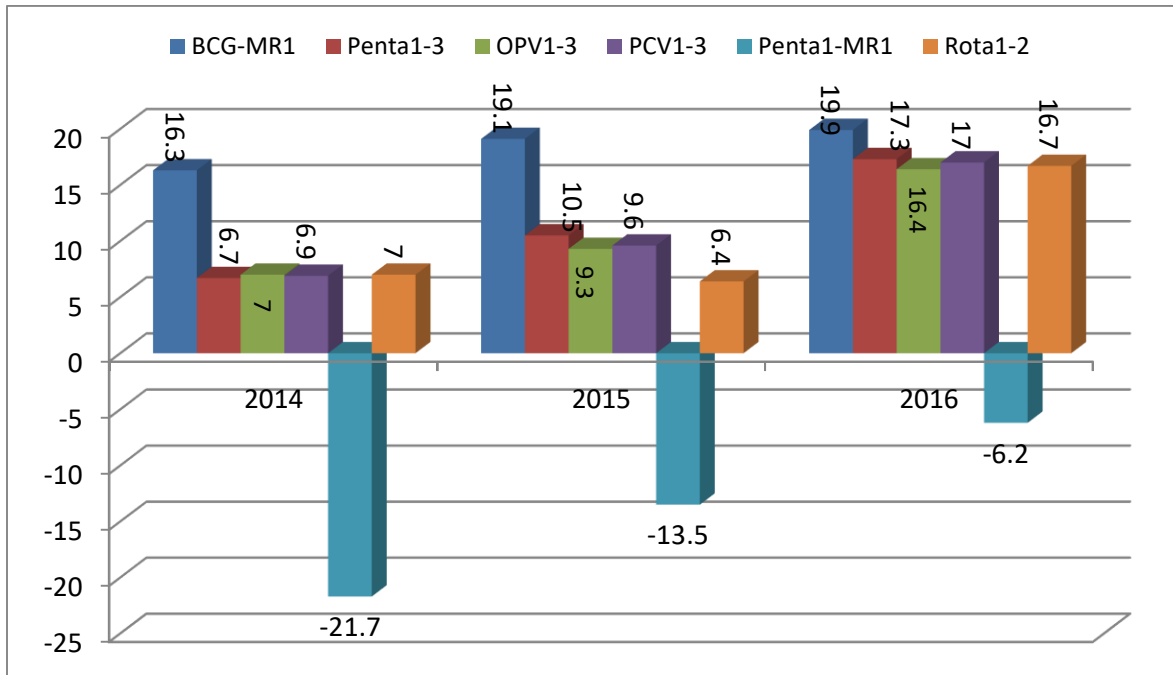


EPI performance by the sub-district is shown on the figure below. Though the district cumulative coverage for the antigens were above hundred percent some sub-district were performing below 90 percent. Nakpale sub-district has consistently performed poorly in all the antigens making coverage below 80 percent for three years running. This poor coverage was attributed to poor staffing situation in the sub-district, lack of fuel and transport to go on outreach, and the inaccessibility of communities especially during the rains. The support from the MCHNP funds plus a new motor bike to the sub-district the coverage is expected to improve tremendously.

Immunization Dropout Rates

This compares or measure the number of infants who start the immunization schedule with number who complete it. Any dropout rate beyond 10 percent is an indication of lack of access or utilization by caregivers.

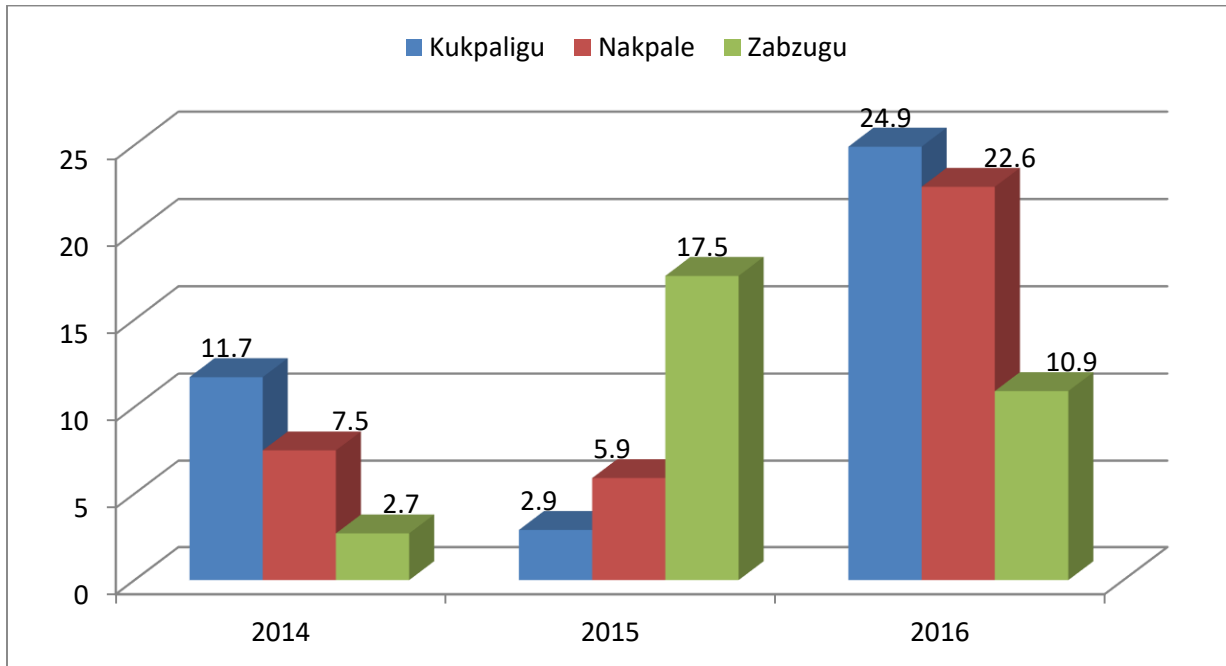
Figure 34: Trend of Immunization Dropout Rate for Selected Antigens 2014-2016 ZD



A long interval exist between an infant receiving Pentalimmunization at six weeks old and completing the immunization schedule with a single dose of measles vaccine at 9 months of age. To gain complete protection. In 2016 despite over 100 percent coverage for BCG (163.1%) and Measles (132.0%) their dropout rate was 19.9 percent. This indicates that the parents or caregivers in the district had problem of making use of health services especially vaccination services. The DHA has therefore planned a number of mini-masses and camp outs in the dry season. In addition home visits would be used to trace defaulters. In 2016 all the sub-district had Penta1-Measles1 dropout more than 15 percent emphasizing that accessibility was a challenge in the district

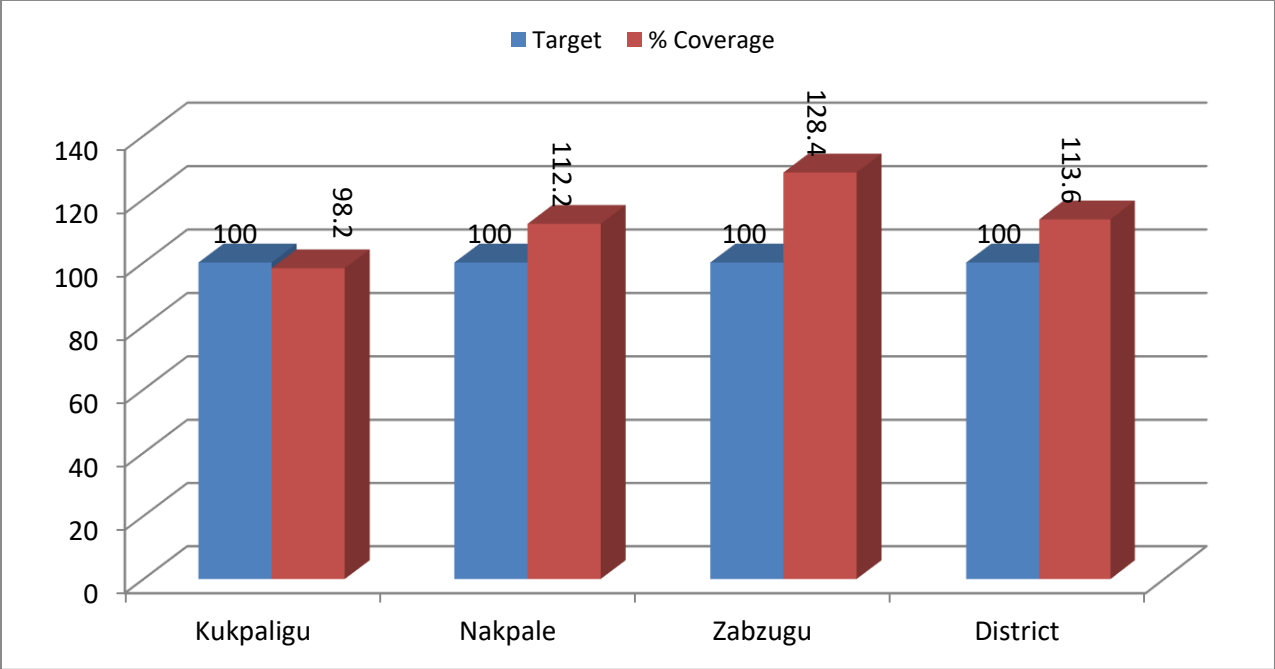
In 2016 the dropout rate between Penta1 and Penta3 was 17.3 percent despite Penta3 coverage of 102.6 percent. Similarly both Kukpaligu and Nakpale sub-districts recorded dropout rates of 24.9 percent and 22.6 percent respectively. These very high dropout rates show that care givers or parent have difficulty in getting to (access) to immunization sessions for second or third doses. The measures put in place to improve utilization will also be used to address the access problem to.

Figure36: Penta1-3 Dropout Rate By Sub-District 2014-2016 Zabuzug District



MenA Mass Performance

Mass vaccination with MenA vaccine was carried out against meningococcal Neisseria meningitis group A which caused massive epidemic in the country. The vaccine boost protection against MenA disease. The district achieved a coverage of 113.6 percent. The least performed sub-district was Kukpaligu sub-district as indicated in figure the below.

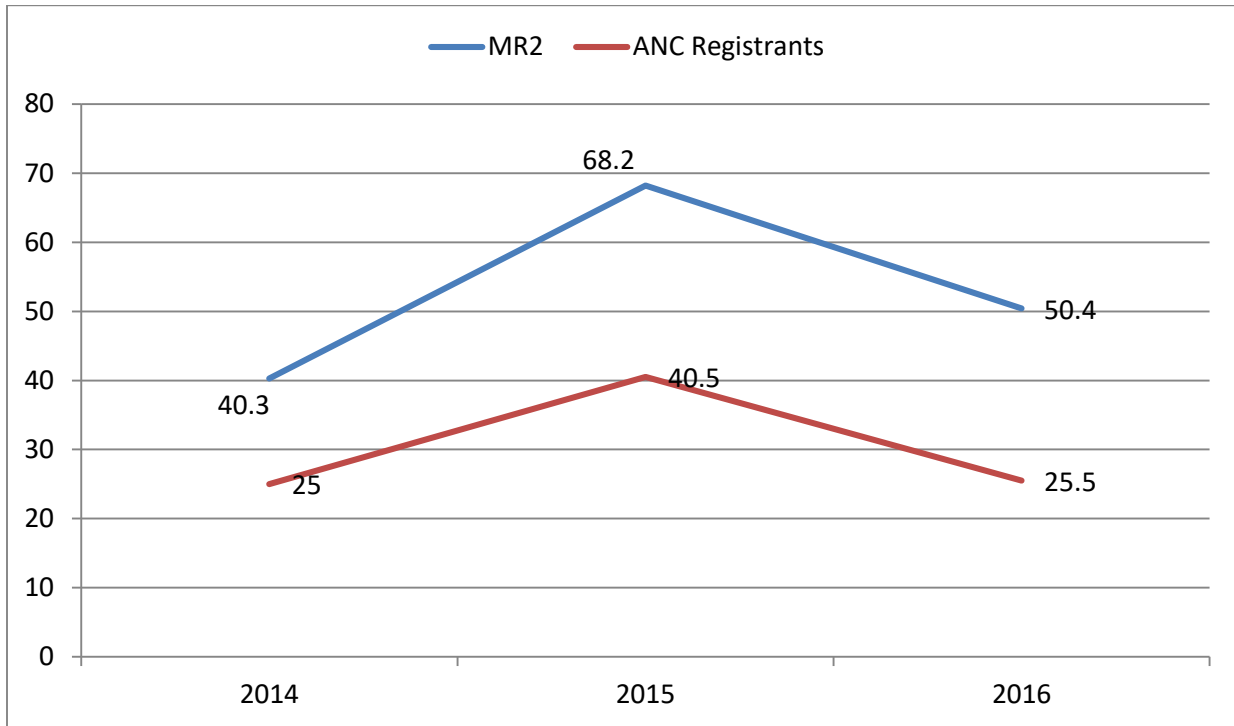


LLIN Distribution Among Measles2 & ANC Registrants

The distribution of long lasting insecticide nets is an intervention that seeks to protect pregnant women and children who use LLINs by sleeping under them. The main channel of distribution are during ANC to registrants and vaccination sessions to children 18 month who are due for Measles2 vaccination. Everyone of them was expected to be provided an LLIN.

In 2016 only 50.4 percent of Measles2 receiptients and 25.5 percent of ANC mothers received LLINs. The low percent distribution was due to failure by health facilities request for LLINs from the district medical stores and/or lack of transport for carriage of the LLINs to the facilities. These issues have have been addressed to improve the LIN coverage in the district by ensuring that DHA vehicle is used to convey them to all facilities upon request.

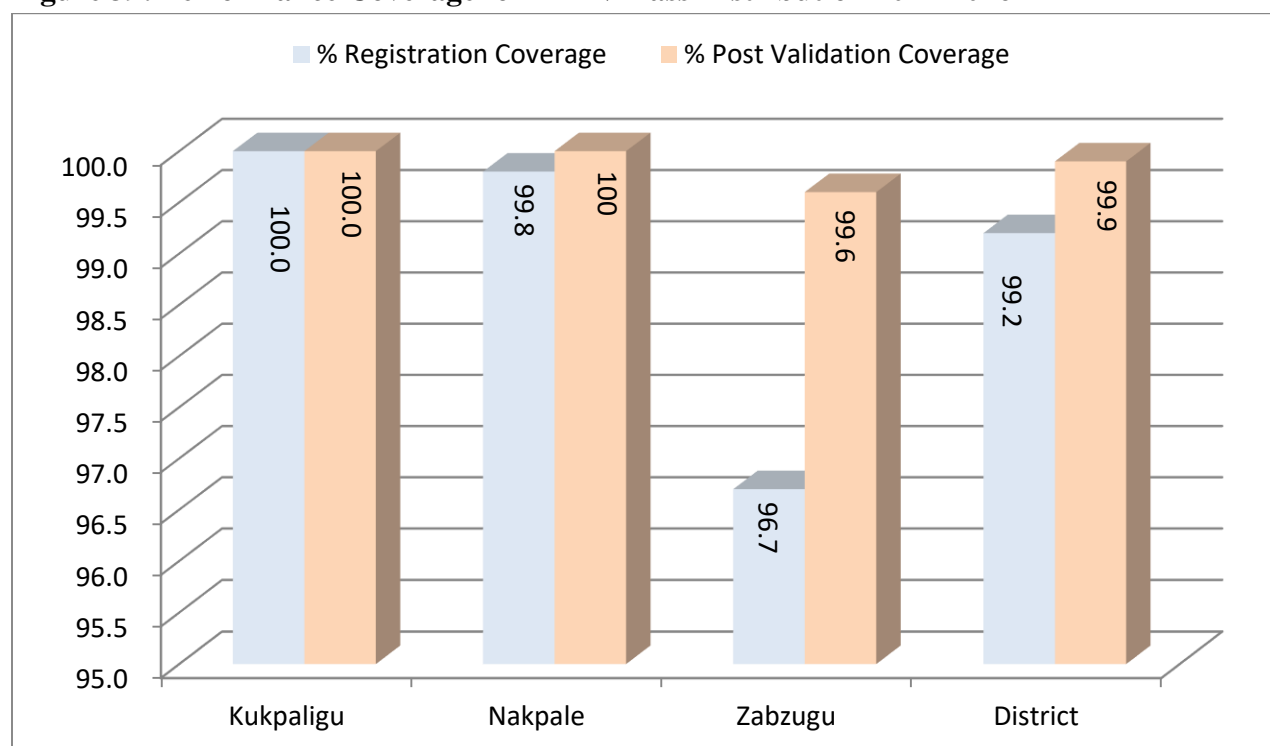
Figure38: LLIN Distribution Among Measles2 & ANC Registrants 2014-2016 ZD



Mass Distribution of LLINs

As part of efforts to reduce the incidence of malaria especially among children under 5 years and pregnant women, the district took part in a Point Mass distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) to households in between April-May, 2016. The performance coverage is shown in the figure below. The district performance was above 90 percent in both household registration and point distribution.

Figure 39: Performance Coverage for LLIN Mass Distribution 2014-2016 ZD



Mass Deworming in School & Out of School

Mass deworming in schools is a process of treating large number of children for helminthiasis and schistosomiasis infection in areas with high prevalence of this conditions. The district achieved 89.9 percent in the mass school deworming in 2016. In terms of gender, 56.4 percent of the pupils dewormed were males. Only 8.9 percent of out of school children were dewormed in the exercise.

Table 23: Coverage of School Deworming Exercise 2016 Zabzugu District

<i>In-School</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>% Treated</i>
Male	10,730	9,735	90.7
Female	8,465	7,519	88.8
Sch.Total	19,195	17,254	89.9
Out-of School	0	1,695	8,9

Table 3: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries)						
Year	Requested (A)	Approved(B)	Released (C)	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure (D)	Utilization Capacity (C-D)
2014	892,798.34	892,798.34	522,981.19	369,817.15	522,981.19	0.00
2015	752,158.00	752,158.00	144,478.54	607,679.46	144,478.54	0.00
2016	671,414.27	671,414.27	690,131.69	-18,717.42	690,131.69	0.00
2017	971,320.89	971,320.89	636,577.78	334,743.11	636,577.78	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
2014	6,427,379.29	6,427,379.29	2,017,745.61	4,409,633.68	2,017,745.61	0.00
2015	5,673,747.52	5,673,747.52	2,536,865.39	3,136,882.13	2,536,865.39	0.00
2016	4,953,591.10	4,953,591.10	2,809,068.41	2,144,522.69	2,809,068.41	0.00
2017	3,602,351.11	3,602,351.11	342,856.93	3,259,494.18	342,856.93	0.00
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014	2,007,121.84	2,007,121.84	1,249,944.00	757,177.84	1,249,944.00	0.00
2015	2,110,710.00	2,110,710.00	302,885.66	1,807,824.34	302,885.66	0.00
2016	2,479,663.42	2,479,663.42	1,722,514.65	757,148.77	1,722,514.65	0
2017	2,315,486.00	2,315,486.00	532,264.34	1,783,221.66	532,264.34	0.00

Table 3a: All sources of financial resources to the MMDA

REVENUE PERFORMANCE- ALL REVENUE SOURCES												
				2015			2016			2017 (As as 31st Sep. 2017)		
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
IGF	195,110.12	146,534.51	48,575.61	223,515.50	252,639.53	(29,124.03)	275,818.13	259,988.57	15,829.56	255,466.76	94,326.50	161,140.26
Compen. transfer	892,798.34	522,981.19	369,817.15	752,158.00	144,478.54	607,679.46	671,414.27	690,131.69	(18,717.42)	941,320.89	637,577.78	303,743.11
Goods & Serv. transfer	64,081.97	0.00	64,081.97	64,081.97	-	64,081.97	39,835.37	-	39,835.37	39,835.27	37,234.00	2,601.27
Assets Transfer	30,303.00	0.00	30,303.00	30,303.00	-	30,303.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
DACF	2,470,437.19	583,223.84	1,887,213.35	2,538,140.19	1,869,914.62	668,225.57	3,291,469.00	1,758,846.53	1,532,622.47	3,228,412	1,006,198.00	2,222,214.00
MPCF	35,000.00	36,986.87	-1,986.87	100,000.00	173,064.09	(73,064.09)	160,000.00	202,129.00	(42,129.00)	300,000.00	84,948.05	215,051.95
PWDIS	57,208.28	68,097.00	-10,888.72	68,097.00	49,940.93	18,156.07	81,716.40	101,682.31	(19,965.91)	100,000.00	57,000.00	43,000.00
DDF	650,211.11	606,115.25	44,095.86	996,131.64	-	996,131.64	828,888.00	756,510.84	72,377.16	858,000.00	-	858,000.00
GSFP	397,069.00	415,116.48	-18,047.48	397,069.00	223,125.85	173,943.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other Transfers</i>									-			-
MSHAP/GAC FUND	12,000.00	2,400.00	9,600.00	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	-	-
UNFPA	90,069.00	92,151.23	-2,082.23	120,000.00	171,783.50	(51,783.50)	250,000.00	209,738.55	40,261.45	250,000.00	85,660.00	164,340.00
SRWP-GOG/IDA	4,476,123.05	1,368,149.85	3,107,973.20	3,268,119.22	278,794.58	2,989,324.64	2,531,527.42	1,575,436.52	956,090.90	800,000.00	-	800,000.00
UNICEF						-			-	41,123.08	22,647.00	18,476.08
CIDA-MOFA						-			-	75,000.00	-	75,000.00
TOTAL	9,115,330.01	3,830,867.50	5,284,462.51	8,560,615.52	3,163,741.64	5,396,873.88	8,134,668.59	5,554,464.01	2,580,204.58	6,889,158.00	2,025,591.33	4,863,566.67

From table 3a above, in respect of the Assembly's IGF from 2014, the approved budget was Ghc 195,110.12 and as at the end of the year, actuals was Ghc 146,534.51 which represents 75.10% of the approved budget.

In the subsequent years that is 2015, 2016 and 2017 the Assembly did very well by increasing the IGF in the sense that the approved budget for 2015 and 2016 was Ghc 223,515.53 and Ghc 275,818.13 and the Assembly realized Ghc 252,639.53 and Ghc 259,988.57 at the end of the year, which represent 113.30% and 94.26% respectively. However, 2017 approved budget was Ghc 258,966.76 and as at the end of first quarter that is March, 31 the actuals was Ghc 45,325.50 representing 17.50% of the approved budget.

On the compensation transfer aspect, looking at 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 approved budget and the actuals at the end of the various years, 58.6%, 19.21%, 102.8% except 2017 which ends March, 31 was 13.3%.

On the aspect of Goods and services transfer, from 2014, 2015, only 2016 that the assembly managed to get 3.37% of the approved budget. Assets transfers from 2014-2017 nothing was achieved.

On the DACF, 2014, 2015 and 2016 the Assembly had received 23.61%, 73.7% and 53.43% respectively of its budgeted revenue except 2017.

However, on the MPCF aspect, from 2014, 2015, 2016, the Assembly share keeps on increasing and had received 105.7%, 173.06% and 126.33% except 2017.

On the Disability Fund (PWDS) from 2014, 2015 and 2016 had also received their approved budget and at the various end of years, 119.03%, 73.34% and 94.35% was realized respectively.

The District Development Facility (DDF) from 2014 and 2016 was also encouraging except 2015 and 2017 nothing happens but in respect of 2014 and 2016, we had 93.22% and 107.34% respectively.

With regards to the GSFP, the approved budget for 2014 Ghc 397,069.00 and Ghc 415,116.48 was at the end of the year realized which represents 104.55%. But however, in 2015 56.19% was achieved.

The contributions of donor funds to the development of the District cannot be over emphasised, especially the revenue target from the United Nation Fund for Population Analysis (UNFPA). The targeted revenue at the end of the various years, 2014, 2015 and 2016 in percentage wide was 102.31%, 143.15%, 83.91% respectively.

However, MSHAP/GAC FUNDS much was not achieved just only 2014 approved budget and 20% was realized. On the part of the SRWSP-GOG/IDA, the approved budget for the 2014, 2015 and 2016 had received their share and the end of various years, 30.57%, 8.37%, and 57.71% was realized but from 2017 march 31, only 0.75% was achieved.

The total percentages for all the financial resources achieved from 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 42.03%, 37%, 65.64% and 2.64% respectively.

MANDATE, VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS

Mandate

The Zabzugu District Assembly was first established in 1988 under the name, Zabzugu-Tatale district covering the Zabzugu and Tatale areas. In 2012, the district was re-demarcated and the Tatale area was carved out as a separate district. The name of the district was then changed to Zabzugu district by Legislative Instrument (LI) 2053.

Vision

The Vision of the Zabzugu District Assembly is **“A healthy people with high productivity in a well-managed environment, high standard of living and where children, women and men have equal access to basic health, quality education, food and nutrition and economic resources and participate in decision-making.”**

Mission

“To foster unity, peace and harmony amongst all ethnic groups whilst pursuing Plans and Programmes to improve and sustain the living standards of all people living within the borders of the District.”

Core Values

As a Local Government, the Zabzugu District Assembly is guided by the principles of popular participation, decentralization and development. By these principles, the staff of the Assembly are also guided by the culture of the Assembly which hinges on loyalty to government, discipline, promotion of transparency and efficiency. The Assembly promotes participation of all stakeholders and community members in the governance and service delivery efforts of the Assembly. The focus of the Assembly is in areas of popular participation and service delivery. This is very necessary for the attainment of the Assembly’s Vision and Mission for the promotion of peace and development in the district.

Functions

The Zabzugu District Assembly like all other Assemblies derives its functions from article 245 of the 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana as well as section 12 and 13 of the Local Governance Act (Act 936) of 2016.

The Functions of the Assembly are both mandatory and permissive. This implies that law or Act of Parliament states some of the functions of the Assembly, while others are left to the discretion of the Assembly to embark upon in the interest of the District.

The mandatory functions of the District Assembly are spelt out in the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936. Section 12 (1-9) and Section 13 (1-8) of the Act Mandates District Assemblies to among other things;

- (a) Exercise political and administrative authority functions.
- (b) Promote local economic development
- (c) Provide guidance and direction to other administrative authorities in the district,
- (d) A district Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions and
- (e) Be responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission of the following through the Regional Coordinating Council:
- (f) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district;
- (g) Sponsor the education of students in the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district;
- (h) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (i) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and the environment in the District.
- (j) In co-operation with the appropriate National and Local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- (k) Ensure ready access to courts in the District for the promotion of justice.
- (l) Initiate, sponsor or carry out such study as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the Act or any other enactment; and
- (m) execute approved development plans
- (n) guide and support sub-districts local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions;

In the performance of these functions however, the District Assembly is subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of National policy and is to act in cooperation with the appropriate public corporations, statutory bodies or Non-Governmental Organizations.

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 Introduction

The Zabzugu District, formerly called Zabzugu-Tatale District is one of the 26 Districts in the Northern Region. The district was carved out of the former East Dagomba District (Yendi) in 1988 by PNDC Law 207, (Act 462), and in 2012 the district became one of the newly created districts due to the carving out of Tatale/Sanguli District with LI 2053. It is one of the eastern corridor districts in the Northern Region of Ghana, with Zabzugu as the district capital. As a district we enjoy by central government and the NDPC to prepare MTDP every 4 years to guide the development of the district in line with government Agenda or framework. This plan will span from 2018-2021. It includes activities in the education, health, environment, water and sanitation, security. The plan is guided by the outcome of 2014-2017 MTDP, community action plans (CAPs), departmental plans, sustainable development goals.

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Zabzugu District is located in the eastern part of the Northern Region and covers an area of 1,100.1sqKm². It shares boundaries with Tatale/Sanguli District to the east and North, Yendi Municipality and Mion District to the west and Nanumba North and Nanumba south Districts to the south. The distance from the district capital, Zabzugu to the northern regional capital, Tamale, is about 140km and to Accra, the national capital is about 400km.

1.2.2 Climate

The Mean rainfall for the district is (April- October.) 1,150 mm. the dry season which experience little or no rainfall, starts from November to March. Mean annual deficit is between 500 mm and 600 mm. Rainfall is seasonal and unreliable. Temperature ranges between 21⁰C- 36⁰C giving rise to high temperature ranges.

The long periods of dry season (November-march) affects all year farming activities in the District, hence, impacting negatively on productivity, food security, economic and general wellbeing of the people.

1.2.3 Soil and Vegetation

Soils in the district are generally sandy loam with alluvial deposits in the low lands. It is a very rich soil, which results in the growth of yam, cassava, maize, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, rice and other crops. The vegetation of the district is guinea savannah, though some areas in the southern part fall within the transitional zone. Economic trees such as Dawadawa, Shea, Teak, Kapok/silk cotton and Mango can be found. There are also tall grasses, shrubs, and thorny trees.

Bush burning is rampant in district. Another activity that affects vegetation in the district is illegal lumbering especially Kworli/Nakpali area.

The rich soils and the availability of grasses within the area enhance livestock production in the district. The soil also enhances the commercial production of root and tubers, cereals, legumes, and plantation crops like mangoes, cashew, teak.

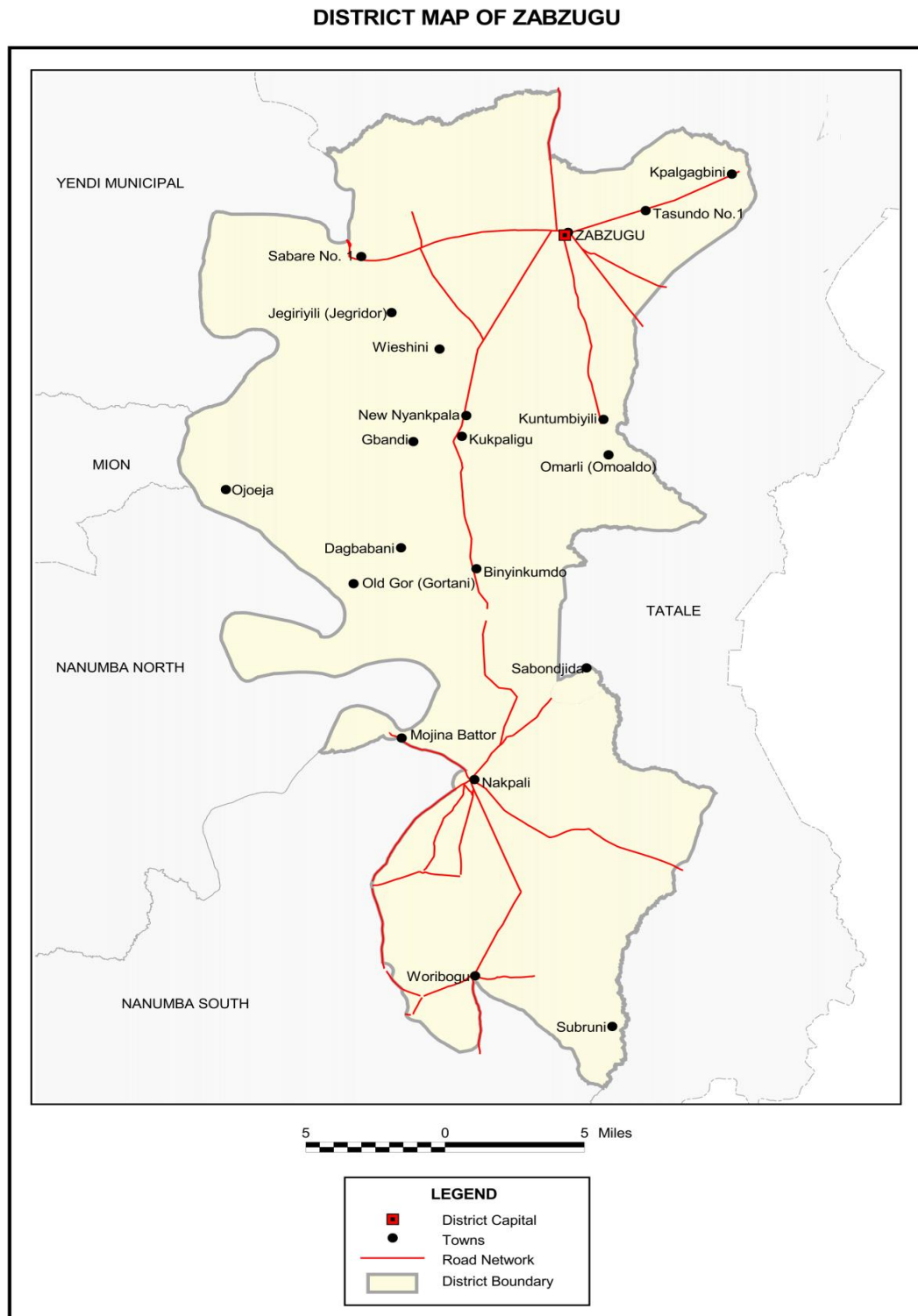
1.2.4 Drainage

The district has one large water body thus, the River Oti that flows through the district. The river also has a number of tributaries like takpa, kulani. Over 15 settlements are along the river Oti which mostly engage in fishing activities. A number of streams, dugouts, valleys and hills are also found at various locations in the district, as components of the natural environment.

The activities of bad farming practices (burning and felling of trees) along the river have eroded the amount of vegetation along the river resulting in reduction of the volume of water in the river. Also, bad fishing practices such as light fishing, use of unapproved fishing nets and use of chemicals in fishing has negatively reduced the fish stock in the river.

The availability of these water bodies serve as basis for investment in fish farming, irrigation development and source of water for livestock. Also, Sand winning along river Oti could serve as a good source of revenue for the district.

Figure 1.1: Map of the Zabzugu District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

The Zabzugu District Assembly is made up of 24 Assembly members comprising 15 elected and 7 government appointees, District Chief Executive and a Member of Parliament. Out of the 24 assembly members, only two (2) are women and they are appointed members. The district has only one electoral constituency and therefore only one Member of Parliament.

➤ 1.3.1 Composition of the District Assembly

The Zabzugu District Assembly in consonance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) is composed of the District Chief Executive who is appointed by Government and approved by 2/3 majority of the members of the Assembly, a member of parliament for the Zabzugu constituency. The District Chief Executive is both the administrative and political head of the District. The general Assembly is made up of 15 elected members elected from the 15 electoral areas through universal adult suffrage and the remaining 7 are appointed by government in consultation with the Traditional Authority and other interested groups. The District Chief Executive and the member of parliament of the Zabzugu constituency are also members of the general assembly. However, the member of parliament has no voting right. The Presiding Member is the head of the Assembly and presides over all meetings of the Assembly. The Assembly has 1 Area Council(kworli town council) and 1 Urban Council(Zabzugu town council).

The general Assembly performs deliberative and legislative functions and takes decisions for implementation by management of the Assembly.

There are 15 unit committees with a membership of 5 in each. These unit committees take decisions at the community level for the consideration of the area councils and the General Assembly.

➤ 1.4 Security Situation in the District

The District Assembly has District Security Council (DISEC) chaired by the DCE. The main role of this body is to ensure that at every point in time there is adequate security in the district to ensure proper development. The Security committees at times invite potential conflict groups to meet and resolve issues through dialog.

The existence of DISEC has put measures in place to resolve conflicts amicably in communities to ensure that conflicts do not hinder the development efforts of the district

The lack of adequate skilled personnel and logistics for the decentralized departments and the DPCU will have serious repercussion on the Assembly's capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate the MTDP and undertake further participatory development planning. The DPCU therefore need to be expanded and adequately resourced to effectively execute its mandate on be

Administratively only seven out of the stipulated eleven decentralized departments are operational in the District and these are:

1. Education, Youth and Sports,
2. Social Welfare and Community Development,
3. Finance,
4. Central Administration,
5. Health,
6. Agriculture and,
7. Disaster Prevention and Management

Vocational training programme started in the District and sensitization on the dangers of Kayayee led to reduction in out migration and increases in in-migration. The vocational centre is presently offering only dress making and weaving. Support is therefore required for other training programmes to be brought on board and also for satellite centres to be opened in the District.

For the ease of administration, the Zabzugu District has been zoned into two Area Councils with 15 electoral areas. The District Chief Executive is the Chief Executive Officer of the Assembly with both administrative and political responsibilities. The District Coordinating Director is the Head of Administration of the Assembly. Only seven out of the stipulated 11 decentralized departments are operational in the district. These departments are: central administration, finance, education youth and sports, community development and social welfare, district health directorate, agricultural and disaster prevention and management departments.

1.5 Population size, structure and composition

The population of the Zabzugu District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 63,815 representing 2.6 percent of the region's population. Males constitute 49.1 percent and females represent 50.9 percent. The proportion of the population living in rural localities (68%) is higher than that living in rural localities (32%) of the district's population. The district has a sex ratio of 96.3. The population of the district is youthful (46.5% of the population is below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) representing 5.3 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 100.2, the age dependency ratio for rural localities is higher (109.3) than that of urban localities (83.1).

1.5.1 POPULATION BY SETTLEMENT

The District has over 120 Settlements 20 out of which have a total population of over 38075 constituting 60% of the Districts population. The population growth trend in the 20 largest settlements in the District based on 2014 projections is as presented in the table below.

Table 1

S/no.	COMMUNITY	POPULATION
1	Zabzugu	14656
2	Nakpali (Kworli)	4446
3	Woribogu	2,389
4	Gbandi	1777
5	Gor Tanei	1392
6	Gor – Kukani	1335
7	Kuntumbiyili	1,212
8	Kukpalgu	1117

9	Sabare No. 1	1,073
10	Kpalgagbini	983
11	Jangbegdo	953
12	Kukpaliga	936
13	Gorlanyili	875
14	Bitido	804
15	Mognegu	800
16	Ojoja	798
17	Mongoase	749
18	Binyinkundo	732
19	Taambihya	559
20	Dazuligbini	489
	TOTAL	38075

The figures clearly indicate that, Zabzugu, the District Capital, recorded higher figure relative to the District's population. This may be due mainly to high birth rates, and the relatively better economic and social in frastructural facilities available there. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that opportunities for improving the lives of the people in the District are more evenly distributed.

The proportion of children under 15 years is about 46%(29,647) while the active labour group, (15-59) is 48%. The dependency ratio, that is the ratio of non-productive persons (0 – 15 years and 60 years and over) to persons aged 15 – 59 years is 1:1. This means for every 1 productive member takes care of 1 dependent. In other words each adult household has himself and one additional person to care for.

Households in Zabzugu District are predominantly male-headed. The proportion of female-headed households is 4.2%. The average household size is 7.7 with the smallest household comprising one member and the largest household having 30 members.

1.6 Social and Cultural Structure

The ethnic groups in the district are Dagombas, Kokombas, Basare, Fulanis, and the Ewes. The Ewes are mainly settler fishermen who have settled along the major River, Oti to engage in fishing. The Fulanis who have also settled in the District are herdsmen for the indigenous people.

The Zabzugu District forms part of the Dagbon Traditional Kingdom with the King (the Ya- Naa) as the President whose court and administrative headquarters is in Yendi in the Yendi Municipality. The Zabzugu Chief (Yelizoli-Lana) is the divisional chief who expresses his traditional administrative authority over the Zabzugu district. Chiefs see to the traditional administration and also serve as the custodians of the land. The District, like many other districts in the Northern Region boasts of a variety of festivals. Prominent among them are Damba, Fire (Bugum) and Eid festivals celebrated by the Dagombas while the Bassares and Konkombas celebrate the Yam and Christmas festivals.

1.7 Economy of the District

The district had an active labour force of 34,168 in 2010 out of which 27,267 were gainfully employed. Amongst those employed, 86.3 percent are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishery related occupation while 4.0 percent are engaged in crafts and related trade. The common food products cultivated in the district include yam, maize, millet, rice, cassava and groundnuts. The main cash crop produced is the Shea nut, which is grown in the wild. Goats and Sheep are the small ruminants reared in the district. They are often sold during the lean season (May to July) to meet the food needs of households. The district enjoys the services of Zabzugu Rural Bank and it is the only resident banking institution in the district.

1.7.1 Economic Activity Status

Greater majority (81.6%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the district are economically active and only 18.4 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.7 percent are employed while 2.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, the largest proportions of them (36.8%) are students, 31.4 percent perform household duties and 18.0 percent are either too young or old to work. About four out of ten (46.8%) of unemployed persons in the district are seeking work for the first time.

1.7.2 Occupation

Of the employed population in the Zabzugu District, the highest proportions (86.3%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second largest occupation is service and sales workers who constitute 5.3 percent of the employed population. The number of craft and related trades workers represent 4.0 percent of the employed population. Those employed as professionals constitute only one percent.

1.7.3 Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, the highest proportion (53.0%) are self-employed without employees, 2.0 percent are employees, 38.5 percent are contributing family workers and 4.8 percent are self-employed with employees. Higher proportion of males is self-employed without employees (58.8%), compared to 47.8 percent for females. The proportion of females who are employees (0.9%) is however smaller than that of male employees (2.0%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 97.7 percent of the employed population. Public sector employs only 1.2 percent while all other sectors together engage 1.1 percent of the employed population

1.7.4 Agriculture –

About 98% of the people of Zabzugu District are farmers in both crop production and rearing of small ruminants.

The main crops cultivated by farmers in the District are: Yam, Millet, Maize, Rice, Sorghum, Cassava, Groundnuts, Cowpea and Soya beans. The cash crop produced is the shea nut which is grown in the wild.

Goats and Sheep are the small ruminants reared in the District. Cattle is also largely They are often sold during the lean season (May to July) to meet the food needs of household.

The district's major source of transportation is the road transport with motor vehicles and bikes as the main means of transportation. The district is span by 402km of roads network which links the district capital to other communities as well as other neighbouring districts. Out of this, 243.6km are engineered and only 35.10km partly engineered. The non-engineered roads are 140km. Others are farm tracks, which are accessible only during the dry season.

The Weather and its effect on Agriculture:

The weather during the reporting period was characterized mostly by sunshine, cloudy, warm conditions and a number of heavy rain falls. The rainfall during the period can relatively be described as normal in terms of its distribution. Generally, total rainfall and wet days for the period under review was moderately well distributed. Details are shown in the table below:

Table 2: Comparative Rainfall Distribution for Annual 2014 - 2017

Year	RAINFALL (MM)									
	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Totals	
	Rainfall (mm)	Wet day	Rainfall (mm)	Wet day	Rainfall (mm)	Wet day	Rainfall (mm)	Wet day	Rainfall (mm)	Wet day
2014	44	2	493	26	439	25	136	13	1,112	66
2015	111	4	140.5	12	854	29	134	12	1,239.5	57
2016	58	4	251.5	16	845	37	142	12	1,296.5	69
2017	22	2	493	18	585	26	159	5	1,259	51

WEATHER EFFECTS ON CROPS & LIVESTOCK

The weather affected the following:

- Late planted fields yielded poorly.
- Yields of almost all the crops (maize, sorghum, millet, yam and cassava are affected as a result of the early end of the rains.
- There was abundant water and forage for livestock during the rainy period.
- Legume crops like groundnuts and cowpea yields are better as compared to last year.

- The harsh nature of the weather affected reproduction of small ruminants like sheep and goats (abortions).
- It rendered some roads un motorable making it difficult for food commodity movement

Table 3. COLLABORATING PARTNERS IN AGRIC

NO.	NAME OF PARTNER	ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
1	SPRING GHANA	-Select and train 1000 day households on: -Aflatoxin -Nutrition -Sanitation -GAPs on groundnuts	A total of 500 farmers were registered and trained.	Trainings were successfully carried out
2	SEND GHANA	-Establishment of demonstration fields in 16 communities. -Production and utilization of soybeans in 16 communities.	Established demonstration fields in 14 communities. Registered 420 males and 420 females for the programme.	Demonstration fields harvested with good yields.
3	ACDEP (NRGP)	-Formation and training of DVCC. -Identify and build capacities of FBOs	17 farmer groups' capacities built.	More FBOs yet to be brought on board.
4	SARI	Establishment of demonstrations on groundnuts, soybeans, cowpea and maize	All demonstration fields have been harvested.	Results of demo. Fields were encouraging. Farmers showed interest in some of the varieties.

➤ 7.4.1 Land Tenure –

Chiefs and Tindanas own lands in the District. An individual or a group of people can acquire a piece of land for construction or farming purposes. Land acquisition is easy in the District and it is opened to everybody without discrimination.

1.8 Transportation system

The district's major source of transportation is road transport with motor vehicles and bikes as the main means of transportation. The district is span by 402km of feeder roads network, which links the district capital to other communities as well as other neighbouring districts.

1.9 Tourism

The district has a lot of untapped tourism potentials in the following areas: Naa Zangina's Grave at Sabare, Naa Zangina's Mosque at Sabare, Water Falls, the Steep Slope at Kukuokpanga, Checheboni Waterfalls at Mogneigu, the Grave Yard of Spiritual leaders at Sabare, etc.

1.10 Telecommunication

The district enjoys the services of four telecommunication service providers namely Vodafone Ghana which provides fixed line services as well as cellular network, MTN Ghana, Airtel Ghana and Millicom Ghana Ltd which are the operators of TIGO provide only cellular services.

1.11 Housing

The housing stock of Zabzugu District is 5,519 representing 2.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern Region. There are a total of 6,567 households and the average number of persons per house is 11.6. Average household size for the district is 9.7, which is higher than the regional average of

1.11.1 Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The most dominant type of dwelling in the district is compound house (rooms), constituting 73.8 percent of dwellings. Semi-detached houses make-up 10.8 percent, the second commonest type of dwelling units. Huts/building (same compound) type of dwellings constitutes 7.3 percent and semi-detached houses constitute 5.2 percent. A large majority (84.1%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household. Public/Government owned dwellings constitute only 1.8 percent of dwellings in the district.

1.11.2 Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are mud brick/earth which constitute the material used for constructing the outer walls of a proportion 81.1 percent of dwelling units. In urban localities, the proportion is lower (62.5%) than that of rural localities where 87.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units are constructed using cement mud bricks/earth. The use of cement blocks/concrete, which constitutes 9.3 percent of dwellings, is also significant in the district. They constitute the main material used in constructing the outer walls of 27.0 percent of dwelling units in urban localities and 2.9 percent in rural localities. Metal sheets (65.4%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (26.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of roofs of dwelling units in the district. Cement/concrete is the commonest main floor materials, constituting about 74.0 percent of floors of dwellings. The second commonest is earth/mud which is used for flooring 24.7 percent of dwellings.

1.12 SOCIAL SERVICES –

➤ 1.12.1 Education

1. Enrollment by level, class and gender
2. Teacher population gender and qualification
3. School infrastructure
4. Classrooms
5. Gross Enrollment rates
6. Net enrollment rate

7. Gender parity index

The District as at the end of December 2017 had 55 Early Childhood Development Centers (ECD) including 10 private, 64 Primary Schools(8 Private), 17 Junior High Schools(1 private) and 1 Senior High Schools. The District also has one (1) Integrated Center for Employable Skills, where only weaving and dressmaking is undertaking. The District has a total of Six(6) circuits.

➤ 1.12.2 School infrastructure

Level	Number of classrooms
Kindergarten	44
Primary school	247
Junior high	44
Senior High	22

Gross Primary School enrolment rate for girls is 92.9% and that of boys is 100%. Primary School Dropout rate is 1.9% and 1.3% for girls and boys respectively.

24.5% of Early Childhood Development Centers have no standard structures, whereas 52.8% of Primary Schools and 26.3% of Junior High Schools have no standard structures.

Table 5. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT BY LEVEL;2016/2017

S/no	LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1	KINDERGARTEN	55	10	65
2	PRIMARY	56	8	64
3	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	16	1	17
4	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1	0	1
	Total	128	19	147

➤ 1.12.3 Teacher Pupil Ratio (TPR)

The teacher pupil ratios at the kindergarten and primary schools are quite high compare to the junior high. This is largely due inadequacy of teachers at the basic schools. Efforts should made by District Education Directorate and District Assembly to sponsor more teachers to fill the gaps.

The table below details of total enrollment in both the private and public schools as well as teacher pupil ratio.

➤ Table 6. Total enrollment in both the private and public schools as well as Teacher Pupil

Ratio (TPR): 2016/2017

S/NO	LEVEL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	PTR
1	KINDERGARTEN	1,606	3,196	5,067	93:1
2	PRIMARY	6,762	6,016	12,778	57:1
3	JUNIOR HIGH	1,846	1,271	3,117	30:1
4	SENIOR HIGH	1,489	924	2,413	
		11,703	11,407	23,375	

Source:GES, 2017, Zabzugu office

GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE: 2016/2017

No	LEVEL	INDICATOR						GPI
		GER			NER			
		MGER	FGER	TOT	MNER	FNER	TOT	
1	KG	62.6	129.2	95.3	39.6	81.7	81.5	2.06
2	PRIM	81.8	79.1	80.5	64.5	63	64.3	0.97
3	JHS	55.5	48.1	52.2	34.0	31.5	32.8	0.867
4	SHS	48.6	38.2	44.1	36.7	24.4	31.3	0.79

Source:GES office, 2017, Zabzugu

➤ 1.12.4 School Feeding Programme

The schools benefiting from the programme are Fourteen (14) in number. Below are the schools concerned

Table 7. Number of schools benefiting from the school feeding programme

NO.	SCHOOL	LOCATION	ENROLLMENT
1	Sakpaleenga Baani DA Prm		210
2	Tuvugu Prm A		531

3	Tuvugu Prm B		531
4	Gor-Lanyili D/A Prim		302
5	Laribanga D/A Prim.		311
6	Sabare No. 1 prm		452
7	Kukpaligu		401
8	Tochedo prm.		185
9	Kalegu D/A		332
10	Laagbani D/A Prm.		239
11	Gumpila D/A prm.		172
12	Kworli D/A prm.		136
13	Zabzugu D/A prim. A		974
14	Zabzugu D/A prm.		650
	TOTAL		5,426

It is hoped that many more schools will be absorbed into the system as it is the desire of many of the local communities.

Attention however, must be shifted to schools that are situation at disadvantage areas.

➤ 1.12.5 Study of ICT

The study of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the District is nothing to write home about. Most of the schools are without computers and their accessories to undertake the programme. ICT instructors are not readily available as the study of the subject is undertaken in isolated cases.

The absence of electricity power in the majority of the areas further compounds the challenges.

➤ 1.13 HEALTH SITUATION

The District has one (1) Hospital at Zabzugu; two (2) health centers at Nakpali and Kukpaligu, seventeen demarcated Community Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) Centers, ten (10) functional CHPS at Woribogu, Sabare, Kuntumbiyili, Gor-kukani, Ojoja, kukuokpanga, Suburuni, Kpaligagbini, Mognegu and Gor-Tanei and two clinics (RCH and Zabzugu Senior High school) .

Out of the ten functional CHPS, eight of them have structures, four have equipment and the rest depend on the health Center for support.

The only referral facility, which is the Zabzugu hospital, has no isolation ward and mortuary. The newly constructed childrens' ward has not yet been furnished for use. Also access to health facilities still remains a major challenge in the District due to poor road network and transportation coupled with inadequate health facilities and personnel.

➤ HEALTH PERSONNEL AND SERVICE

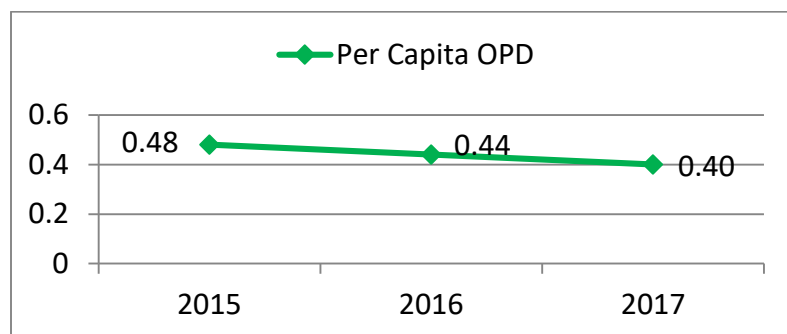
Table 8. Health Personnel and Service

CATEGORY	Number Available	Number required	Deficit
DDH	1	1	0
Medical officer	1	2	1
Anesthetics	0	2	2
Public health nurse	0	2	2
Medical Assistants	2	7	5
CHN	16	39	23
General Nurse	15	30	15
Midwives	8	35	27
Disease control officers	2	8	6
pharmacist	1	1	0
Pharmacy Technicians	1	4	3
Biomedical scientist	1	2	1
Laboratory technician	1	8	7
Nutrition officer	1	2	1
Health information officer	2	2	0
Health promotion officer	0	2	2
Executive officer	2	2	0

Source: **District health Directorate, 2017, Zabzugu.**

The ratio of Doctor and nurses to patients are 1:78,767 and 1: 616 respectively. This is relatively low for the Doctors compare to the national average of 1:20,000.

Accessibility to health care (physical and financial)



Source: **District health Directorate, Zabzugu**

The above graph indicates that only 40% of the population access health facilities. The challenges include; Geographical, Financial Access and Utilization

Top 10 causes of OPD consultation

Disease	2015	%	Disease	2016	%	Disease	2017	%
Malaria	4111	29.7	Malaria	5167	35.1	Malaria	7889	45.4
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	2024	14.6	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	2052	13.9	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	2261	13.0
Diarrhoea	1305	9.4	Diarrhoea	1340	9.1	Diarrhoea	1238	7.1
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	639	4.6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	675	4.6	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	789	4.5
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	370	2.7	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	398	2.7	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	539	3.1
Anaemia	362	2.6	Skin Diseases	396	2.7	Hypertension	519	3.0

Skin Diseases	287	2.1	Anaemia	346	2.4	Intestinal Worms	328	1.9
Typhoid Fever	209	1.5	Hypertension	219	1.5	Skin Diseases	326	1.9
Hypertension	185	1.3	Typhoid Fever	195	1.3	Anaemia	309	1.8
Intestinal Worms	147	1.1	Intestinal Worms	183	1.2	Typhoid Fever	78	0.4

Source: **District health Directorate, 2017, Zabzugu**

Malaria remain no. 1 cause of admission despite the continues distribution of long lasting insecticides treated nets(LLINs) largely attributed to bad attitudes towards its usage and poor sanitation practices in the Zabzugu. More public sensitization fora need to be intensified.

Top 10 causes of admission

Disease	2015	%	Disease	2016	%	Disease	2017	%
Malaria	925	49%	Malaria	960	36.6	Malaria	711	29.1
Sepsis	188	8.1	Sepsis	205	7.7	Gastroenteritis	292	7
Anaemia	128	4.6	Gastro Enteritis	159	6.6	Pregnancy related complications	146	6
Mal In Pregnancy	117	4	Anaemia	113	4.1	Anaemia	126	4.7
ARI	116	3.9	Preg Related complications	105	3.4	Sepsis	122	4.1
Preg Related complications	81	3.8	ARI	95	2.4	Gastritis	98	4
Pnuemonia	78	2.7	Mal In Preg	85	1.6	Pneumonia	89	4
Gynaecological condition	62	2	Gynaecological condition	72	1.6	UTI	88	3
Snake bite	55	1.3	Pnuemonia	44	1.1	Gynaecological Conditions	85	2
TF	37	1.2	TF	43	0.9	ARI	73	2

Source: **District health Directorate, 2017,Zabzugu**

Top ten causes of institutional deaths

Disease	2015	%	Disease	2016	%	Disease	2017	%
Malaria	13	25	Malaria	13	38	Anaemia	9	30
Birth Asphyxia	10	19	Anaemia	6	17	Malaria	8	26
Pneumonia	7	13	Sepsis	5	9.5	Pneumonia	4	13.5
Anaemia	7	13	Meningitis	4	8.6	RTI	2	9.6
Neonatal Sepsis	5	3.7	NNS	1	8.6	Septiceamia	2	7.7
Sepsis	5	3.1	Pneumonia	1	7.6	NNS	1	3.8
Meningitis	2	2.5	RTI	1	3.8	Birth Asphyxia	1	1.9
TF	1	1.9	Snake Bite	1	1.9	Hepatic Failure	1	1.9
Acute Pancreatitis	1	1.9	Intestinal Worms	1	1	CVA	1	1.9
Snake Bite	1	1.9	HPT	1	1	DM	1	1.9

Status of district health insurance scheme(NHIS)

Indicator	Target	Achievement
Total pop Insured	71059	17,292
Active NHIS pop proportion	>40%	22.0%
Proportion of females/ males insured	>45%	56.6%/43.4%
NHIS members in exempt category	>63	79.5%
Indigents of pop covered	7%	2.2%

Source: **District health Directorate,2017, Zabzugu**

From the table above, it can be seen that only 22% of the population are covered with the NHIS,

Infant and maternal mortality.

1.15 LAND TENURE

Chiefs and Tindanas own lands in the District. An individual or a group of people can acquire a piece of land for construction or farming purposes. Land acquisition is easy in the District and it is opened to everybody without discrimination.

1.16 INVESTMENT POTENTIALS

- Huge potential for vegetable Irrigation and fish farming along river Oti
- Vast and fertile land for commercial yam production
- Shea butter processing
- Big yam market at Zabzugu

- Fertile land for afforestation

- Vast areas of valleys and bonds created for rice cultivation

➤ 1.17 SANITATION SITUATION

The sanitation in the District is managed by Environmental Health unit of Assembly through the collaboration of Zoomlion, Ghana limited. However, the practice of disposing of solid waste materials in drains and open spaces is still common in some suburbs of Zabzugu. Indiscriminate defecation around the town is also common. This often results in the fecal matters being washed to sources of water supply. Most communities also lack drainage system and refuse containers.

This situation poses serious health and environmental hazards to the people in the District.

The District WATSAN Mapping in 2017 revealed that Safe toilet facility coverage is 50% in the district

Table 1. Facilities and equipment for waste management in the district

SN	FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY	FUNCTIONALITY	
1	Skip truck	2	Functional	
2	Roll on roll on tractor	1	Not functional	
3	Communal refuse containers	9	Functional	
4				

Table 2. NUMBER OF FINAL DISPOSAL SITES

WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
Solid waste	3	Crude dumping
Liquid waste	1	Crude dumping

➤ 1.18 WATER

Based on Community Water and Sanitation Agency's standard of one (1) borehole per 300 persons, the District's safe water coverage is 72% (Source: Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Mapping conducted in the District,2017).

1.19 Water Hygiene, and Sanitation NGOs/Development Partners Operating in the District

- UNICEF
- WORLD VISION
- APDO
- PPADF

1.20 VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED

Women, children and physically challenged as well as mentally challenged in the District have been neglected over the years. But in recent times the District Assembly in line with new government policies has drawn a programme of activities to improve the living conditions of these groups.

Activities included the registration of all vulnerable and the excluded in the district to develop a reliable database on them with employable skills through training, facilitating the formation of women's groups, establishment of micro credit scheme for the vulnerable, assisting women groups with soft loans and advocating for disabled friendly public building in the district.

An evaluation of the level of implementation of the above indicates that attempts have been made to develop a data base on the Physically Challenged in the district, and need assessment was carried out.

1.21 Private Sector

The Private Sector is not well developed in the district. It is predominantly micro and small-scale processors, artisans and service providers. Although the district has enormous potential for tourism and agro-industry the lack of infrastructure and basic utilities increases cost of doing business. There is no

platform for public-private interface.

Public-Private Partnership needs to be promoted. The Assembly would create the necessary enabling environment for the growth of the private sector. Inadequate logistics and poor accessibility have cut off a significant number of people in the district from active participation in governance and access to information.

There is therefore an urgent need for a mass communication network e.g. F.M. to facilitate information dissemination and public education in the district in order to reach a wider section of the people especially the unreached deprived communities. The lack of logistics and funds have constrained the Assembly's ability to fully adopt the participatory development planning process to promote transparency of Assembly decisions and ensure accountability from both public and private sectors. More collaboration, consultation and information sharing would be promoted with Traditional Authority.

➤ SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The table below shows summary of key development issues from the performance reviews and district profile

Thematic area of GSGDA II	Key identified issues(as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs aspirations)
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	<p>Internally generated revenue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue Leakages ➤ Low revenue generation of the Assembly(IGF) ➤ Limited education on the taxes
ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ TRADE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ➤ Lack/Inadequate market sheds and stores in some communities ➤ Limited access to credit facilities for groups and small scale enterprises ➤ Lack of food processing machines i.e. Rice, cassava and Shea butter ➤ Limited job opportunities particularly for the youth ➤ Inadequate /low skills(technical, entrepreneurial, managerial and marketing ➤ Poor/low production technology ➤ Inadequate data/information on economic activities/opportunities ➤ TOURISM ➤ Untapped tourism potentials
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accelerated agriculture modernization 1. Inadequate office accommodation 2. Weak FBOs 3. Lack of agric mechanization centers 4. Inadequate logistics for the District Agric Development unit. 5. Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals 6. High level of deforestation 7. Low patronage to certified seeds 8. Lack improved livestock breeds 9. High cost of agro-inputs and chemicals. 10. High cost of agro-inputs and chemicals.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Low prices for farm produce. 12. Unreliable rainfall pattern. 13. Very high loan defaulters 14. Inadequate credit for production, marketing and processing. 15. Inaccessibility of some communities during rainy season. 16. Inadequate market information. 17. High post-harvest losses in crops. 18. Incidence of diseases and pests both in livestock and crops. 19. Indiscriminate bush fires. 20. Inadequate shelter for small ruminants and poultry. 21. Declining soil fertility resulting in low yields of crops and Pastures. 22. Inadequate coverage in extension services delivery due to low AEA farmer ratio. 23. Lack of small scale industries for yam, shea nuts, rice and cassava processing. 24. Low level of agric technology 25. Shortage and high cost of labour 26. Lack of irrigation facilities 27. Poor road network 28. Inadequate storage facilities 29. Low agric production and marketing 30. Lack of combines harvesters 31. Inadequate water for livestock during dry season 32. High cost of agricultural inputs despite subsidy. 33. Erratic rainfall. 34. Inadequate funds for the implementation of planned activities. 35. Inadequate staff accommodation. 36. Inadequate office accommodation. 37. Inadequate credit facilities for farmers. 38. Inadequate staff. 39. Poor road network to some of the food producing centers’. 40. Inadequate and high cost of tractor services to farmers. 41. Inadequate means of transport for staff.
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ROADS AND TRANSPORT ➤ Poor feeder road especially to food crops producing areas ➤ Broken down culverts in some feeder roads ➤ Lack of culvert in some roads

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited network ➤ Poor transport services ➤ WATER ➤ Low potable water coverage in the District Especially during the dry season ➤ Poor management of water facilities by communities/WATSANs and water boards ➤ Inadequate logistics for DWST ➤ High number of broken down water facilities ➤ Low water table in some of the areas ➤ ENERGY ➤ Unreliable electricity supply ➤ Inadequate extension of electricity to newly developed areas and growing communities ➤ Low electricity coverage ➤ High electricity tariffs ➤ Nonexistence of LPG filling station in the District. ➤ COMMUNICATION ➤ Unreliable communication services ➤ Inadequate access to ICT ➤ ENVIRONMENT (BUILT AND NATURAL) ➤ Inadequate sanitary tools and lack of septic Emptier ➤ Inadequate refuse containers and waste bins ➤ The environmental health and sanitation unit has no vehicle for monitoring ➤ Failure of owners of residential and other habitable facilities to construct toilet facilities is putting undue pressure on the available public latrines ➤ Unplanned and haphazard physical development ➤ Inadequate house and institutional latrines ➤ High incidence of open defecation in the district ➤ Indiscriminate waste/refuse disposal
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<p>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 EDUCATION ➤ Inadequate basic schools infrastructure and essential logistics ➤ Inadequate number of trained teachers in the schools ➤ Lack of inputs and logistics for the promotion of the study of ICT in the District. ➤ Inadequate funding for educational activities such as enrolment drives supervision of schools, monitoring of teachers' performance and Guidance and counseling activities, maintenance of vehicles, etc. ➤ Inadequate classrooms for schools at all levels. ➤ Lack/Inadequate in some of the schools ➤ Teacher truancy and absenteeism due to lack of accommodation in school communities ➤ Inadequate number of teachers especially trained teachers. ➤ High demand from teachers for release/transfer to other districts due to level of motivation to entice them to stay in the rural areas. ➤ Very low initiative of parents to retain their wards in school to complete JHS (girls drop out is higher) ➤ Low level of commitment to work on the part of teachers. ➤ Inadequate/lack of furniture in some schools ➤ Dilapidated/ poor school infrastructure in of some the schools. ➤ Lack of teachers accommodation in most of the communities ➤ Lack of community commitments towards teachers ➤ Inadequate sensitization programmes for PTAs SMCs ➤ Inadequate motor bikes for circuit supervisors and frontline staff ➤ Dilapidated office building and district director of education bungalow ➤ Lack of water facilities and changing rooms especially for girls in the schools ➤ Lack of kitchen facilities for some of the schools benefiting from the Ghana school feeding programme. ➤ Lack of permanent site for girls model school in Zabzugu ➤ Inadequate infrastructure for Zabzugu Senior high school(classrooms blocks, dining hall, ICT etc.) ➤ SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ➤ Limited ICT facilities(internet services) ➤ HEALTH ➤ Inadequate vehicles for service delivery ➤ Dilapidated health facility structures(RCH, Gor-Tanie and Woribogu) ➤ Lack of critical health professionals(midwives, doctors etc) ➤ Poor road network
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hard to reach communities ➤ Lack of ambulance services ➤ Low NHIS coverage ➤ Constant breakdown of vehicles. ➤ Inadequate, Weak and old motor bikes. ➤ Inadequate logistics ➤ Inadequate skilled staff (midwives anaesthesist and physician Assistants) ➤ Low monitoring and supervision ➤ Dwindling, irregular cash flow ➤ Inadequate health personnel(communitary health and staff nurses) ➤ High incidence of malaria ➤ Low level of behavior change among the sexually active group ➤ Lack of equipment for the two newly constructed CHPS at mognegu and kpalgigbini ➤ Lack of isolation ward at district hospital ➤ Inadequate CHPS compounds ➤ EMPLOYMENT ➤ High level of unemployment among the youth ➤ Inadequate facilities for skills development
<p>TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inactive Assembly substructures ➤ Poor market and public facilities ➤ Low publication of rates payment of the Assembly ➤ Limited number of women in decision making position in district Assembly/Area/Urban/Town council. ➤ Low level of public education on government policies ➤ Inadequate facilities and equipments, example; computers, photocopiers for DA and decentralized departments. ➤ Non-enforcement of bye-laws ➤ Inadequate logistics such as wellington boot, rain coat, vehicles/motor bikes, computers for rate collection. ➤ Political interference in the implementation of laws and regulations ➤ Inadequate capacity building programmes for staff of the District ➤ Inadequate office accommodation for the District Assembly

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate accommodation for some critical staff of the Assembly ➤ Inadequate office furniture and equipment and consumables ➤ Inadequate capacity building/ refresher programmes for staff Of the Assembly
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HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES FROM REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE AND PROFILING FROM 2014-2017

Sector	Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues(from performance and profile)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of housing units for Teachers • Rehabilitate teachers quarters • Construction/rehabilitation of dilapidated schools • Provision of additional schools in needy communities • Improve and Extend school feeding to needy communities • Adoption of community initiated schools and provide infrastructure for them. • Complete uncompleted school projects • Provide temporary school structures in some communities • Increase the staff strength in the District and post more staff to needy schools • Increase supervision/monitoring of teaching and learning in schools • Increase the supply of text books for basic schools • Build additional SHS in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate basic schools infrastructure and essential logistics • Inadequate number of trained teachers in the schools • Lack of inputs and logistics for the promotion of the study of ICT in the District. • Inadequate funding for educational activities such as enrolment drives supervision of schools, monitoring of teachers’ performance and Guidance and counseling activities, maintenance of vehicles, etc. • Inadequate classrooms for schools at all levels. • Lack/Inadequate in some of the schools • Teacher truancy and absenteeism due to lack of accommodation in school communities • Inadequate number of teachers especially trained teachers. • High demand from teachers for release/transfer to other districts due to level of motivation to entice them to stay in the rural areas. • Very low initiative of parents to retain their wards in school to complete JHS (girls drop out is higher) • Low level of commitment to work on the part of teachers. • Inadequate/lack of furniture in some schools • Dilapidated/ poor school infrastructure in of some the schools. • Lack of teachers accommodation in most of the communities • Lack of community commitments towards teachers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide education counseling • Motivate teachers • Increase awareness on benefits of education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sensitization programmes for PTAs SMCs • Inadequate motor bikes for circuit supervisors and frontline staff • Dilapidated office building and district director of education bungalow • Lack of water facilities and changing rooms especially for girls in the schools • Lack of kitchen facilities for some of the schools benefiting from the Ghana school feeding programme. • Lack of permanent site for girls model school in Zabzugu • Inadequate infrastructure for Zabzugu Senior high school(classrooms blocks, dining hall, ICT etc.)
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More ICT infrastructure • Reliable telecom services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unreliable communication services ➤ Inadequate access to ICT
Roads and transport	Expand road network and improve conditions of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor feeder road conditions especially to food crops producing areas ➤ Broken down culverts in some feeder roads ➤ Lack of culvert in some roads ➤ Limited network ➤ Poor transport services ➤ Poor transport services ➤ Limited road network
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct additional CHPS zones • Ensure higher level collaboration between Ghana Health Services, DA and communities in implementing health programmes and projects • Reduction in malaria TB and HIV/AIDs cases • Rehabilitation of CHPS compounds • Form emergency transport that transport sick people to the nearest health facility • Spot improvement of feeder roads • Construction of clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate vehicles for service delivery ➤ Dilapidated health facility structures(RCH, Gor-Tanie and Woribogu) ➤ Lack of critical health professionals(midwives, doctors etc) ➤ Poor road network ➤ Hard to reach communities ➤ Lack of ambulance services ➤ Low NHIS coverage ➤ Constant breakdown of vehicles. ➤ Inadequate, Weak and old motor bikes. ➤ Inadequate logistics ➤ Inadequate skilled staff (midwives anaesthesist and physician Assistants) ➤ Low monitoring and supervision

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide equipments for existing health facilities • Construction of foot bridges • Construct nurses accommodation • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dwindling, irregular cash flow ➤ Inadequate health personnel(community health and staff nurses) ➤ High incidence of malaria ➤ Low level of behavior change among the sexually active group ➤ High maternal and infant mortality ➤ Lack of equipment for the two newly constructed CHPS at mognegu and kpalgigbini ➤ Lack of isolation ward at district hospital ➤ Inadequate CHPS compound
Trade, commerce and industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate access to credit facilities • Skills and entrepreneurial development • Good and motorable roads • Wider telecommunication coverage • Construction of new markets in selected communities • Rehabilitation of existing market • Provide places of convenience for market facilities • Access to credit schemes to small scale enterprise • Skills and entrepreneurial skills for small scale enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack/Inadequate market sheds and stores in some communities ➤ Limited access to credit facilities for groups and small scale enterprises ➤ Lack of food processing machines i.e. Rice, cassava and Shea butter ➤ Limited job opportunities particularly for the youth ➤ Inadequate /low skills(technical, entrepreneurial, managerial and marketing ➤ Poor/low production technology ➤ Inadequate data/information on economic activities/opportunities
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of small town water systems • Extend pipe borne water to newly developed areas of Zabzugu • Provide additional boreholes in needy communities and schools • Rehabilitate broken down water down water facilities • Re-organization of WATSANS • Proper management of water facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low potable water coverage in the District Especially during the dry season ➤ Poor management of water facilities by WATSANS, WSMTs and communities. ➤ Inadequate logistics for DWST ➤ High number of broken down water facilities ➤ Low water table in some of the areas and communities ➤ Inadequate no. of dams ➤ Inadequate portable water ➤ Inadequate rain harvesting facilities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and equip new office for water • Provide additional office logistics for DWST • Built capacity of DWST and Water board. • Provision of additional stand pipes • Mechanized high yielding boreholes 	
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw development plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Untapped tourism potentials(undeveloped attractions, inadequate marketing of the district as a tourist destination)
Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of spatial/land use planning services • control and coordinate urban development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appropriate planning model, public education on building procedures/registration. ➤ Institutes and enforce land use/building regulations and procedure ➤ Develop institutional capacity for effective land use planning and management. ➤ Quicken the rate infrastructure and communities and communities to meet the needs of urbanization.
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend electricity to newly developed areas of Zabzugu • Provide street lights for major communities • Facilitate access to supply of LPG and other petroleum products • Extend electricity to other rural communities • Adequate supply reliability of electricity • Affordable tariffs • Creation of woodlots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unreliable electricity supply and limited electricity network ➤ Inadequate extension of electricity to newly developed areas and growing communities ➤ Low electricity coverage ➤ High electricity tariffs ➤ Nonexistence of LPG filling station in the District. ➤ High use of charcoal and fuel wood ➤ 1
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Create job opportunities ➤ Institute relevant training programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High level of unemployment among the youth/Limited job opportunities particularly for the youth ➤ 1 ➤ inadequate /low skills (technical, entrepreneurial managerial and marketing) ➤ Low production technology ➤ Inadequate facilities for skills development

Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower women politically, socially and economically • Mainstream gender into socio-economic development of the district • Women access to economic and production resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate women representation/participation in public life ➤ Inadequate access to production/economic resources ➤ High incidence of child marriages ➤ High rate of teenage pregnancy
Vulnerable and excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable access to quality social services • Curb child trafficking/labour • Education and enforcement of the rights and entitlement of the vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High number of vulnerable and excluded ➤ Poor access to education/training
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide equipment and logistics • Credit scheme for farmers • Modern farming equipment • Improvement in feeder roads • Increase agric extension services • Establishment of irrigation schemes • Piping machines for farmers • Provide office and residential accommodation for DADU 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate office accommodation 2. Weak FBOs 3. Lack of agric mechanization centers 4. Inadequate logistics for the District Agric Development unit. 5. Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals 6. High level of deforestation 7. Low patronage to certified seeds 8. Lack improved livestock breeds 9. High cost of agro-inputs and chemicals. 10. High cost of agro-inputs and chemicals. 11. Low prices for farm produce. 12. Unreliable rainfall pattern. 13. Very high loan defaulters 14. Inadequate credit for production, marketing and processing. 15. Inaccessibility of some communities during rainy season. 16. Inadequate market information. 17. High post-harvest losses in crops. 18. Incidence of diseases and pests both in livestock and crops. 19. Indiscriminate bush fires. 20. Inadequate shelter for small ruminants and poultry. 21. Declining soil fertility resulting in low yields of crops and Pastures. 22. Inadequate coverage in extension services delivery due to low AEA farmer ratio. 23. Lack of small scale industries for yam, shea nuts, rice and cassava processing.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24. Low level of agric technology 25. Shortage and high cost of labour 26. Lack of irrigation facilities 27. Poor road network 28. Inadequate storage facilities 29. Low agric production and marketing 30. Lack of combines harvesters 31. Inadequate water for livestock during dry season
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactivate and strengthen sub-district councils • Public education on government policies and on Government policies and development programmes in the District. • Regularly monitor Assembly projects and programmes • Improve service delivery of the Assembly • Improve internally generated revenue of the Assembly provision of residential accommodation for staff of DA and other decentralized department. • Implement the street naming and property addressing system in the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inactive Assembly substructures ➤ Poor market and public facilities ➤ Low publication of rates payment of the Assembly ➤ Limited number of women in decision making position in district Assembly/Area/Urban/Town council. ➤ Low level of public education on government policies ➤ Inadequate facilities and equipment, example; computers, photocopiers for DA and decentralized departments. ➤ Non-enforcement of bye-laws ➤ Inadequate logistics such as Wellington boot, rain coat, vehicles/motor bikes, computers for rate collection. ➤ Political interference in the implementation of laws and regulations ➤ Inadequate capacity building programmes for staff of the District ➤ Inadequate office accommodation for the District Assembly ➤ Inadequate accommodation for some critical staff of the Assembly ➤ Inadequate office furniture and equipment and consumables ➤ ➤ Inadequate capacity building/ refresher programmes for staff Of the Assembly
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create opportunities for the youth to be gainfully employed through skills development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High level of unemployment among the youth ➤ Inadequate facilities for skills development
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and enforce settlement planning schemes for communities • Improve household and public toilet facilities • Improve ODF through CLTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate sanitary tools and lack of septic Emptier ➤ Inadequate refuse containers and waste bins ➤ The environmental health and sanitation unit has no vehicle for monitoring ➤ Unplanned and haphazard physical development ➤ Inadequate house and institutional latrines ➤ High incidence of open defecation in the district

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procure septic/cesspool emptier• Provide sanitary tools and equipment• Enforcement of environmental bye-laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Poor environment management➤ Bush burning and land degradation leading to climate change➤ Majority of the population still practice open defecation(OD)➤ Limited household and institutional latrines
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CHAPTER TWO (2)

ANALYSIS POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

FOCUS AREA: FISCAL POLICY

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
NMTDF GOAL 1 : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY				
FISCAL POLICY				
Revenue under performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Experience Revenue staff ❖ Presence of heavy equipment/machinery for hiring ❖ Weekly/daily markets ❖ Authority to levy ❖ Presence of river sand at mognegu and sabare ❖ Availability of Ratable properties eg cash crops ❖ Increasing number of residential and other property ❖ Availability of fee fixing resolution ❖ Availability of potential Tourists' attraction sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of regional revenue inspectorate ❖ External markets ❖ Doner/NGO grants ❖ GoG budgetary allocation ❖ Use of private collectors ❖ Revenue tax force ❖ Dedicated treasury leadership ❖ DACF ❖ DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate in-service training for revenue staff ❖ Weak enforcement of payment of rates/fees ❖ Revenue collection limited to few items in the fee fixing ❖ Poor monitoring of revenue collectors ❖ Inadequate revenue data base ❖ Inadequate revenue collectors ❖ Unwillingness on the part of the public to pay tolls/rates ❖ Inadequate logistics for revenue collection ❖ Poor roads ❖ Teeming and lading between revenue collectors and tax payer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poverty /few businesses ❖ Over dependence on external sources of revenue ❖ Ineffective and efficient revenue ❖ Ineffective and efficient revenue administration and management ❖ Delay in transfer of grants ❖ Poor state of the only highway road leading to the district ❖ Inadequate collaboration between the district and sister districts over revenue generated from Fulani herdsmen

			❖ Under issuing of some ratable properties	❖ Incidence of natural disasters eg floods, bush fires drought etc
Conclusion: Revenue under performance can be positively addressed since the district have huge potential and opportunities for revenue generation exist. The constraint and challenges can be addressed through education, training, provision of logistics and formation of tax force to rake in more revenue.				
Adpted issue to be addressed	Potential(from baseline situation)	Opportunities	constraints	challenges
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT				
Inadequate managerial and technical skills/poor entrepreneurial culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Presence of BAC/REP in the district ❖ Availability of large markets ❖ Zeal for training ❖ Skill trainers ❖ Existence of rural banks and non-bank financial institutions ❖ Availability electricity in some major communities ❖ Existence of potential economic activities ❖ Support from the district assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Skills upgrading and development programmes ❖ Business consultancy ❖ Formal and informal education ❖ training opportunities by development partners and other external service providers ❖ Increasing demand for products ❖ Availability of local raw materials for production ❖ Availability of REP and NBSSI at the regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate access/exposure to information ❖ Large population with unemployable skills or self-employment ❖ Poor networking among SMEs ❖ Inadequate educational facilities ❖ Inadequate logistics ❖ Low income levels ❖ Unwillingness of some youth to acquire employable skills ❖ Low adoption rate after training ❖ Inadequate or lack of start -up capital ❖ Difficulty in payment of commitment fee for training ❖ Low business management skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Under employment among the youth ❖ High cost training(poverty) ❖ Standards in education ❖ Limited capital among SMEs(inadequate access to micro-credit to start and grow business ❖ High cost of raw materials ❖ Poor collaboration among SMEs and service providers

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Free SHS policy ❖ Additional resources from Development partners ❖ Information in the internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Migration of youth to the south for kayayi ❖ High level of illiteracy among clients(numeracy/litracy) 	
Low private sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of arable land, water bodies, tourism sites and festivities. ❖ Allocation of resources from the District Assembly ❖ Cooperation from Chiefs & opinion leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of state organizations e.g. Minerals Commission, Tourism Board etc. and prospective investors ❖ Availability of Telephone facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate marketing of district to investors ❖ Low internal revenue generation. ❖ Bad roads affecting private sector development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate electricity coverage ❖ Inadequate external financial support.
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to project the private sector. Adequate activities will be planned and executed to address the constraints and manage the challenges.				
Conclusion: Inadequate managerial and technical skills/poor entrepreneurial development can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the skills programmes. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills and entrepreneurial development				
Adpted issue to be addressed	Potential(from baseline situation)	Opportunities	constraints	challenges
TOURISM				
Untapped tourism potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of river bodies for boat riding ❖ Historic sites - the Grave Yard of ancient chiefs and Spiritual leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ghana tourist board ❖ DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Low level of private sector interest in tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of tourism development plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of hotels and houses ❖ ICT services ❖ Rich culture 			
<p>Conclusion: untapped tourism can be positively addressed since huge potentials and opportunities exist. Challenges and the constraint can be managed with effective collaboration with authorities responsible for tourism and other private sector actors.</p>				
Adopted issue to be addressed	Potential(from baseline situation)	Opportunities	constraints	challenges
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY				
<p>Low agriculture productivity /low food security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Abundance of fertile lands ❖ Planting for food and jobs policy ❖ Availability of rivers and dams for dry season farming ❖ About 90% of the district population are into agriculture ❖ Rearing of cattle and small ruminants ❖ Availability of DACF to support agriculture ❖ Increase crop output ❖ Indigenous knowledge in peste control/storage ❖ Improved methods of storing cereals and other crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ District farmers awards ❖ Support from development partners ❖ Support from feeder roads ❖ Presence of NGOs in farming activities ❖ Presence of metrological service to give weather information ❖ Availability of ESOKO platform to update farmers on current prices of food crops ❖ Planting for food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bad roads ❖ No. irrigation facilities ❖ Climate change ❖ Devastating bush fires and floods ❖ Fluctuations in prices of farm produce ❖ Inadequate means of transport for agric extension staff ❖ Erratic rainfall patterns affects production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Erratic rainfall and declining soil fertility ❖ Limited access to AEAs ❖ Poor soil and water management ❖ Excessive use of agro-chemicals ❖ High loan defaulters ❖ Inadequate support for women farmers

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ MASLOC loans support ❖ NGOs into agriculture ❖ SADA 		
Low level of agric mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of skilled operators of agro-machinery ❖ Large tracks of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Government subsidy for procurement of tractors ❖ Availability of local engineering services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Frequent breakdown of agro-machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Cost of tractors beyond the reach of ordinary farmers ❖ Lack of ready spare parts
Inadequate credit for agric production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of AEAs to offer advisory services ❖ Availability of FBOs ❖ Availability of agric loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ MASLOC loans available ❖ Agric sector MGOs support ❖ ADB loans to farmers ❖ Planting for food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Erratic rainfall affects production and loan repayment ❖ Natural disasters. Eg bush fires and floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High loan defaulters ❖ Low support for women in agriculture ❖ Weak collateral based loans
Conclusion: the potentials and opportunities if well applied can boost agric production and reduce environmental degradation/depletion of water resources. With proper planning and implementation, the constraints can be surmounted and challenges well managed.				
NMTDF GOAL 2 : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT; CREATING AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY				
ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
PRE-TERTIARY EDUCATION				
Inadequate/poor school infrastructure/teachers accommodation Lack of furniture in some schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of district education oversight committee(DEOC) ❖ Good communal spirit in some communities ❖ Good number of local artisans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ DACF ❖ DDF ❖ GETFUND ❖ Doner Funds ❖ Government programme to phase out schools under tress ❖ Availability of cheap labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Limited funds eg DDF, DACF, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of maintenance culture ❖ Inadequate funding ❖ Apathy on the part of some communities in contributing to infrastructural development

				❖ Untimely release of funds
Inadequate number of teachers especially trained teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of teachers sponsorship/scholarship schemes ❖ YEA Programme ❖ PTA/SMC ❖ Motivation of teachers(BTA/STME) ❖ District education office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability NGOs/Doner support ❖ Government education policies ❖ Availability Professional training courses ❖ Distance learning programme ❖ In-service training programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate school infrastructure ❖ Inadequate school management skills ❖ Inadequate teaching staff ❖ Weak monitoring and supervision ❖ Inadequate education infrastructure ❖ Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Insufficient central government budgetary allocation to education
Low enrollment and retention of pupils, especially among girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of school going age(0-15 years) ❖ Availability of trained teachers ❖ The existence of structures such as the DEOC, PTAs and SMCs to support school management ❖ High communal spirit among some communities in the District. ❖ Support from District Assembly, Area Councils, Unit Committees. ❖ Strategic positioning of schools to cater for every school-aged child. ❖ Circuit supervisors ❖ Access to text books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support from Development Partners e.g. UNICEF, WFP, WVI, etc ❖ Allocation from District Assembly Common Fund ❖ Capitation Grant and Ghana School Feeding Programme. ❖ Government Policy on Kindergarten education. ❖ Free SHS policy ❖ The Computerized School Selection and Placement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High illiteracy rate among parents ❖ Poor parental commitment towards education. ❖ Inadequate knowledge about girls' education ❖ Girl- child betrothal/marriages ❖ Prevalence of child labour. ❖ Girls seen as temporary members of the family to be married off, hence “not worth educating” ❖ Very few female role models in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor educational infrastructure (especially girl-friendly) ❖ Inaccessibility of some schools during the rainy season ❖ The absence of teachers in some schools serving as a disincentive for enrolling children. ❖ Very few female teachers posted to the District ❖ Slow change of attitude of parents towards girls' education ❖ High school drop out

		<p>System at the SHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Professional training courses ❖ Distance learning programme ❖ In-service training programme 		
<p>Low and declining quality of education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sponsorship of teacher trainees by the District Assembly. ❖ The existence of DEOC, SMCs and PTAs. ❖ The presence YEA Programme , ❖ Presence of School For Life ❖ The presence of qualified DEO staff to supervise schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The presence of UNICEF, WFP, WVI and other Development Partners in the District ❖ The Introduction of free SHS ❖ Government Policy on supply of Textbooks to both public and private schools. ❖ Availability of motor bikes for Circuit Supervisors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High illiteracy rate among parents. ❖ Insufficient teaching and learning materials ❖ Inadequate teaching due to extreme shortage of teachers in the District. ❖ Inadequate motivation of teachers. ❖ Very low enthusiasm among pupils/students for learning ❖ Ineffective management and supervision of schools ❖ Poor access to libraries ❖ Indiscipline among pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Very low numbers of teacher trainees sponsored by the District Assembly yearly. ❖ Very limited quota for recruitment of teachers ❖ Teachers refusing posting to the District due to its deprived nature ❖ Regular changes in basic school curriculum causing change of textbooks ❖ Lack of commitment on the part of most teachers in the schools ❖ Low funding for monitoring and supervision. ❖ High dropout

Very low participation in Science and Technology Education	High level of interest of pupils and students as shown in the Annual STME Clinics. Support from District Assembly	Government Policy on up-grading of Senior High School facilities.	Absence of science laboratories and equipment in the Senior High Schools in the District. No electricity at most Junior High Schools in the District.	Absence of science resource center in the district. Absence of Science Resource bus in the district
Low access to and participation by pupils with disability (PWDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The presence of local NGOs, CBOs and FBOs. ❖ the presence of a trained Special Education Officer in the District in charge of Peripatetic. ❖ Presence of PWDs in the District. ❖ All public building are designed with disability friendly access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The presence of disability bill. ❖ The upsurge in public goodwill towards PWDs ❖ Presence of District Assembly Common Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Very few children with disabilities enrolled in schools. ❖ Very few teachers with knowledge in the management of children with special needs. ❖ Absence of disability-friendly infrastructure designs in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Limited funding for implementation of activities related to special education ❖ High illiteracy rate among parents in the District. ❖ Absence of Special Schools for PWDs in the district.
Conclusion: Inadequate/poor school infrastructure/teachers accommodation, Inadequate number of teachers especially trained teachers, Low enrollment and retention of pupils, declining quality of education, low participation in Science and Technology Education, and Low access to and participation by pupils with disability (PWDs) can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints and challenges can be managed diologue and collaboration with stakeholders in education with support from development partners in education				
ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
HEALTH				
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care/inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	High infrastructural demand Availability of land Support from the district assembly Good road construction materials	Donor pool fund Dacf NHIS nationwide YEA support to health Government commitment to road infrastructure development Availability of health training institutions	Bad road network and condition Climate change effects	Untimely release of funds Low staffing of health facilities Outmigration of health professionals Infiltration of fake drugs

<p>Increasing morbidity, mortality due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p>	<p>Presence of a health facilities (district hospital, health centers, clinics and CHPS compounds Availability doctors and other health workers Availability of a theater Community health volunteers Environmental health unit NHIS Distribution of mosquito nets to mothers and pregnant women ANC/PNC services</p>	<p>NGOs/Doner support Support from central government</p>	<p>Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-laws Haphazard/uncontrolled physical development Inadequate health education programme</p>	<p>Poor environmental sanitation People are not health conscious</p>
<p>Inadequate/ broken down vehicles/motor bikes Lack of ambulances</p>		<p>Donor funds</p>	<p>Poor maintenance culture</p>	<p>Government inability to issue directives on the repairs, disposal or other wise of vehicles/ motor bikes</p>
<p>High HIV stigmatization and discrimination</p>	<p>Deep awareness on HIV/AIDs District AIDs committee Health centers VCT centers</p>	<p>Global fund on HIV/AIDs, TB 0.5% DACF HIV/AIDs programme</p>	<p>Low level of behavior change among the sexually active group</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds</p>
<p>Poor nutrition and feeding habits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of food for greater part of the year ❖ Existence of nutrition education/ feeding centers ❖ Existence of health facilities & some personnel ❖ Fishing in River Oti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of Ghana School feeding programme ❖ WFP supplementary feeding support programme ❖ SADA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Little knowledge of communities about good feeding habits & weaning practices ❖ Heavy dependence on starchy foods as diet ❖ Post- harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bush fires ❖ Erratic rainfall ❖ Occasional floods

Low post-natal care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of health facilities & some personnel ❖ Provision of outreach services ❖ Availability of vaccines for immunization ❖ Community sensitization on ANC and PNC services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Government policy on free medical services for children under five years and pregnant women ❖ Support from development partners ❖ Sponsorship of community health nurses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate knowledge on free medical care for children under five years and pregnant women ❖ Inadequate access to health care services ❖ Unwillingness of some mothers to immunize their children ❖ Too much work load on mothers ❖ Unwillingness on the part of some pregnant women to attend anti-natal services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate number of health staff ❖ Inaccessibility of some parts of the district during raining season.
Low ANC 4+ visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of some health facilities ❖ Presence of some mid-wives in the district ❖ Existence of DMHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Government policy on free medical care for pregnant women ❖ Support from development partners-5 Alive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High illiteracy rate ❖ Inadequate knowledge on the importance of ANC visits ❖ Cultural beliefs – late declaration of pregnancy of teenagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Few mid-wives posted to the district. ❖ Mid-wives refusing posting to the district due to its deprived nature
Rising incidence of maternal deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Presence of one doctor & some mid-wives ❖ Presence of Ambulance services ❖ Existence of DMHIS ❖ Availability of some trained TBAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of a number of cellular networks ❖ Availability of development partners on maternal and reproductive health eg UNFPA, SEND FOSTRING 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bad roads in some parts of the district ❖ Large number of untrained TBAs in the district. ❖ Cultural beliefs: consultation of soothsayers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Delay in completion of the district hospital ❖ Non-coverage of referral fees by NHIS ❖ Use of concoctions known as “Kagligu tim”
Conclusion:				

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
EMPLOYMENT				
High Level of Unemployment Among The Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Informal sector Development ❖ Planting for food and jobs ❖ DCAT ❖ YEA ❖ Irrigation along river oti ❖ Vast and fertile land for commercial agriculture ❖ Transportation ❖ Trade infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SADA ❖ Public private partnership ❖ Joint ventures ❖ Direct forign investment ❖ SME clustering and networking ❖ NGOs/Doner support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate skill training facilities ❖ Unemployed interested in white color jobs ❖ Inadequate information in job opportunities ❖ Small size businesses ❖ Inadequate access to business finances ❖ Inadequate business skills ❖ Inadequate trading and industrial facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate and unreliable supply of electricity ❖ Limited market ❖ High cost of training ❖ Limited access to appropriate production technologies
Conclusion:				
CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY WELFARE				
Abuse of child rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Presence of trained Child Protection Teams and Domestic violence committees in the communities ❖ Presence of volunteers in some communities ❖ Existence of Assembly persons and substructures i.e. Unit committees, Area councils ❖ Support from traditional authorities and opinion leaders from communities. Support from District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support from donor agencies e.g. UNFPA Existence of Domestic violence and victim support unit ❖ Presence of Children’s Act (560) of 1998. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Non enforcement of Children’s Act. ❖ Inadequate sensitization about the Rights of the child ❖ Inadequate Police personnel and logistics. ❖ Negative cultural practices e.g. girl-child betrothal. ❖ Absence of child panels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Incidence of poverty ❖ Absence of a court in the District.

	<p>and decentralized departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of the following Establishments: Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't Police Service CHRAJ NCCE Gender Desk 			
GENDER EQUALITY				
Marginalization of women in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Population of women more than that of men ❖ Existence of Gender desk office. ❖ Support from District Assembly ❖ Existence of few gender support organizations in the District e.g. World Vision Ghana ❖ Availability of economic & potential economic activities ❖ Existence of traditional women leaders e.g. 'magazias'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support from donor agencies ❖ Existence of Regional Gender Desk ❖ Support from Ministry of Women & Children's affairs ❖ Existence of legislation to protect women's rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Low involvement of women in decision-making ❖ Ignorance of women's rights. ❖ Bad roads affecting marketing ❖ Few women role models ❖ Women regarded as property of men ❖ Bad traditional & cultural practices e.g. betrothal system, elopement. ❖ Inferiority complex in women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Women's activities depend on climatic conditions ❖ Inadequate credit support to women ❖ Inadequate training facilities for women, including Agricultural extension services.
<p>Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue of marginalization. Adequate activities will be planned and executed to address the constraints and manage the challenges.</p>				

DISABILITY				
Marginalization of People Living with Disabilities (PWDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of PWDs in the District ❖ Presence of Social Welfare and Community Development Department with few staff and Peripatetic Officer at GES. ❖ Presence of Rural Enterprises Project. ❖ Allocation from the DACF for activities of PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support from NGOs e.g. Action for Disability and Development (ADD) ❖ Availability of rehabilitation centers and special schools for PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate Knowledge about the contributions PWDs can make to society. ❖ Absence of PWDs as role models in the District. ❖ Absence of resource center for PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Limited opportunities for PWDs in the District. ❖ Architectural designs that are not PWD friendly. ❖ Inadequate budgetary allocation for PWD activities.
WATER				
Inadequate Potable water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of boreholes and hand dug wells in some communities ❖ Presence of water board and WSMTs committees in some communities. ❖ The existence of Environmental health unit and DWST in the District. ❖ High success rate of drilling in the District. ❖ Availability of some borehole parts for sale in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support from Donors and NGOs in water and sanitation sector e.g. IDA/SRWSP, UNICEP, Church of Christ, World Vision Ghana, global communities, adaptation fund. ❖ Availability of DACF and DDF ❖ Additional support from GoG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High cost of water and facilities ❖ Payment of 5% or more as community contribution of capital cost by some poor and or small communities ❖ Inaccessibility of some communities ❖ Existence of Indian Mark II & III pumps which needs replacement ❖ Absence of mechanics for mechanized boreholes in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Delay in release of DACF ❖ Existence of communities with low water table ❖ Political/Traditional interference in watsan and DWSDBs activities ❖ Different donors with different policies.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE

<p>Inadequate sanitation facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of some refuse containers in the district ❖ The existence of Environmental health unit and DWST in the District. ❖ Existence of Zoom Lion outfit in the district. ❖ Availability of refuse trucks for refuse collection & disposal. ❖ Support from District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support from Donors and NGOs in water and sanitation sector e.g. UNICEF, World Vision Ghana. ❖ Existence of Regional Environmental Health Unit ❖ Existence of Regional Zoom Lion Outfit ❖ Existence of IDA sponsored sustainable rural water and sanitation programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High cost of sanitation facilities ❖ Inaccessibility of some communities ❖ Few refuse collection containers. ❖ Inadequate toilet facilities in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Delay in release of DACF ❖ Limited support for sanitation sector
<p>Low knowledge and poor attitudes toward hygiene and sanitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of hygiene officers ❖ Existence of DWST. ❖ Existence of Area councils, unit committees, Assembly persons and Traditional authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support from Donors and NGOs in water and sanitation sector e.g. UNICEF, Church of Christ, World Vision Ghana. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate logistics e.g. Fuel and motivation of field staff. ❖ Burial of the elderly in houses ❖ Bushy surroundings serving as shields for fowls from their predators ❖ Poor community sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inaccessibility of some communities during rainy season ❖ Inadequate support for hygiene activities.

High level of open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of environmental health staff ❖ Training of environmental staff on CLTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support from development partners on CLTS e.g. UNICEF, World vision, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate logistics ❖ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inaccessibility of some communities ❖ Inadequate support for CLTS activities

ENERGY				
Inadequate electricity coverage in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of VRA office and staff at the district. ❖ Spirit of cooperation between the Assembly and its communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of Ministry of Energy ❖ Existence of VRA offices and staffs at the Regional and District levels ❖ Existence of companies to supplying poles ❖ Existence of companies dealing in solar energy ❖ Existence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inability of some communities to procure low tension poles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Untimely release of DACF
<p>Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the inadequacy of electricity coverage. Adequate activities will be planned and executed to address the constraints and manage the challenges</p>				
<p>GOAL 3: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</p>				
ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE				
High environmental degradation, deforestation and resource depletion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Availability of water bodies for trees growth ❖ Fertile land for afforestation ❖ High interest in tree planting ❖ Presence of traditional authorities ❖ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Climate change adaptation fund ❖ Availability of DADU AEAs , forestry, and EPA ❖ Water resources commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Devastating effects of climate change ❖ Bush fires ❖ Overgrazing by Fulani herds men ❖ Non-enforcement of laws on environment ❖ Winning of sand at unapproved sites roads and other construction work ❖ Drying up of water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate funds for massive tree planting ❖ High dependence on fuel wood and charcoal for domestic energy ❖ Straying animals destroys seedlings ❖ Illegal logging/chain saw operations

			❖ Bad farming practices	
Depletion of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Presence of DWST and WSMTs ❖ Availability of rivers, streams, dams and dugouts ❖ Tree planting along water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Planting of trees along river oti by UNDP under adaptation fund project ❖ Availability of water resources commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Negative effects of climate change ❖ Drying/siltation of water/river bodies ❖ Inadequate vegetation cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Farming along water bodies ❖ Drying up/siltation of water
ROADS				
Poor nature of roads and road networks in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of some form of roads ❖ Availability of farm tracks ❖ Existence of District Works Department ❖ Availability of Sand & Stones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of Ministry of Roads and Highways ❖ Existence of department of feeder roads and highways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor internal revenue generation ❖ Drains not constructed during road construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor maintenance culture. ❖ Floods ❖ Soil erosion by rains
<p>Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the low poor nature of roads and road networks in the District Adequate activities will be planned and executed to address the constraints and manage the challenges.</p>				
HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT				
Ineffective and inefficient spatial land use planning (haphazard, uncontrolled and coordinate urban development).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Building regulations bye-laws ❖ Environmental health unit of the district assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of physical planning ❖ Survey department ❖ Land commission ❖ Environmental protection agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of technical staff ❖ Non-enforcement of existing physical development regulations and procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Absence of physical development plans

GOAL 4: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT				
ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION				
Inadequate capacity of District Assembly Staff and Assembly Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of the Assembly block, staff and Assembly persons ❖ Allocation from DACF for capacity enhancement ❖ Existence of DPCU ❖ Availability of rateable items ❖ IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of Institute of Local Government Studies ❖ Availability of training consultants ❖ Support from Non-Governmental Organizations e.g. UNFPA, SEND GH. UNICEF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor internal revenue generation ❖ Inadequate logistics e.g. laptops, stationery ❖ Poor record keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Delay in the release of DACF.
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities above if well applied can enhance the capacities of Assembly staff and Assembly persons. With proper planning and implementation, the constraint can be surmounted and the challenges well managed.				
Poor operationalisation of sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existence of furnished Area Council Structures ❖ Availability of extension officers and few staff of area councils ❖ Availability of ratable items in the area council areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Support from development partners e.g. CIFS, UNICEF CIDA etc. ❖ Allocation from DACF for strengthening of sub-district structures. 	Inability of the Assembly to pay salaries of area council staff	Unwillingness of Central Government to pay salaries of area council staff
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities above if well applied can enhance the operation of the one Town and one Area Councils in the District. With proper planning and implementation, the constraint can be surmounted and the challenges well managed.				

CHAPTER THREE (3)

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS , ADOPTED GOALS, FOCUS AREAS, KEY ISSUES, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES, 2018-2021

GOAL 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes Narrow tax base 	Ensure improved fiscal Performance and sustainability	<p><u>Enhance Revenue Mobilization</u></p> <p>1.2.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)</p> <p>1.2.2 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.3 Pursue the full implementation of the Excise Tax Stamp Act, 2013 (Act 873) to boost revenue collection (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)</p> <p>1.2.4 Review existing legislation and all administrative instructions regarding Non-Tax Revenue/Internally Generated Funds (NTR/IGF) to develop an IGF Policy (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)</p> <p>1.2.5 Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)</p>	Ministry of Finance Bank of Ghana Ghana Revenue Authority Audit Service National Pensions Regulatory Authority	SDG 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 9, 20

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls 		<p><u>Strengthen Expenditure Management</u></p> <p>1.2.6 Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act,2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4)</p> <p>1.2.7 Enact Fiscal Responsibility Law (FRL) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1, 17.4)</p> <p>1.2.8 Establish a Fiscal Stability Council (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>Strengthen institutional collaboration for effective fiscal policy management (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 17.17)</p> <p>1.2.10 Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.12 Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.13 Review administrative framework for earmarked funds to ensure efficiency in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)</p>	Parliament Controller and Accountant-General MDAs and MMDAs Securities and Exchange Commission State Enterprise Commission Office of the Senior Minister Public Sector Reform Secretariat	
	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	2.2 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<p>2.2.1 Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2)</p> <p>2.2.2 Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato,cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut),selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)</p>	Ministry of Energy Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	SDG 2, 9, 12 AU 4, 5, 7, 9
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax burden on businesses Inadequate access to affordable credit Low domestic saving rate 	3.1 Enhance business enabling environment	<p>3.1.5 Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.5, 17.14)</p> <p>3.1.6 Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17)</p>	Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Finance Parliament Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	SDG 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 4,5,20

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
				Ministry of Communications Ministry of Information	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit for SMEs 	3.3 Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<p>3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)</p> <p>3.3.2 Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early-stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6)</p> <p>3.3.3 Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country (SDG Target 8.6)</p> <p>3.3.4 Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)</p> <p>3.3.5 Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p> <p>3.3.6 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p> <p>3.3.7 Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.b, 16.6)</p> <p>3.3.8 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)</p>	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives Ghana Investment	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,4,5
	Predominantly informal economy	3.5 Formalise the informal economy	<p>3.5.1 Establish a national identification system as primary identifier of all citizens (SDG Target 16.9)</p> <p>3.5.2 Digitally record all properties (state and non-state) in a centralised national database (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>3.5.3 Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal economy (SDG Target 5.a)</p>	National Identification Authority Ministry of Communication Ministry of Information Bank of Ghana Ministry of Finance	SDG 5, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,4,5

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
			3.5.4 Improve access to finance for informal economy operators and agricultural enterprises in rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Business Development Telecommunication companies (mobile money transfer system) Ghana Interbank Payment and Settlement Systems	
4. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor marketing systems High cost of production inputs 	4.1 Promote a Demand driven approach to agricultural development	<p>4.1.2 Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)</p> <p>4.1.3 Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>4.1.4 Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder-controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority (SDG Target 9.3)</p> <p>4.1.5 Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2)</p>	MMDAs Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development COCOBOD	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 	4.2 Ensure improved public investment	<p>4.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1)</p> <p>4.2.2 Develop tailor-made agricultural financing, especially long-term instruments (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 9.3, 17.3)</p> <p>4.2.3 Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.2.4 Institute tax relief and incentives for agriculture investment (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.a, 9.3)</p> <p>4.2.5 Restructure MOFA to have a marketing department to work with MOTI to support the demand-driven agenda (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Roads and Highways Ministry of Trade and Industry MMDAs Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>4.2.6 Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.2.7 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)</p> <p>4.2.8 Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6)</p>		
	<p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low proportion of irrigated agriculture · Seasonal variability in food supply and prices · Erratic rainfall patterns · Encroachment on designated irrigation sites · Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities in irrigation · High cost of energy for irrigation 	<p>4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<p>4.3.1 Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a)</p> <p>4.3.2 Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)</p> <p>4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)</p> <p>4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)</p> <p>4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)</p> <p>4.3.7 Implement the government’s flagship intervention ‘one village, one dam’ to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and northern savannah (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5,2.3, 2.4)</p> <p>4.3.8 Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5,1.a, 2.a, 17.3)</p> <p>4.3.9 Support the development of both public and private sector large-scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.17)</p> <p>4.3.10 Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation (SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2)</p> <p>4.3.11 Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2)</p>	<p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Association of Ghanaian Industries Ghana Irrigation Development Authority Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Water Resources Commission</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
			<p>4.3.12 Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation (SDG Target 7.2)</p> <p>4.3.13 Advocate for differential energy pricing for irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)</p> <p>4.3.14 Secure land title for designated irrigation sites (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.3.15 Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</p> <p>4.3.16 Develop policies and legal regime, and appropriate tenure arrangements for irrigation facilities (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.3.17 Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8)</p>	<p>Water Research Institute</p> <p>Private Enterprise Federation</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers 		<p>4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)</p> <p>4.4.2 Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>4.4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro- processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)</p> <p>4.4.4 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)</p> <p>4.4.5 Reorganise the National Food Buffer Stock Agency to be more efficient and market oriented to give incentives for private sector participation (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.17)</p> <p>4.4.6 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)</p> <p>4.4.7 Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities (SDG Targets 2.b, 17.10, 17.12)</p> <p>4.4.8 implement commodities trading centres (i.e modern farmers markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grain, vegetable and tuber marketing (SDG Target 2.c)</p>	<p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation</p> <p>Council for Scientific and Industrial Research</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 5</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of database on farmers · Limited insurance for farming activities · Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain · Low transfer and uptake of research findings · Limited application of science and technology 	4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<p>4.5.1 Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>4.5.2 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.5.3 Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)</p> <p>4.5.4 Promote insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks (SDG Targets 8.10,10.5)</p> <p>4.5.5 Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>4.5.6 Strengthen research programmes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), as well as of the agricultural and related sciences departments of public universities and other institutions (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.5.7 Develop local fertiliser industry based on gas and petroleum resources to improve agricultural yield and save foreign exchange (SDG Target 2.3)</p>	Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Association of Ghanaian Industries Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen Peasant Farmers' Association of Ghana Best Farmers. Association	SDG 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing farmer population · Lack of youth interest in agriculture · Inadequate start-up capital for the youth · Lack of credit for agriculture · Inadequate access to land for agriculture production · Low quality genetic material of livestock species · Low level of husbandry practices, 	4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<p>4.7.1 Finalise the Veterinary Services and Animal Production Bill and amend the Veterinary Surgeons Law of 1992 (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.7.2 Enact legislation to cover poultry hatchery, livestock breeding, meat inspection and dumping of poultry (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.7.3 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>4.7.4 Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)</p> <p>4.7.5 Strengthen training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>4.7.7 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)</p>	Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	SDG 2, 8, 16 AU 4, 5

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products · Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock · Inadequate and poor quality data · Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems · Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce 		<p>4.7.8 Facilitate the establishment of Livestock Development Centres in the three agro-climatic zones in collaboration with the private sector, to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats (SDG Target 2.4)</p> <p>4.7.9 Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p> <p>4.7.10 Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption (SDG Target 2.a)</p>		
5. FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak extension services delivery · Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers) · High cost of aquaculture inputs 	5.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<p>5.1.1 Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b)</p> <p>5.1.2 Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>5.1.3 Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1,2.3)</p> <p>5.1.4 Design and implement a flagship intervention to be known as “Aquaculture for jobs and food” (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 16.6)</p> <p>5.1.5 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)</p> <p>5.1.6 Implement Fisheries Nucleus Outgrower Scheme (SDG Target 14.b)</p> <p>5.1.7 Develop aquaculture parks and promote construction of culturing facilities (hatcheries, laboratories and fish feed mills) to reduce postharvest losses (SDG Target 12.3)</p> <p>5.1.8 Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture (SDG Target 14.4)</p> <p>5.1.9 Implement appropriate bio-security measures at all aquaculture establishments (SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2)</p>	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Fisheries Commission Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen Canoe Owners’ Association National Premix Secretariat	SDG 2, 4, 12, 14, 16 AU 6, 7

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
				Ministry of Energy	
	Over-exploitation of fisheries resources · Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management	5.2 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources	5.2.1 Promote marine conservation and protection in a sustainable manner (SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.c) 5.2.2 Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment (SDG Target 14.4) 5.2.3 Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses (SDG Targets 12.3, 14.4) 5.2.4 Transform the fisheries sub-sector and industry through science, research, technology and innovation (SDG Target 9.5) 5.2.5 Provide economic incentives, including financing, to stimulate private sector investment (SDG Targets 14.7, 14.b)	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Fisheries Commission	SDG 9, 12, 14 AU 6, 7
6. TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT-NT	· Poor tourism infrastructure and services · Low skills development · Unreliable utilities	6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.2 Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b) 6.1.3 Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) 6.1.4 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9) 6.1.5 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) 6.1.6 Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)	Ministry of Tourism and Creative Arts Ghana Tourism Authority	SDG 8, 12, 17 AU 4,16

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Poor quality of education at all levels · High number of untrained teachers at basic level · Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment · Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools · Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) · Low participation in nonformal education · Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system · Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics · Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels • Educational system focused on merely passing exams 	<p>1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>	<p>1.1.1 Redefine basic education to include secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)</p> <p>1.1.2 Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic at pretertiary level (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6)</p> <p>1.1.3 Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level (SDG Target 4.1)</p> <p>1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)</p> <p>1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>1.1.6 Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)</p> <p>1.1.7 Accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission ratio of science to humanities students at tertiary level (SDG Target 17.6)</p> <p>1.1.8 Facilitate implementation of language policy</p> <p>1.1.9 Review policies to meet emerging demands in education, especially at tertiary level (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)</p> <p>1.1.11 Restructure content of educational system to emphasise character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking (SDG Target 4.7)</p>	<p>MOE, Scholarship Secretariat, NCCA, MHCI, COTVET, GES, MoF, GETFund, faithbased organisations, CHASS, MoGCSP, TAs, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media, UTAP, Student Loan Trust, NCTE, GES Trust Fund, NVTI</p>	<p>SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 2, 18</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between management processes and school operations 	1.2 Strengthen school management systems	<p>1.2.1 Re-align and revamp existing public technical and vocational institutions for effective coordination and standardisation (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.2 Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organisations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>1.2.3 Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.4 Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation (SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>1.2.5 Implement reforms and strengthen the regulatory agencies that operate under the education sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.6 Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts (SDG Target 4.a)</p> <p>1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</p> <p>1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>1.2.9 Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3)</p> <p>1.2.10 Improve the learning of research and innovation development (SDG Target 17.6)</p> <p>1.2.11 Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.12 Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversification (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p>	MOE, Scholarship Secretariat, NCCA, MHCI, COTVET, GES, MoF, GETFund, faithbased organisations, CHASS, MoGCSP, TAs, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media, UTAP, Student Loan Trust, NCTE, GES Trust Fund, NVTI	SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17 AU 2, 18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding sources for education 	1.3 Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<p>1.3.1 Explore alternative funding sources for non-formal education (SDG Target 17.3)</p> <p>1.3.2 Set up a National Research Fund (SDG Target 9.5)</p> <p>1.3.3 Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education services (SDG Target 17.17)</p>		
2. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Unmet need for mental health services 	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<p>2.1.1 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)</p> <p>2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</p> <p>2.1.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)</p> <p>2.1.4 Adopt and implement strategy for development of local pharmaceutical production (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b)</p> <p>2.1.5 Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6)</p>	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, NMC	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16 AU 3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Unmet health needs of women and girls · Increased cost of healthcare delivery · Inadequate financing of the health sector 		<p>2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.7 Scale up the integration of traditional medicine in the health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.8 Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.9 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.10 Ensure enactment and implementation of legislative instrument for the Mental Health Act. (SDG Targets 3.4, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.11 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</p> <p>2.1.12 Promote health tourism (SDG Targets 10.7, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.13 Promote use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.14 Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, physiotherapy, etc.) (SDG Target 3.c)</p> <p>2.1.15 Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)</p> <p>2.1.16 Effectively implement the health financing strategy (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.17 Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c)</p>		
	<p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix · Wide gaps in health service data 	<p>2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</p>	<p>2.2.1 Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.2 Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>2.2.3 Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy and plan (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>2.2.4 Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)</p> <p>2.2.5 Finalise and implement health sector decentralisation policy and strategy (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.6 Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>2.2.7 Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.8 Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	<p>GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS</p>	<p>SDG 3, 16, 17 AU 3</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<p>2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>2.3.2 Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.4 Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate change-induced diseases (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.3.5 Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</p> <p>2.3.6 Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.7 Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <p>2.3.8 Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.3.9 Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2)</p> <p>2.3.10 Develop and implement a national health policy for the aged (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.11 Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.12 Fully implement International Health Regulations (IHR) (SDG Targets 3.a, 16.6)</p>	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, N&MC	SDG 2, 3, 16 AU 3
	<p>High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, Condoms) 	2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<p>2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.4.6 Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)</p>	GAC, GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, PPAG, N&MC, MMDAs	SDG 3 AU 3

<p>3. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of hunger in certain areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Household food insecurity · Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies · Inadequate efforts to manage food maintenance systems · Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems · Infant and adult malnutrition · Increased incidence of diet-related, noncommunicable diseases 	<p>3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)</p>	<p>3.1.1 Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3) 3.1.2 Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) 3.1.3 Strengthen early-warning and emergency preparedness systems (SDG Target 3.d) 3.1.4 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) 3.1.5 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) 3.1.6 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) 3.1.7 Scale up proven, cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)</p>	<p>MOH, MMDAs, CSIRFRI, CSOs, MoFA, academia, NGOs, GSA, FDA, MOTI, private sector, development partners, GHS, MoYS, MoE, MOFA, NDPC, MLGRD, MMDAs, MOGCSP, MoF, MOC, NDPC, FBOs, other relevant institutions</p>	<p>SDG 2, 3, 12 AU 1,3,4,5</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak FNS institutional framework and coordination · Poorly coordinated M&E for FNS across sectors · Inadequate FNS research, data and information systems · Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition · Inadequate nutrition education · Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels · Weak nutrition-sensitive planning and programming 	<p>3.2 Strengthen food and nutrition security governance</p>	<p>3.2.2 Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition (SDG Target 16.7) 3.2.3 Institute sustainable mechanisms for funding FNS interventions at national, regional and district levels 3.2.5 Develop a FNS M&E framework and integrate it in the national M&E system (SDG Target 16.6) 3.2.6 Strengthen FNS research, data and information management systems (SDG Target 17.18) 3.2.7 Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilisation, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security (SDG Target) 3.2.8 Institute capacity-building programmes for FNS at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 3.2.9 Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition sensitive interventions (SDG Target 16.6) 3.2.11 Finalise and implement National Food Safety Policy (SDG Target 16.6) 3.2.12 Update and implement national legislation and regulations to meet international food safety standards (SDG Target 16.b) 3.2.13 Establish an effective food safety monitoring system (SDG Target 16.6) 3.2.15 Establish early-warning systemfor laboratory-confirmed</p>	<p>MoH, FDA, CSIR, academia, CSOs, DPs, MoFA-(SRID, MED), NMIMR, GSA, MoTI, CSIR-FRI, FBOs, MLGRD, MMDAs, private sector, MOF</p>	<p>SDG 2, 3, 16, 17 AU 1,3,5, 12,20</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak food control Systems 		infections (SDG Target 3.d)		
4. POPULATION MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak management of population issues High fertility rate among adolescents Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates Inadequate sexual education for young people 	4.1 Improve population management	<p>4.1.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>4.1.2 Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.3 Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>4.1.4 Restructure and reposition Births and Deaths Registry (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.1.5 Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (SDG Target 16.9)</p> <p>4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.8 Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.9 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</p>	NPC, NDPC, GSS, MoE, MoH, GES, GHS, RIPS (UG)	SDG 3, 5, 16, 17 AU 1, 17,18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing population structure with youth bulge Untapped benefits of the youth bulge High school drop-out 	4.2 Harness demographic dividend	<p>4.2.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes, particularly in education, health, employment and governance (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>4.2.2 Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>4.2.3 Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and</p>	NDPC, GSS, NPC, B&DR, MoH, GES, GHS, teaching hospitals, CHAG, faith-based organisations, Health Facility Regulatory Authority, media (GBC),	SDG 2, 3, 4, 16, 17 AU 1, 3,5

	<p>rates among adolescent girls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High youth unemployment 		<p>women in their fertility ages (SDG Target, 2.1, 2.2)</p> <p>4.2.4 Strengthen public institution efforts to engender young People's trust by addressing their priorities effectively while creating opportunities for effective engagement (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.2.5 Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.2.6 Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3)</p> <p>4.2.7 Collaborate with the media to advocate for investing in young people (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>4.2.8 Strengthen research and modelling on harnessing the demographic dividend (SDG Target 4.4)</p>	FDA	
5. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	<p>High unaccounted-for water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply Poor planning for water at MMDAs Inadequate maintenance of facilities Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonisation in water service delivery Inconsistencies and conflicts in implementation of legislation regulating decentralised development systems in water sector Delay in implementing plans for water sector River bank encroachment 	5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>5.1.1 Reduce system and commercial losses (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b)</p> <p>5.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)</p> <p>5.1.3 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>5.1.4 Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)</p> <p>5.1.5 Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>5.1.6 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>5.1.7 Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)</p> <p>5.1.8 Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework (SDG Target 6.a)</p> <p>5.1.9 Enforce buffer zone policy (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>5.1.10 Harmonise implementation of legislation regulating decentralised systems in the water sectors (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>5.1.11 Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>5.1.12 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a)</p> <p>5.1.13 Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b)</p> <p>5.1.14 Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)</p>	<p>Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, and Sanitation Directorate, CWSA, CONIWAS, MMDAs, Ghana Water Company, Water Resources Commission, FDA, PURC, MLGRD, Office of Head of Local Government Services</p>	<p>SDG 6, 15, 16,17</p> <p>AU 1, 7, 12,20</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High load of sediment and nutrients in surface water · Inadequate access to water services in urban areas · Poor quality of drinking Water <p>Inadequate financing of water sector institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High dependency on development partners for urban water support 		<p>5.1.15 Develop payment for ecosystem services for water resource management (SDG Targets 6.5, 15.a)</p> <p>5.1.16 Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes (SDG Target 6.6)</p> <p>5.1.17 Promote conduct of regular assessments of effluents in river bodies to control pollution (SDG Target 6.3)</p>		
	<p>Low levels of material for re-use and recycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High prevalence of open defecation · High user fee for sanitation services · Poor sanitation and waste management · Unsustainability of sanitation and health services · Low level of investment in sanitation sector · Poor hygiene practices · Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonisation in sanitation and hygiene services delivery · Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans · Inconsistencies and 	<p>5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>5.2.1 Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5)</p> <p>5.2.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>5.2.3 Establish National Sanitation Fund (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>5.2.4 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>5.2.5 Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)</p> <p>5.2.6 Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)</p> <p>5.2.7 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>5.2.9 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>5.2.10 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)</p> <p>5.2.11 Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3)</p> <p>5.2.12 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>5.2.15 Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)</p>	<p>Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, GWCL, Water Resources Commission, MLGRD, CWSA</p>	<p>SDG 6, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10,20</p>

	conflicts in the implementation of legislation regulating the decentralised system in sanitation sectors		5.2.17 Develop a policy to encourage eco-labelling of products and commodities (SDG Target 16.6)		
6. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	High incidence of poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disparity in rate of decline of poverty across the country and among different population groups Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 	6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	6.1.1 Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4) 6.1.2 Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4) 6.1.3 Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions regarding poverty reduction (SDG Target 16.6)	GSS, GHS, MOGCSP, MoF, MLGRD, Dept. of Social Welfare, Parliamentary Select Committee on Poverty, MELR	SDG 1, 16 AU 1,17
	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	6.2 Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	6.2.1 Accelerate the establishment of special development authorities for selected areas (SDG Target 1.b) 6.2.2 Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a) 6.2.3 Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)	GSS, GHS, MGCSP, MoF, MLGRD, Dept. of Social Welfare, Parliamentary Select Committee on Poverty, MELR	SDG 1, 9, 11, 17 AU 1,17,
7. CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, “Streetism” and online hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare Poor quality of services for children and families Weak capacity of caregivers Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 	7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.1 Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2) 7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) 7.1.3 Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) 7.1.4 Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) 7.1.5 Decentralise Department of Children for effective coordination and implementation of interventions (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6) 7.1.6 Develop child protection management information system (SDG Target 17.18) 7.1.7 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) 7.1.8 Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4)	MoGCSP, DoC, MOC, MoE, MLGRD, MMDAs, LGS, NDPC, DSW, LGS, academia, CSOs, MoF, DCD, traditional authorities, religious institutions, CSOs, NCCE	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,18

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low awareness of child protection laws and policies · Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 		<p>7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>7.1.10 Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>		
	<p>High incidence of Children’s rights violatio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law · Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour · Poorly resourced correctional facilities · Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their reintegration in society · Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs · Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour · Child neglect 	<p>7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<p>7.2.1 End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>7.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</p> <p>7.2.3 Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>7.2.4 Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>7.2.5 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3)</p> <p>7.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>7.2.7 Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)</p>	<p>MoGCSP, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Prisons Service, DSW, DoC, DCD, Ministry of Local Government, CSOs, FBOs, traditional authorities MoF, Judicial Service, Legal Aid Scheme, MMDAs, GHS, GES, National Disability Council, media</p>	<p>SDG 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 AU 1,18</p>

<p>9. GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable sociocultural environment for gender equality 	<p>9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</p>	<p>9.1.1 Ensure passage and implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill (SDG Target 5.c) 9.1.2 Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed committees, boards and official bodies (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c) 9.1.3 Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers’ Bill into law (SDG Target 5.4) 9.1.4 Increase GoG funding for institutions responsible for gender issues (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6, 16.a) 9.1.5 Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c) 9.1.6 Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) 9.1.7 Mainstream gender in the curriculum at basic level of schooling (SDG Target 5.c)</p>	<p>MCRA, National House of Chiefs, MoJAGD, MOGCSP, MELR, Parliament, MOE, GES, NCPD, Regional Houses of Chiefs, MLGRD, CSOs, Labour Department and other stakeholders</p>	<p>SDG 5, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,2,3,17,20</p>
	<p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p>	<p>9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<p>9.2.1 Reintroduce and enforce the administrative directive on reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women’s enterprises (SDG Target 5.c) 9.2.2 Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c) 9.2.3 Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a) 9.2.4 Reform tax system to reduce the burden on vulnerable persons, including, head porters (<i>kayaye</i>) (SDG Target 5.c) 9.2.6 Enact and enforce legislation to ensure fair pay, conditions of service, and promotions in both formal and informal economy SDG Targets 8.8, 10.4) 9.2.7 Ensure the protection of women’s access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a, 8.5, 8.8) 9.2.8 Institute mentoring of girls’ programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c) 9.2.9 Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</p>	<p>MLNR, MLGRD, MoF, MASLOC, MOTI, MOH, MOE, MELR, MOFA, MOJAGD, Parliament, Lands Commission, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, MoGCSP, MMDAs, private sector, NGOs, GRA, NCCE, Ministry of Information, NBSSI, AGI, Labour Department and other stakeholders</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 AU 1, 3, 17,20</p>
<p>SOCIAL PROTECTION</p>	<p>Weak social protection systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes 	<p>10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with</p>	<p>10.1.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) 10.1.2 Enact national social protection law which establishes a social protection floor (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) 10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social</p>	<p>MoGCSP, MoE, MoH, MoF, MLGRD, MoA, NPC, GSS, MMDAs, LGSS, CSPS, Ghana AIDS</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 17,18</p>

	<p>for vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions · Lack of sustainable Funding 	<p>disability and the elderly</p>	<p>protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>10.1.4 Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)</p> <p>10.1.5 Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all 10 regions (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.8)</p> <p>10.1.6 Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)</p> <p>10.1.7 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)</p> <p>10.1.8 Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)</p> <p>10.1.9 Sustain fisher folk input support schemes (e.g. premix fuel, outboard motors, provision of prescribed gear, hooks etc.) (SDG Targets 2.3, 14.b)</p> <p>10.1.10 Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6)</p> <p>10.1.11 Institute dedicated and sustainable funding arrangements for the national social protection scheme (SDG Target 10.4)</p> <p>10.1.12 Establish well-resourced shelters for abused persons (SDG Target 11.1)</p> <p>10.1.13 Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system (SDG Target 5.4)</p> <p>10.1.14 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p>	<p>Commission, NGOs, DPs, NGOs, DPs</p>	
<p>DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society 	<p>11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic</p>	<p>11.1.2 Ensure passage of legislative instruments for implementation of Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) (SDG Targets 3.4, 16.3, 17.14)</p> <p>11.1.3 Resource National Council on Persons with Disability (NCPD) to</p>	<p>MoGCSP, NCPD, and MoE, GFD, CSOs, MDAs, MMDAs, DPs, NCCE,</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 8, 10, 16, 17</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability · Lack of appropriate legislative instruments for implementation of the Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) · Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development · Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs · Ignorance of PWDs personal rights · High unemployment rate among PWDs · Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs 	development		<p>perform its functions effectively (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>11.1.4 Decentralise NCPD fully to district level to coordinate issues of disability (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>11.1.7 Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>11.1.8 Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>11.1.9 Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)</p>	AESL, LUSPA, MoH, MoC, NVTI	AU 1, 2, 3, 4,11, 12, 17,18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low participation of PWDs in decision making 	11.2 Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance		<p>11.2.1 Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>11.2.2 Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>11.2.3 Facilitate the exercise of PWD rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of access to voting (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>11.2.4 Promote advocacy regarding the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral processes and governance (SDG Target 10.2)</p>	National Association of Private Schools, EC, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Aviation, Ministry of Roads and Highways, Ministry of Railways Development, GHA, GES, NCCE, GJA, NMC, GES	SDG 10, 16 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings · Inadequate education on accessibility standards · Inadequate support for special education for PWDs · Absence of special learning aids for PWDs · Limited access to education for PWDs · Low self-esteem and self confidence among PWDs · Poor living conditions of PWDs 	<p>11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<p>11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)</p> <p>11.3.2 Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education (SDG Targets 4.a, 4.5)</p> <p>11.3.3 Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)</p> <p>11.3.4 Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant professionals, parents and caregivers and personal assistants (SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>11.3.5 Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support (SDG Target 5.4)</p> <p>11.3.6 Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</p> <p>11.3.7 Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8)</p> <p>11.3.8 Rehabilitate centres for skills training and provide assistive devices (SDG Target 4.a)</p> <p>11.3.9 Encourage use of sign language in public institutions (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>11.3.10 Implement productive social inclusion interventions (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>11.3.11 Strengthen measures for early identification, assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth. (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.d)</p> <p>11.3.12 Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and appliances needed for PWDs. (SDG Targets 4.2, 4.a)</p> <p>11.3.13 Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>11.3.14 Address special issues and concerns of women with</p>		

			<p>disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)</p> <p>11.3.15 Facilitate PWDs access to justice (SDG Targets 10.3, 16.3, 16.b)</p> <p>11.3.16 Amend Legal Aid Act to better cater for PWDs (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.6)</p>		
<p>12. EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of reliable employment and labour data for policy decision making, monitoring and evaluation • Lack of objective national productivity measurement • Weak and ineffective implementation of labour policies, laws and standards • High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth • Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market • Increasing incidence of casualisation of employment • Poor industrial relations among partners • High disability unemployment • High exploitation of Labour 	<p>12.1 Improve human capital development and management</p>	<p>12.1.1 Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works policy (SDG Targets 8.2, 8.3, 8.5)</p> <p>12.1.2 Finalise and implement National Human Resource Development Policy (SDG Target 8.3)</p> <p>12.1.3 Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term (SDG Target 1.b)</p> <p>12.1.4 Revamp public employment centres across districts (SDG Targets 16.6)</p> <p>12.1.5 Develop a National Productivity index (SDG Target 1.b)</p> <p>12.1.6 Strengthen enforcement of existing labour laws and regulations as well as the labour administration systems (SDG Targets 8.3, 16.6)</p> <p>12.1.7 Promote harmonious industrial relations (SDG Targets 9.b, 17.14)</p> <p>12.1.8 Strengthen existing laws to eliminate informalisation of jobs in the formal economy (SDG Target 8.3)</p> <p>12.1.9 Strengthen employment coordination, in all sectors of the economy (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.14)</p> <p>12.1.10 Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws (SDG Target 17.15)</p> <p>12.1.11 Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all publicsector projects or initiatives. (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.15)</p> <p>12.1.12 Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs (SDG Target 8.5)</p>	<p>MELR, Labour Department, Department of Factories Inspectorate, FWSC, MDPI, NVTI, YEA, ICCS, OIC, NPRA, COTVET</p>	<p>SDG1, 4, 8, 9, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20</p>

13. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<p>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak coordination of youth-related institutions and programmes · Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth · Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices 	<p>13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>13.1.1 Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7)</p> <p>13.1.2 Strengthen the links between education and the labour market (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</p> <p>13.1.3 Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b)</p> <p>13.1.4 Ensure the creation of youth desks in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information (SDG Targets 16.6,16.7)</p> <p>13.1.5 Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>13.1.6 Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 16.6,16.7)</p> <p>13.1.7 Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>13.1.8 Facilitate the creation of partnerships between educational institutions and corporate Ghana through attachments, internships and volunteer opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4,17.17)</p> <p>13.1.9 Improve quality of and access to post-basic education skills training (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.1)</p> <p>13.1.10 Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</p> <p>13.1.11 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6)</p> <p>13.1.12 Strengthen and harmonise the implementation of evidencebased youth employment programmes (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>13.1.13 Strengthen coordination of youth related institutions and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>13.1.14 Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools (SDG Target 4.4).</p> <p>13.1.15 Facilitate access to credit for the youth (SDG Target 8.10)</p> <p>13.1.16 Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices (SDG Targets 16.7)</p>	<p>MoYs, NYA, MDAs, YES, GSS, CSOs, OoP, MoF, NDPC, Scholarship Secretariat, MoE, MELR, GES, NVTI, MLGRD, DCD, LGS, YEA, MMDAs, Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Council for Tertiary Education, MoF, AGI, MoTI</p>	<p>SDG 4, 8, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 5,18</p>

	<p>Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High incidence of violence and crime · Limited respect for the rights of the youth · Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth 	13.2 Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<p>13.2.1 Strengthen inclusion of civic education and capacity building on governance and democracy in school curricula (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>13.2.2 Develop effective framework for youth involvement in politics and civic activities, with opportunities for young people to practice political and civic engagement throughout the electoral cycle (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>13.2.3 Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence, especially among the youth (SDG Target 16.1)</p> <p>13.2.4 Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth. (SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7)</p>	<p>NYA, MoGCSP, DOVVSU, NCCE, CSOs, MoI, MoYS, PPAG, YAM, Curious Minds</p>	<p>SDG 4, 10, 16 AU 1, 2, 12,18</p>
14. SPORTS AND RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure · Insufficient maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities · Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities · Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands · Absence of disability-, child- and aged-friendly facilities · Limited community-level sports and recreational activities 	14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<p>14.1.1 Adopt a national framework for the development and maintenance of sports and recreation facilities (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>14.1.2 Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>14.1.3 Promote local manufacturing and affordability of sports and recreational equipment (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>14.1.4 Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities (SDG Targets 1.3, 16.b)</p> <p>14.1.5 Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (SDG Target 11.7)</p> <p>14.1.6 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>14.1.7 Promote partnerships with private sector in development of sports and recreation infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>14.1.8 Promote less-recognised sporting activities (SDG Targets 1.a, 17.3)</p> <p>14.1.9 Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	<p>MoYS, NSA, NSC, GFA, GOC, MoF, AGI, MoTI</p>	<p>SDG 1, 9, 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 9, 10,20</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak capacity for sports development and management · Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports · Declining interest in locally organised sports by general public 	14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	<p>14.2.1 Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.2.3 Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>14.2.4 Strengthen organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.2.5 Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>14.2.6 Strengthen agencies and sporting federations to develop and</p>	<p>MOYS, NSA, NSC, GFA, GUC GES, MOF MWH, MoGCSP Attorney-General's Department, Lands Commission, MLGRD, MMDAs, MoTAC</p>	<p>SDG 4, 5, 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 9,10, 20</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak institutions for marketing and promotion of locally organised sports · Lack of gender equity in sports · Weak public-private sector collaboration in sports development · Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines 		<p>promote various sporting disciplines (SDG Target 16.6) 14.2.7 Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports (SDG Target 16.7)</p> <p>14.2.8 Promote gender equity in sports (SDG Target 5.c)</p> <p>14.2.9 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-school sports competition (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>14.2.10 Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports (SDG Target 17.17)</p>		
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ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
1. PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Loss of forest cover · Poor demarcation of conservation areas · Encroachment on conservation areas · Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions · Increasing loss of endangered species 	1.1 Expand forest conservation areas	<p>1.1.1 Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars (SDG Targets 6.6, 15.1, 15.2, 15.b)</p> <p>1.1.2 Establish gene banks for indigenous species and refuge areas for threatened, endemic and rare species. (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a, 15.5, 15.7)</p> <p>1.1.3 Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)</p> <p>1.1.4 Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP). (SDG Targets 16.6)</p> <p>1.1.5 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)</p>	Forestry Commission, LC, MLNR, EPA, MESTI, MMDAS, CSOs, MOTCCA, NDPC, Fisheries Commission, academia, LUSPA, CERSGIS, NCCE, CCM	SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7,12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Forest fires · Inadequate staff · Weak enforcement of regulations · Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas 	1.2 Protect forest reserves	<p>1.2.1 Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)</p> <p>1.2.2 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)</p> <p>1.2.3 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)</p> <p>1.2.4 Accelerate implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9)</p> <p>1.2.5 Develop early-warning system for detection of invasive alien species (SDG Target 15.8)</p> <p>1.2.6 Develop guidelines for reporting and managing invasive alien species (SDG Targets 13.3, 15.8)</p> <p>1.2.7 Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services (SDG Targets 12.8, 13.3, 14.a, 15.9)</p> <p>1.2.8 Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p>	Forestry Commission, LC, MLNR, EPA, MESTI, MMDAS, CSOs, MOTCCA, NDPC, Fisheries Commission, academia, LUSPA, CERSGIS, NCCE, CCM	SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
3. WATER RESOURCE S MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality · Surface mining and desertification · Negative impact of climate variability and change · Widespread pollution of surface water · Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data · Inadequate protection and development of water resources 	3.1 Promote sustainable water resources development and management	<p>3.1.3 Promote efficient water use (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5, 6.a)</p> <p>3.1.4 Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning (SDG Targets 6.5, 15.9)</p> <p>3.1.6 Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6)</p> <p>3.1.7 Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)</p> <p>3.1.9 Explore and develop hydrogeological and groundwater base (i.e. shallow, intermediate and deep aquifers) (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6, 6.a, 6.b)</p>	Meteorological Authority, CERSGIS, SADA, Hydrological Services Department, MOEP, Lands Commission, EPA, LUSPA, MESTI, Energy Commission	SDG 6, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 1,3
6. DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions · High incidence of wildfires · Inappropriate farming Practices 	6.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<p>6.1.1 Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)</p> <p>6.1.2 Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. (SDG Target 11.7)</p> <p>6.1.3 Promote training, research-based and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management. (SDG Targets 14.a, 15.2, 15.9)</p> <p>6.1.4 Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>6.1.5 Promote and develop financing mechanisms for forest value chain management (SDG Targets 2.a, 17.17)</p> <p>6.1.6 Enact and enforce Legislative Instrument on tree tenure (SDG Targets 15.2, 16.6)</p> <p>6.1.7 Develop efficient energy technologies (SDG Targets 7.1, 7.3, 7.a)</p>	MESTI, Forestry Commission, EPA, National Biosafety Authority, NDPC, academia, CSOs, MOJAGD, MLNR, WRC, NCCE, MOF, private sector, Lands Commission	SDG 2, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7, 11,12, 20

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources · Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 	<p>6.2 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources</p>	<p>6.2.1 Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest Fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1)</p> <p>6.2.2 Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking (SDG Targets 15.7, 15.c, 16.6)</p> <p>6.2.3 Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs). (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6)</p> <p>6.2.4 Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public. (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.6)</p> <p>6.2.5 Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non -degrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b)</p> <p>6.2.6 Promote the use of Lesser Used Species (LUS) (SDG Target 15.1)</p> <p>6.2.7 Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods (SDG Target 15.1)</p>	<p>MESTI, Forestry Commission, EPA, National Biosafety Authority, NDPC, academia, CSOs, MOJAGD, MLNR, WRC, NCCE, MOF, private sector, Lands Commission</p>	<p>SDG 6, 12, 14, 15, 16 AU 7, 11,12</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
7. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change · Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions · Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions · Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds · Vulnerability to climate Change 	7.1 Enhance climate change resilience	<p>7.1.1 Implement Ghana’s commitments under Paris Climate Agreement(COP21) (SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8)</p> <p>7.1.2 Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes (SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8)</p> <p>7.1.3 Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4)</p> <p>7.1.4 Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)</p> <p>7.1.5 Improve and harmonise agricultural research, including application of climate models (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a)</p> <p>7.1.6 Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)</p> <p>7.1.7 Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government (SDG Targets 13.2, 16.6)</p> <p>7.1.8 Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6)</p> <p>7.1.9 Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</p>	MOFA, EPA, MESTI, CSIR, MMDAs, CSOs, Hydrological Services Department, FC, GIDA, MOFA, COCOBOD, FC, GMeT, NDPC, MOGCSP	SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16 AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Loss of trees and vegetative cover · Degraded landscapes · Inefficient energy use 	7.2 Reduce greenhouse gases	<p>7.2.1 Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036) (SDG Targets 11.7, 13.a, 16.6)</p> <p>7.2.2 Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity, focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors (SDG Target 3.d)</p> <p>7.2.3 Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognised groups (SDG Target 13.3)</p> <p>7.2.4 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</p> <p>7.2.5 Promote urban forestry (SDG Target 11.7)</p> <p>7.2.6 Update and facilitate implementation of the National Low Carbon Growth (LCG) strategy (SDG Targets 13.1, 13.2)</p>	MESTI, EPA, GMeT, FC, MRH, MLNR, MLGRD, MOTCCA, NDPC	SDG 3, 11, 13, 15, 16 AU 7, 12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
8. DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 8.1.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) 8.1.4 Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	NADMO, EPA, MLNR, MESTI, MRH, MLGRD, MMDAS, CSOs	SDG 1, 3, 5, 11, 13 AU 5, 7, 12, 17
9. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance Poor transportation management, particularly in urban areas Lack of operational standards for public transport services. Rapid deterioration of roads 	9.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Road Transport 9.1.1 Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) 9.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) 9.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) 9.1.5 Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17) 9.1.14 Mainstream climate change into the transport sector (SDG Target 13.2)	MoT, MRH, PEF, GHA, DFR, MMDAs, MLGRD, GIPC EPA, GRTCC, Road Contractors Association, BRRI, DUR, MoF, Ghana Police Service (MTTU), Koforidua Training Centre, Parliament, DVLA, relevant professional institutions	SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 1,10,20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited facilities for nonmotorised transport (NMT) Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations 	9.2 Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Road Safety 9.2.1 Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) 9.2.2 Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Target 3.6) 9.2.7 Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users (SDG Targets 3.6, 16.b)	NRSC, MoT, MRH, GHA, DFR, MOH, MMDAs, MLGRD EPA, GRTCC, Road Contractors Association, BRRI, DUR, MoF, Ghana Police Service (MTTU), Parliament, DVLA, relevant professional institutions	SDG 3, 9, 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 12,20

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
10. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low broadband wireless access · Poor quality ICT services · Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 	10.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	<p>10.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)</p> <p>10.1.5 Increase citizens' access to data platforms (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.18)</p> <p>10.1.7 Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>10.1.8 Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>10.1.9 Develop and maintain online database for all categories of properties and provide secure data access (SDG Target 16.10)</p> <p>10.1.10 Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties (SDG Target 16.10)</p>	Ministry of Communications, NITA, National Data Centre, NIA, MMDAs, MoTI, CERSGIS, SADA, MESTI	SDG 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10, 12,17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country 	10.2 Expand the digital landscape	<p>10.2.1 Build an integrated national ICT digital infrastructure (National ID system, addressing system, interoperability of payments and telecommunications systems, citizen's services centre nationwide using government infrastructure such as post offices, Community Information Centres, etc.) (SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>10.2.3 Develop and implement regulations to facilitate Public-Private Partnerships (PPP's) (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>10.2.4 Create a favourable environment to promote e-commerce and offline cashless payments (SDG Target 10.5)</p> <p>10.2.5 Provide real-time information to all segments of the population and economy (SDG Targets 16.10, 17.19)</p> <p>10.2.6 Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)</p> <p>10.2.7 Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>10.2.8 Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10)</p> <p>10.2.10 Develop and use ICT as a platform to increase the flow of information on employment and teleworking opportunities (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10)</p> <p>10.2.12 Ensure adequate digital capability to support production and use of ICTs for development (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10)</p>	Ministry of Communications, NITA, National Data Centre, NIA, MMDAs, MoTI, CERSGIS, SADA, MESTI	SDG 9, 10, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10, 12,17

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
15. INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	15.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	15.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a) 15.1.4 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)	MLGRD, Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Roads and Highways, MDAS and MMDAs, Built Environment Professional Organizations, MMDAs.	SDG 9, 11, 17 AU 1, 10, 11,12
17. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	17.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 17.1.2 Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 17.1.3 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) 17.1.4 Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) 17.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 17.1.6 Support research and development in urban and regional planning (SDG Target 11.a)	MESTI, MLGRD, LUSPA, MWH, MLNR, Lands Commission, Works Dept., GREDA, MoPIIn, MZD,	SDG 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
18. RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High rate of rural-urban migration · Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services · Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources · Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers · Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development 	18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<p>18.1.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agrobased industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>18.1.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p> <p>18.1.4 Fully implement the rural development policy (SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a)</p> <p>18.1.5 Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</p> <p>18.1.6 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas. (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17)</p>	MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing MMDAs, private sector developers, financial institutions	SDG 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17 AU 1, 5, 10,12

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation · Ineffective sub-district structures · Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level · Poor service delivery at the local level · Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.1 Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalise performance appraisal of MMDCs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a) 2.1.3 Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a) 2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.1.6 Review the Local Government Service regime and practice (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	MLGRD, NALAG Institute of Local Government Studies Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration District Assemblies Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans · Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level · Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 	2.2 Improve decentralised planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) 2.2.3 Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) 2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	NDPC, MLGRD, NALAG Institute of Local Government Studies MMDAs, RCCs MoPIn, District Assemblies Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation · Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy · Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level · Implementation of unplanned expenditures · Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation · Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers 	2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<p>2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</p> <p>2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)</p> <p>2.3.3 Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.4 Review and pass the Municipal Finance Bill (SDG Target 17.3)</p> <p>2.3.5 Review and harmonise financial sector legislation (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>2.3.6 Enhance financial capacities of regional administrations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a, 17.3)</p> <p>2.3.7 Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>	MoF, MLGRD, MDAs, NALAG, Institute of Local Government Studies, MMDAs, RCCs, MoPln, District Assemblies Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12, 20
	<p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue 	2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<p>2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)</p> <p>2.5.2 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)</p> <p>2.5.3 Strengthen People’s Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)</p>	MLGRD, MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs and related institutions	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
5. PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak coordination of the development planning system Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans Inadequate financial resources Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs 	5.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<p>5.1.1 Prepare and implement national policy guidelines to streamline public policy formulation (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>5.1.2 Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> <p>5.1.3 Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)</p> <p>5.1.4 Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19)</p> <p>5.1.5 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)</p> <p>5.1.6 Develop legislative and policy almanac (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>5.1.7 Develop and implement a long-term national development policy framework (SDG Target 1.b)</p> <p>5.1.8 Strengthen the relationship between the national development planning system and budgeting processes (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>5.1.9 Promote coordination, harmonisation and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)</p>	Strengthen capacity of public institutions for undertaking	SDG 1, 16, 17 AU 11,12
9. CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities Low capacity of the media for watchdog role 	9.1 Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<p><u>Civil Society Organisations</u></p> <p>9.1.1 Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17)</p> <p><u>Media</u></p> <p>9.1.2 Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>9.1.3 Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p>	NCCE, MOE, Ministry of Information, GES, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs National House of Chiefs, Council of State, Peace Council, MLGRD, MOGCSF, NMC, GJA	SDG 1, 10, 16,17 AU 11, 12,13

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Traditional authorities · Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development · Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes · Negative cultural practices · Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes · Religious bodies · Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development 		<p><u>Traditional Authorities</u> 9.1.5 Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 9.1.6 Increase support to chieftaincy (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) institutions 9.1.7 Strengthen National and Regional Houses of Chiefs to promote development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 9.1.8 Continue the implementation of chieftaincy line of succession documentation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 9.1.9 Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices (SDG Targets 16.6,16.7, 16.a)</p> <p><u>Religious Bodies</u> 9.1.10 Build capacity of religious bodies to promote religious tolerance (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 9.1.11 Promote coordinated action involving religious bodies to ensure that there is respect for authority, honesty and integrity (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 9.1.12 Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects. (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p>	NCCE, MOE, Ministry of Information, GES, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, National House of Chiefs, Council of State, Peace Council, MLGRD, MOGCSP, NMC, GJA	SDG 1, 10, 16,17 AU 11, 12,13

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
10. ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state · Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life · Political and civic apathy · Political polarisation · Ineffective advocacy Strategies	10.1 Promote discipline in all aspects of life	10.1.1 Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7) 10.1.2 Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15) 10.1.3 Promote culture and a good value system as ingredients and catalysts for economic growth (SDG Targets 4.7, 12.b) 10.1.4 Launch a Good Society campaign to promote positive national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline (SDG Target 4.7) 10.1.5 Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behavior (SDG Target 17.15) 10.1.6 Formulate and implement a consensus-driven national values policy (SDG Target 17.14) 10.1.7 Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies (SDG Target 16.10) 10.1.8 Promote planning platforms to provide supportive infrastructure for approved behavior (SDG Target 17.15)	NCCE, MOE, GES, NMC	SDG 4, 12, 16, 17 AU 2, 11,12
11. DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels · Polarised media landscape · Insufficient funding of Development communication · Weak capacity of Development Communication institutions 	11.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	11.1.1 Create an enabling environment for development communication (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 11.1.2 Promote social behaviour change around a set of shared values of the good society (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 11.1.4 Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 11.1.5 Establish institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.10) 11.1.6 Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key government initiatives (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 11.1.7 Strengthen the DEVCOM role of the Ministry of Information to ensure delivery of timely and accurate information to the citizenry and feedback on government policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Ministry of Information, NCCE, CHRAJ, NADMO, media houses, PRINPAG, training institutions, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, NMC, GJA	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
12. CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Poor appreciation of national culture · Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries · Weak capacity of culture institutions · Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector · Inadequate cultural infrastructure · Growing negative influence of foreign culture 	12.1 Promote culture in the development process	12.1.1 Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDGTargets 4.7, 17.14) 12.1.4 Support the establishment of national theatres and museums (SDG Target 8.9) 12.1.6 Enhance capacity for development of culture industry (SDG Target 16.a) 12.1.8 Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework of cultural and creative arts sectors for development of culture (SDG Target 16.a) 12.1.9 Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (SDG Target 12.b) 12.1.10 Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8) 12.1.11 Enhance private sector participation (SDG Target 17.17) 12.1.12 Popularise local cuisine and revive lost specialities and staples (SDG Target 8.9)	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MoTCCA), NCC, GTA, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, National House of Chiefs, Ghana Hoteliers Association and Travel and Tours Federation (GHATToF), MoF, NDPC, MMDAs	SDG 4, 8, 12, 16, 17 AU 11, 12,16

CHAPTER FOUR : PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted District Goal(s): To improve and increase quality of teaching and learning; utilization and quality of maternal and child health services; Availability, access and hygienic utilization of safe drinking water and sanitation; availability, access and utilization of food; and Improve socio-economic status of vulnerable persons in the district, including women.														
Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	1.2.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Intensify education on payment of basic and property rates	improved basic and property rates payment	X	X	X	X		5,000.0		FD	DA
	1.2.5 Diversify sources of resource mobilization			Activate revenue taskforce to assist in the collection of rates(cattle rate and property rate)	revenue taskforce re-activated and supported in revenue collection	X	X	X	X				FD	DA
				Intensify the collection of temporary structures renewal fees	temporary structures renewal fees collection intensified	X	X	X	X		3,000.00		FD	DA
				Establish a unit within the works department solely for issuance of building permits	a unit established at the works department for handling of building permits	X					4,000.00		CA	WORKS DEPARTMENT
				sensitize business operators to acquire licenses and also renew their licenses when expired	improved understanding of businesses on the acquisition and renewal of licenses	X	X	X	X		3,000.00		FD	DA
				Number and register all government bungalows	all government bungalows registered in the District	X					400.00		FD	DA
				Sensitize occupants of government bungalows on the need to pay rent	occupants of government bungalows sensitised on the payment of rent	X	X	X	X		400.00		FD	DA

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted District Goal(s): To improve and increase quality of teaching and learning; utilization and quality of maternal and child health services; Availability, access and hygienic utilization of safe drinking water and sanitation; availability, access and utilization of food; and Improve socio-economic status of vulnerable persons in the district, including women.														
Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY <u>Enhance Revenue Mobilization</u>														
				Issue of demand notice to telecommunication companies operating in the district	Demand notices issued to telecom companies within the district.	X	X	X	X		4,000.00		FD	DA
				Sensitize various market women, trader associations and transport unions on the need to pay fees on export of commodities	the stakeholders understood the need to pay fees on export commodities	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		FD/BU DGET	DA
				Form revenue monitoring team to check on the activities of revenue collectors, especially on market days	Revenue monitoring team formed to monitor the activities of revenue collectors	X					1,000.00		FD/BU DGET	DA
				Rehabilitation of access road to the sand winning sites at sabare and mognegu	access road to sand winning site rehabilitated	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		FD/BU DGET	DA
				Position a revenue collector at the sand winning site	one revenue collector positioned at sand winning site	X	X	X	X		400.00		FD/BU DGET	DA
				Improve monitoring on the activities of the operators of the wheel loader, tipper truck and grader	monitoring improved on the operators of assembly's equipment	X	X	X	X		1000.00		FD/BU DGET	DA
				Facilitate the mobility of revenue collectors through periodic maintenance of their motorbikes	mobility of revenue collectors enhanced through procurement of additional motor bikes	X	X	X	X		30,000.00		FD/BU DGET	DA

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Building capacity of revenue collectors	capacity of revenue collectors enhanced through training	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			FD/BU DGET	DA
				Awarding best performing revenue collectors	awards scheme instituted for revenue collectors	X	X	X	X		20,000.00		FD/BU DGET	DA
				Gazette of fee fixing resolution	fee fixing resolution gazzeted	X	X	X	X		20,000.00		FD/BU DGET	DA
				Consultative meeting on fee fixing resolution	Consultative meeting on fee fixing resolution organized	X	X	X	X		20,000.00		FD/BU DGET	DA
				Update revenue data of the Assembly	revenue data based updated	X	X	X	X		10,000.00		FD/BU DGET	DA
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT														
3.3 Support entrepreneurs and SME development	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth 3.3.2 Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and	Economic development	Trade, tourism & industrial development	Train 1000 youth/entrepreneurs in technical, vocational and managerial skills and support them with start-up capital	1000 youth/entrepreneurs trained in technical, vocational and managerial skills and supported with startup capital	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			BAC/REP	DA
				Support 1000 SMEs with micro credit facilities to expand their businesses	1000 SMEs provided with micro credit to expand their businesses	X	X	X	X	200,000.00			BAC/REP	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	Innovation Plan(NEIP) to support start-ups and early-stage business with financing and business development services including incubator hubs and business accelerator services			Construct 4No. Modern markets and lorry parks in 4 towns to	4no. modern markets and lorry parks constructed in zabzugu, sabare, kukpaligu and Nakpali	X	X	X	X	600,000.00			DA	MOT I, DA BAC/ REP
	3.3.6 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs			Construct a building to house soya bean processing plant	a building constructed to house soya beans processin plant at kpaligigbeni		X			60,000			BAC	DA
4. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT														
4.1 Promote a Demand driven approach to agricultural development	4.1.3 Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Link farmers to produce buying companies through market support services	Farmers in the District Linked to produce buying companies through market support services	X	X	X	X		3000.00		DoA	MOT I

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	4.1.5 Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2)			Sensitize 60 communities on best integrated soil fertility management technologies(ISFM)	Number of farmers trained on integrated soil fertility management technologies(ISFM)	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			DoA	ICRM, DA, NGOs
4.2 Ensure improved public investment	4.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water			Opens-up, Reshape and spot improve feeder roads totaling 200 km to food producing areas in the District	A total 200 kms of feeder roads opened, spot improved and reshaped	X	X	X	X	800,000			Dept of feeder roads	DA
	4.2.3 Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize four (4) zonal fora on Planting For Food and Jobs(PFJ)	(4) zonal fora organized on Planting For Food and Jobs(PFJ) in the District	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			DoA	DA, NGO
	4.2.6 Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote			Register farmers for PFJ programme annually	Farmers Registered for PFJ programme annually	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DoA	DA, NGO
				Monitor PFJ programme quarterly and annually	PFJ programme Monitored quarterly and annually	X	X	X	X	5000.00			DoA	DA, NGO
				Recoveries for 2017 PFJ programme	Recoveries made for the 2017 PFJ farmers	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			DoA	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level 4.2.7 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district 4.2.8 Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies			Conduct two (2) demonstration on maize	Two demonstrations on maize conducted at selected sites	X	X	X	X			3,000.00	DoA	DA, NGO
				Train 25 women farmers on dry season vegetable production.	25 women trained on dry season vegetable production	X	X	X	X			3,000.00	DoA	DA, NGO
				Conduct 2 rice demonstration on planting for food and jods	2 demonstrations conducted on rice	X	X	X	X			5,000.00	DoA	DA, NGO
				Sensitize 15 FBOs on Fall Army Worm (FAW) throughout the district by second quarter every year	15 FBOs sensitized on FAW in the District	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DoA	DA, NGO
4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services 4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme 4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain 4.3.7 Implement the government's flagship	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise in-service training for 15 Staff on FAW	In-service training organized for 15 staff of FAW	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DoA	DA, NGOs
				Construct 20 dams under one village one dam initiative	20 dams constructed and utilized	X	X	X	X	800,000			NoDA	DA
				Introduce livelihood programmes on fish farming, dry season gardening, bee-keeping, agro-processing and tree planting under climate change adaptation programme	livelihood programmes on fish farming, dry season gardening, bee-keeping, agro-processing and tree planting under climate change adaptation programme Introduced	X	X	X	X	100,000			MEST I, EPA NGOs	DA, DoA DCD/ SW

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	intervention 'one village, one dam' to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and northern savannah 4.3.11 Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones			Train 50 farmers on identification and control of FAW in the district	50 farmers trained on the identification and control of FAW	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			DoA	NGOs
				7 AEAs conduct home/farm visit	Home visits conducted by 7AEAs	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			DoA	
				5 DDOs conduct monitoring/supervision visits.	Monitoring and supervision conducted by 5DDOs	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			DoA	
				DCD monitoring of Agricultural activities	Monitoring exercise carried by DCD	X	X	X	X	800.00			DoA	
				Train 15 tractor owners and operators on field measurement and proper land preparation	15 tractor owners and operators trained on the proper measurement and land preparation	X	X	X	X	1800.00				
				Staff attends RELC planning session	Staff complete attending planning sessions on RELC	X	X	X	X	1,000.00			DoA	DA NGO
				Organize District annual planning for 20 participants	District planning session organized annually	X	X	X	X	1,500.00			DoA	NGOs
				Organize National Farmers Day Celebration	Farmers day celebrations organized annually	X	X	X	X	24,000.			DoA	DA
	4.3.15 Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture 4.3.17 Develop the capacity of farmers to			Procure office consumables quarterly	Office equipment procured quarterly	X	X	X	X	2,400.00			DoA	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	use meteorological information			DDA visit RDA fortnightly	DDA conduct visit to RDA every fortnightly	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			DoA	DA
				Conduct 4 demonstration on cowpea	4 demonstrations conducted on cowpea	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DoA	DA
				Organize Quarterly Review meeting	Quarterly review meetings held	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DoA	DA
				Organize Refresher Training of 15 farmers on the use of herbicides and handling of agro-chemicals	15 farmers Trained on the use of herbicides and handling of agro-chemicals	X	X	X	X	1,000.00			DoA	DA
				Train 12 Farmer on post-harvest management of crops	12 Farmer trained on post-harvest management of crops	X	X	X	X	1,000.00			DoA	DA
				Train 15 women on soya processing and utilization	15 women trained on soya processing and utilization	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DoA	DA
				Collect and analyze basic data on 9 major crops in the district	Data on 9 major crops collected and analyzed	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			DoA	DA
				Conduct PPR vaccination in four zones	Vaccination conducted in 4 zones on PPR	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DoA	DA
				Vaccinate poultry against New castle disease.	Poultry vaccinated against new castle disease	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DoA	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Educate farmers on the importance of dry season supplementary feeding and housing of livestock in four (4) zones.	Farmers educated on dry season supplementary feeding and housing of livestock	X	X	X	X	1,000.00			DoA	DA
				Maintenance of official Vehicle	Office regularly serviced and maintained	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			DoA	DA
				Sensitise 5 communities on dangers of Aflac toxin in groundnuts and other crops to farm families (1000 day old).	5 communities sensitized on Aflac toxins in ground nuts and other crops to farm families(1000 day old)	X	X	X	X	1,000.00			DoA	DA
				Train 50 farmers on Good Agronomic Practices (GAPs) on groundnuts production.	50 farmers trained on Good Agronomic Practices (GAPs) on groundnuts production.	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			DoA	DA
4.4 Improve postharvest Management	4.4.6 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system 4.4.7 Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities			Construct 4No. warehouses for grain storage	4no.werehouses constructed to grains	X	X	X	X	400,000			DoA	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
6. TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT														
6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.5 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Economic Development	Trade tourism and industrial Development	Develop tourism development plan	Tourism development plan developed		X				20,000.00		DA	Ghana tourist Board

GOAL TWO

Thematic Area: Social Development														
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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING														
1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Rehabilitate district director of education bungalow	Improve DDE stay and visit to schools		X			75,000.0			GES	DA
				Rehabilitate and furnish GES offices	Improve quality delivery staff		X			150,000			GES	DA
				Rehabilitate 10 No. teachers Quarters and construct 2 No. new teachers accommodation	Improved teacher retention	X	X	X	X	600,000			GES	DA
				Construct 20No. KGs in 20 communities	Foundation for early childhood enhanced	X	X	X	X	2,000,000			GES	DA
				Construct 12No. 3unit classroom blocks	To decouple classrooms and improve quality delivery	X	X	X	X	1,800,000			GES	DA
				Construct 2No. 3unit classroom block	Improve quality girl education									

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning			Procure 1NO. 4X4 pick-up for GES office	Monitoring and supervision enhanced		X			100,000.00			FD	DA
	1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials			Procure 10No. motor bikes for circuit supervisors and frontlines directors	Monitoring and supervision enhanced		X	X		20,000.00			GES	DA
	1.2.11 Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units			Provide fuel for annual education census	Accurate and reliable data obtained	X	X	X	X	70,000.00			GES	DA
				Procure 11No. Desktop computers, 7No. laptops and accessories and 1NO. photocopier	Record keeping and efficiency and effectiveness of staff enhanced	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			GES	DA
				Provide fuel for DDE official duties	Service delivery of DDE Enhanced	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			GES	DA
				Organize best teacher/worker award for 30 teachers	Service delivery enhanced	X	X	X	X	35,000.00			GES	DA
				Provide 50No. Gas cylinders to hardworking teacher	Sustain teachers interest quality delivery		X	X		20,000.00			GES	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Organize education durbars in six zones	Abreast community members with educational policies	X	X	X	X	30,000.00				
				Organize sporting activities in six zones	Development of pupils' psychomotor skills	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			GES	DA
				Organize enrolment drives for 30 communities	Improve girl child enrolment and retention	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			GES	DA
				Organize my first day at school for 800 pupils	Promote nationalism in pupils	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			GES	DA
				Construct 20No. boreholes in needy schools	Improve access to water and sanitation practices in school	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			GES	DA
				Provide 200No. waste bins in schools and offices	Promote proper handling and disposal of waste	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			GES	DA
				Provide 100No. hand washing equipment(veronica buckets)	Promote hand washing under running water	X	X	X	X	90,000.00			GES	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Provide 2000No. sanitary Pads for adolescent girls in upper primary and JHS	Improve attendance and personal hygiene of female pupils	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			GES	DA
				Conduct District and circuit SPAM for 40 stakeholders	Improve stakeholder contribution towards quality delivery	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			GES	DA
				Train 90 desk officers and head teachers	Improve on achieving set targets and goals for quality education	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			GES	DA
				Conduct early grading reading for 180 lower primary teachers	Improve literacy and lesion delivery for quality education	X	X	X	X	16,000.00			GES	DA
				Conduct refresher training for core subjects masters in JHS	Improve teacher competency and skills in subject matter	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			GES	DA
				Camp 900 final year students for team teaching	Improve on student learning on varied methodologies used	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			GES	DA
				Train 81 curriculum readers	Equip teachers with relevant pedagogical skills for quality lesson delivery	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			GES	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Organize 4 day STME clinic for 60 boys and girls	Equip pupils with innovative skills	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			GES	DA
				Extend electricity to 25No.JHS and primary schools	Improve on ICT delivery and learning	X	X	X	X	80,000.00			GES	DA
				Provide fuel for circuit supervisors	Improve supervision of teaching and learning as well as data gathering	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			GES	DA
				Organize refresher training for 180 upper primary teachers on numeracy	Equip teachers with skills and improve competency in lesson delivery	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			GES	DA
				Provide fuel for DTST monitoring	Improve teachers efficacy on goal setting for quality lesson delivery	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			GES	DA
				Provide fuel for monitoring CBE pupils transition	Improve enrolment of pupils and curtailsschool drop out	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			GES	DA
				Supply 2000No. dual Desk, 100No. teachers' tables and chairs and 100 No. cupboards	Improve teaching and learning	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			GES	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
2. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES														
2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out community mobilization, sensitization & durbars in 4 demarcated zones to be created	Community mobilization & durbars held	X	X	X	X	26,000.00			GHS	DA
				Lobby District Assembly and System for Health for the construction and furnishing of four(4) CHPS compounds	DA & S4H lobbied	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			GHS S4H	DA
	2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy			Train 24 CHOs on CHPS implementation strategies	Training carried out	X	X	X	X	24,000.00			GHS USAID	DA
				Facilitate the selection and training of CHCs and CHMCs in 4 zones to be created to support CHPS activities	Training carried out	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			GHS USAID	DA
	2.1.15 Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)			Train CBSVs to conduct home visit activities	Training carried out	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			GHS USAID	DA
				Re-orientation of ICCM volunteers and continue to supply logistics for home based care activities	ICCM volunteers orientated	X	X	X	X	38,925.00			GHS USAID	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Re-orientation of IYCF volunteers to support health workers on IYCF activities	IYCF volunteers orientated	X	X	X	X	36,750.00			GHS	DA
				Form and train MTMSGs to reach more lactating mothers and pregnant women and to provide other health related services	MTMSGs formed and trained	X	X	X	X	33,075.00			GHS	DA
2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system	2.2.1 Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system			Carryout community mobilization, sensitization and durbars in 10 communities where new outreach points are to be created	Community mobilization & durbars held	X	X	X	X	5,085.00			GHS	DA
	2.2.2 Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors			Hold community durbars and launch the 10 new outreach points	Community durbars held	X	X	X	X	5,035.00			GHS	DA
	2.2.7 Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector			Mobilization adequate resource for the creation of the outreach sites and orientate the health staff	Resources mobilized	X	X	X	X	10,348.00			GHS	DA
				Lobby the school authority for a structure to be renovated for a school clinic at Zabzugu SHS	Structure released by School authority	X				216.00			GHS	Zab. SHS

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	2.2.7 Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector			To lobby District Assembly for support to furnish the zabzugu SHS clinic	DA furnish school clinic		X						GHS	DA
	2.2.8 Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector			Train health staff to provide health services at the clinic	Training carried out	X	X	X	X	1,315.00			GHS	DA
				Select targeted communities for the sighting of outreach services	Targeted communities selected	X	X	X	X	825.00			GHS	DA
				Purchase equipment, cooking utensils and food items for food demonstration activities	Food items & equipment procured	X	X	X	X	3,413.00			GHS	DA
2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services			Transport food items to demonstration centers	Food items transported	X	X	X	X	725.00			GHS	DA
	2.3.2 Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme			Conduct food demonstration for mothers and community members	Food demonstration conducted	X	X	X	X	2,870.00			GHS	DA
	2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases.			Identify and register chemical sellers to support in dispensing some FP commodities to their clients	Chemical sellers identified and registers	X	X	X	X	1,000.00			GHS	DA
				Train chemical sellers on Family Planning services	Chemical sellers trained	X	X	X	X	11,078.00			GHS	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	2.3.5 Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control			Provide chemical sellers with some FP commodities for dispensing to their clients	Chemical sellers supplied with FP commodities	X	X	X	X	2,514.00			GHS	DA
	Strategy			Select and train MTMSGs to dispense FP services	MTMSGs selected and trained	X	X	X	X	20,325.00			GHS	DA
	2.3.7 Intensify polio eradication efforts			Train CBSVs to provide FP services	CBSVs trained	X	X	X	X	29,410.00			GHS	DA
	2.3.11 Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels			Carryout public education and sensitization on the importance of FP services	Public sensitized on FP services	X	X	X	X	5,880.00			GHS	DA
	2.3.12 Fully implement International Health Regulations (IHR)			Train and sensitize TBAs to conduct effective referrals of labour cases to the facilities	TBAs trained	X	X	X	X	32,420.00			GHS	DA
				Provide TBAs logistics to help them to refer and accompany labour cases to the health facilities	TBAs supplied with logistics	X	X	X	X	3,640.00			GHS	DA
				Provide motivation to TBAs	TBAs motivated	X	X	X	X	14,000.00			GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Intensify community sensitization and durbars on the importance of immunization	Community sensitization and durbars carried out	X	X	X	X	2,014.00			GHS	DA
				Organize three(3) Mini Mass and camp outs in hard to reach communities when they are accessible during the dry season	Mini masss organized	X	X	X	X	9,652.00			GHS	DA
				Intensify routine immunization services at all levels	Immunization services intensified	X	X	X	X	34,860.00			GHS	DA
				Orientate CBSVs to mobilise mothers and care givers during immunization and outreach sessions	CBSVs mobilized	X	X	X	X	29,410.00			GHS	DA
				Laise with the Region to ensure constant supply of immunization logistics and other supplies for regular service delivery	Supply plan instituted	X	X	X	X	2,544.00			GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Intensify home visiting and ensure that all home visiting teams provide immunization services	Home visiting conducted	X	X	X	X	12,060.00			GHS	DA
				Prepare new CHPS compounds and clinics for accreditation	Facilities prepared for accreditation	X	X			50,384.00			GHS	DA
				Conduct quaterly financial monitoring to all facilities	Monitoring conducted	X	X	X	X	1,125.00			GHS	DA
				Train facility heads in financial management and accountability	Facility heads trained	X	X	X	X	8,294.00			GHS	DA
				Provide all facilities with financial accounting books	Accounting books supplied	X	X	X	X	3,075.00			GHS	DA
				Open Bank accounts at GN Bank for all facilities to facilitate easy access to banking services	Bank accounts opened	X				915.00			GHS	DA
				Ensure timely and complete collection and transfer of IGF cash revenue to the bank	Revenue collected and transfered	X	X	X	X	9,435.00			GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Track NHIS subscribers from using expired cards	Expired cards tracked	X	X	X	X	9,000.00			GHS	DA
				Train and orientate all staff on claims processing	Training carried out	X	X	X	X	7,126.00			GHS	DA
				Monitor and supervise claims processing and management in the facilities	Claims processed and monitored	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			GHS	DA
				Meet with facility heads and discuss the implementation of HAMS program	Meeting held	X	X	X	X	525.00			GHS	DA
				Procure HAMS Software, computers and other logistics/equipment	logistics procured	X	X	X	X	96,365.00			GHS	DA
				Train all facility in- charges and other prescribers on HAMS/ E-Claims	Training carried out	X	X	X	X	7,126.00			GHS	DA
				Deploy and install HAMS Software and computers in all facilities	HAMS deployed & installed	X	X	X	X	12,630.00			GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Carryout quaterly servicing of all computers in the district	All computers serviced	X	X	X	X		3,030.00		GHS	DA
				Conduct monthly monitoring of HAMS program and collection of claims data for onward transmission for claims processing	Monitoring conducted	X	X	X	X		10,260.00		GHS	DA
				Intensify community durbars/sensitization on the importance of enrolling on to NHIS	Community sensitization and durbars carried out	X	X	X	X		14,040.00		GHS	DA
				Hold quaterly meeting with district NHIS office to discuss how to improve NHIS enrolment	Meeting held	X	X	X	X		600.00		GHS	DA
				Train sub-district staff on how to conduct meetings and report writing eg. monthly, quarterly and annually	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		16,578.00		GHS	DA
				Hold and conduct weekly, monthly DHMT meetings	Meetings held	X	X	X	X		1,415.00		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Organized and hold quarterly staff durbars	Staff durbar held	X	X	X	X		3,595.00		GHS	DA
				Organized monthly, quarterly, midyear and annual performance reviews	Reviews held	X	X	X	X		707.50		GHS	DA
				Hold nutrition learning sessions	Learning sessions conducted	X	X	X	X		800.50		GHS	DA
				Conduct quarterly review meetings for volunteers and Zonal coordinators	Review meetings held	X	X	X	X		27,825.00		GHS	DA
				Conduct quarterly District Health committee meetings	Meeting held	X	X	X	X		4,856.00		GHS	DA
				Train health staff (FTs, DCOs, ENs, CHNs, NOs etc.) on CHPS implementation	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		16,987.00		GHS	DA
				Train unit heads, sub-district leaders and other staff on bottle neck analysis	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		12,737.50		GHS	DA
				Organize orientaion for all newly posted staff posted to the district	Staff oriented	X	X	X	X		1,997.00		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Complete and submit inputs on all appointments, promotions and conversions to IPPD in Tamale and Accra	Inputs submitted	X	X	X	X		2,600.00		GHS	DA
				Hold quarterly district procurement meetings and plan procurement for the district	Meeting held	X	X	X	X		3,356.00		GHS	DA
				Conduct appraisal for health staff annually and midyearly	Appraisals conducted	X	X	X	X		900.00		GHS	DA
				Sponsor staff for critical programmes includig midwivery, PAs, Anaesthetics etc.	Staff sponsored	X	X	X	X		80,000.00		GHS	DA
				Conduct In -service training activities for health workers	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		20,362.00		GHS	DA
				Train district staff on strengthening district health management systems	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		20,362.00		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Train DHA staff on effective monitoring, supervision and evaluation of activities	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		703.50		GHS	DA
				Institute incentive package for staff	Package instituted	X	X	X	X		80,000.00		GHS	DA
				Train all staff on medico-legal issues	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		5,885.00		GHS	DA
				Conduct Customer Care training for all health staff	Orientation conducted	X	X	X	X		4,175.00		GHS	DA
				Train and orientate staff on quality assurance	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		4,385.00		GHS	DA
				Orientate health staff on identification, notification and reporting of adverse events	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		25,128.00		GHS	DA
				Train OPD staff and other emergency staff on triaging and management of critical conditions	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		15,853.00		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Disseminate the mental health act and its implication on mental health services	Act disseminated	X	X	X	X		2,720.00		GHS	DA
				Training all staff on the guidelines for the management of mental patients	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		7,421.00		GHS	DA
				Laminate and distribute protocol and algorithms of all condition to all facilities	Facilities supplied with logistics	X	X	X	X		2,130.00		GHS	DA
				Train and involve all health staff on basic mental activities	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		5,014.00		GHS	DA
				Train zonal coordinators /CBSVs for identification and reporting of mental cases	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		39,745.00		GHS	DA
				Train midwives, CHOs/CHNs, ENs and anaesthetics on helping babies breath and helping mothers survive	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		23,367.00		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Train and orientate all midwives, CHOs/CHNs, ENs in Basic Emergency and Comprehensive Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC)	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		19,567.00		GHS	DA
				Train health staff on Focus Antenatal Care (FANC)	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		35,967.00		GHS	DA
				Sponsor qualified staff (CHOs/CHNs, ENs) for midwifery programmes	Staff sponsored	X	X	X	X		60,000.00		GHS	DA
				Train and orientates all health workers on home management of TB/HIV/AIDS	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		41,930.00		GHS	DA
				Expand and furnish adolescent health corners in all health facilities	Corners furnished	X	X	X	X		30,425.00		GHS	DA
				Conduct health education and promotion to the youth on adolescent health services	Health education conducted	X	X	X	X		3,065.00		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Establish newborn care corners in all health facilities in the district	New born corners established	X	X	X	X		185,150.00		GHS	DA
				Orientate and support MTMSGs and staff to assist mothers to exclusively breastfeed their babies for the first 6 months	MTMSGs orientated	X	X	X	X		27,355.00		GHS	DA
				Organized food demonstration to MTMSGs during CWC on how to prepare weaning diet	Food demonstration conducted	X	X	X	X		3,050.00		GHS	DA
				Orientation of Health Staff on CMAM protocol and case searches	staff orientated	X	X	X	X		21,867.00		GHS	DA
				Train Community Health Volunteers on CMAM activities	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		18,004.00		GHS	DA
				Training of health staff and volunteers at the newly created CMAM OPC sites and reactivate IPC at Zabzugu Hospital	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		10,324.00		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Train health staff on vitamin A supplementation	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		23,592.00		GHS	DA
				. Train health staff on anaemia control and prevention	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		67,425.00		GHS	DA
				Train community health volunteers on anaemia control and prevention	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		44,055.00		GHS	DA
				Carryout public education and sensitization on adequate nutritional diet	Public sensitized	X	X	X	X		4,950.00		GHS	DA
				Monitor the use of iodated salt, Vitamin A and zinc tablets among the population	Monitoring conducted	X	X	X	X		3,468.00		GHS	DA
				Carry out special CWC activities in all Hard To Reach communities when they are accessible during the dry season	CWC activities carried out	X	X	X	X		1,872.00		GHS	DA
				Orientate IYCF volunteers to counsel mothers and care givers on infant and young child feeding practices	IYCF volunteers orientated	X	X	X	X		72,120.00		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Improve and sustain home visit to assist ANC and PNC mothers on management of pregnancy and new born	Home visiting conducted	X	X	X	X		4,840.00		GHS	DA
				Increase the use and access to modern contraceptives by involving chemical sellers and CBSVs in the distribution FP commodities	logistics supplied	X	X	X	X		22,178.00		GHS	DA
				Orientate/ train CBAs in the management and identification of neonatal diseases	CBAs trained	X	X	X	X		42,038.00		GHS	DA
				Train TBAs to improve referral of labour cases to health facilities	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		19,320.00		GHS	DA
				Train and develop the capacity of health staff on case detection, notification and reporting	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		36,202.50		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Train subdistrict staff, DCOs, on epidemic preparedness plan	Training carried out	X	X	X	X		14,571.00		GHS	DA
				Contact all health facilities, weekly and monthly on phone or whatsapp for updates to ensure timely weekly and monthly reporting of notifiable diseases	Reports updated	X	X	X	X		1,040.00		GHS	DA
				Conduct investigation into all outbreak of disease	Outbreak investigated	X	X	X	X		58,415.00		GHS	DA
				Hold inter district (Zabzugu, Yendi, Tatale and Nanumba south) epidemic preparedness meeting	Meeting held	X	X	X	X		1,427.00		GHS	DA
				Conduct daily records review in all facilities and hospital	Records reviewed	X	X	X	X		3,900.00		GHS	DA
				Organize TB /HIV AIDS quarterly reviews	Reviews organized	X	X	X	X		2,996.00		GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Conduct quarterly case search for YF,AFP, M/S including CMAM cases	Case search conducted	X	X	X	X		14,122.00		GHS	DA
				Train CBSVs in case detection, reporting and defaulter tracing	Training carried out	X	X	X	X			43,838.00	GHS	DA
				Train TB, HIV and leprosy treatment supporters on home based care and support to clients	Training carried out	X	X	X	X			8,098.00	GHS	DA
				Conduct EPI survey to know the state of antigen in the district	EPI survey conducted	X	X	X	X			18,373.50	GHS	DA
				Organized EPI camp out activities especially in Hard to Reach communities to bridge the gap in rural deprive communities	EPI activities organized	X	X	X	X			9,122.00	GHS	DA
				To train CBSVs to identify and report on maternal and neonatal morbidity	Training carried	X	X	X	X			43,338.00	GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				To hold district and sub district epidemic preparedness management committee meeting	Meeting held	X	X	X	X			1,580.50	GHS	DA
				Training of herbalist, chemical sellers on TB case detection and reporting	Training carried	X	X	X	X			15,535.00	GHS	DA
				Reactivate and train MTMSGs for re-bagging salt for packaging and distribution of iodioated salt	MTMSGs reactivated	X	X	X	X			25,235.00	GHS	DA
				Carry out health education at all outreach and static clinic, school and mosque on disease of public health importance/epidemic prone diseases	Health education conducted	X	X	X	X			4,875.00	GHS	DA
				Conduct midyear and annual market salt survey in the district to assess the house hold consumption	Salt surveys conducted	X	X	X	X			10,485.00	GHS	DA

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes			HIV/AIDS sensitization workshop for decentralised departments in mainstreaming HIV/AIDs into core plans	HIV/AIDS sensitization workshop for decentralised departments in mainstreaming HIV/AIDs into core					2,000.00			DA	GHS
	2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			Training of peer Educators in schools, work places and communities	peer Educators in schools, work places and communities trained					1,200.00			DA	GHS
	2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB			Purchase and distribute of male and female condoms	Male and female condoms Purchased and distributed.					2,000.00			DA	GHS
	2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)			Hold quarterly review meetings of DAC	quarterly review meetings of DAC organised					2,000.00			GHS	DA
2.4.6 Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)			Celebrate world AIDs Day at Zabzugu.	World AIDs day celebrated in Zabzugu					4,000.00			DA	GHS	
			Monthly monitoring and Supervision of NGOs and Decentralised departments	monthly supervision conducted					1,200.00			DA	GHS	

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						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla	
		4. POPULATION MANAGEMENT													
4.1 Improve population management	4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) 4.1.9 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	Social services Delivery	Health delivery	organise 6 focus group discussions on facility delivery for 120 pregnant women in 3 sub-districts		X	X	X	X			10,000	GHS	DA	
				Sensitize selected communities on the prevention of early child marriage and Gender Based Violence in 12 communities		X	X	X	X			16,000	NYA	Dovv su	
					Organise 10 community sensitisation engagement to provide community base sexuality education including HIV and Prevention of unwanted pregnancies to 750 adolescents and young people		X	X	X	X			20,000	GHS	DA
					Organise fistula case search in 15 zones		X	X	X	X			5000.00	GHS	DA

Thematic Area: Social Development														
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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				identification of 40 fistula clients, registration with NHIS and transporting them to Tamale fistula centre for repair surgery		X	X	X	X			10,000	GHS	DA
4.2 Harness demographic dividend	4.2.2 Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people (SDG Target 3.7)	Social services Delivery	Health delivery	organise 16 sensitization programmes on adolescent sexual and reproductive health in 16 selected SHS, JHS and one vocational institute for 3000 youth		X	X	X	X			23,000	NYA	GHS
				organise 4 no community sensitization engagements in 4 zones on domestic violence(DV) and SGBV		X	X	X	X			34,000	Dovvsu	DA
				Organize 5 drama performance and dialogue meetings in 5 sub-districts(zabzugu, kukpalgu, sabare, Nakpali, Gor-Tanie and Mongoase) to promote family planning Services		X	X	X	X			20,000	GHS	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
5. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION														
5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.1.3 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) 5.1.6 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) 5.1.14 Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construct 100No. Boreholes and rehabilitate 100No. existing boreholes		X	X	X	X	1,4700,00			DA	CWS A
				Provide mechanized water systems for 5 towns		X	X	X	X	2,000,00		3,000,000	DA	CWS A
				Prepare and update District water and sanitation plans		X	X	X	X		30,000.00		DA	CWS A
				Expand zabzugu small town water system to newly developed communities		X	X	X	X	1,000,000			DA	CWS A
				Conduct refresher training for all WSMTs and area Mechanics		X	X	X	X		30,000.00		DA	CWS A
				Pay counterpart funds of the IDA/SRWSP		X	X	X	X	400,000.00			DA	CWS A

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Construct 40 No. rain harvesting facilities	40No. rain harvesting facilities constructed and in use	X	X	X	X			400,000.00	DA	NGOs
				Construct 50No. institutional latrines in schools, health facilities and markets	50No. institutional Latrines constructed in schools, health centers and markets	X	X	X	X			2,000,000.00	DA	UNICEF
				Acquire 10 acre land for final disposal site for solid waste in the District	10 acre land acquired and developed as final disposal site in zabzugu	X	X	X	X		40,000.00		DA	Zoomlion
				Promote SanMark along the entire sanitation value chain	SanMark fully promoted and developed along the value chain.	X	X	X	X			100,000	DA	EHU UNICEF
5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.6 Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) 5.2.7 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) 5.2.10 Improve sanitation sector	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	Organise the formation of environmental health clubs in schools of CLTS	No. of environmental health clubs formed in CLTS communities	X	X	X	X		3,000.00		EHU	GES
				Facilitate and support for ODF status through reinforced hygiene and sanitation mesaages.	level of information shared on hygiene and sanitation	X	X	X	X		13,000.00		EHSU	DA
				Facilitate 45 schools on safe sanitation practice and effective hand washing with soap	no. of schools facilitated on safe hygiene	X	X	X	X		3,000.00		EHSU	DA
				Facilitate the fixing of all latrines in the DA offices	No. of latrines fixed in DA offices	X	X	X	X		15,000.00		EHSU	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)			Procure 10 no. refuse dump containers	Number of refuse containers procured	X	X	X	X		100,000.00		EHSU	DA
	5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)			Renovation of Chakpulugu Community toilet	Progress reports			X			3,000.00		EHSU	DA
				Conduct premises inspection to ascertain the prevailing nuisance for abatement	No. of inspection conducted at premises quarterly	X	X	X	X		8,000.00		EHSU	DA
				Facilitate Area council/community level ODF assessment of ignited communities	No. of facilitation done on assessment of ODF ignited communities/AC	X	X	X	X		4,000.00		EHSU	DA
				Dislodgement of public latrines and official residence	No. of dislodgement done of latrines	X	X	X	X		15,500.00		EHSU	DA
				Organise quarterly clean-up exercise in Town/Area councils capitals and major market centres	no. clean up exercises conducted quarterly	X	X	X	X		20,000.00		EHSU	DA
				Organise natural leaders conference with the district Assembly officials and stakeholders	No. of natural leaders identified	X	X	X	X		3,500.00		EHSU	DA
			Make follow up visit to CLTS and open defecation free ODF communities	no. of follow visits on CLTS & ODF communities	X	X	X	X		7,000.00		EHSU	DA	
			Expand CLTS communities	Area covered by CLT activities	X	X	X	X		13,000.00		EHSU	DA	

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Conduct district ODF Assessment of CLTS Communities	no. assessment conducted	X	X	X	X		11,000.00		EHSU	DA
				monitor and supervise force zoom lion supervision	no. of supervision conducted	X	X	X	X		2,800.00		EHSU	DA
				Establish/strengthen VSLAs In selected locations	VSLAs groups established	X	X	X	X		2,300.00		DCD	EHU, DA, GES
				Implement results based financing on sanitation	Results based financing in sanitation implemented	X	X	X	X		200,000		DA	UNICEF
				Monitoring of VSLAs activities in selected locations	VSLAs groups operational	X	X	X	X		1,000.00	1,000.00	DCD	EHU, DA, GES
				Organize Community durbars to sensitize men and women on the need to have equal access to land	Men and women now have equal access to land	X	X	X	X		12,000.00	1,400.00	DCD	EHU, DA, GES
				Fifty (50) women identified as natural leaders to be trained to lead in the construction of household latrines in their communities	Women are equipped with the skills in household latrine construction	X	X	X	X		15,000.00	2,000.00	DCD	EHU, DA, GES
				Twenty-five (25) women identified to be trained as artisans to build household latrines	Women trained as artisans	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	1,000.00	DCD	EHU, DA, GES

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Identify and Train thousand (1000) women and girls in hygiene promotion and education	Women equipped with the necessary skills in hygiene promotion and education	X	X	X	X			2,000.00	DCD	EHU, DA, GES
				Build the capacity of women to form labour groups to assist them to build household latrines	Women capacity built to form labour groups.	X	X	X	X			1,000.00	DCD	EHU, DA, GES
				Monitor all 40 communities implementing gender mainstreaming	The behaviours of community members towards sanitation have change.	X	X	X	X			10,000	EHU	EHU, DA, GES
				Nurture mentor and coach 2000 women to become natural leaders	Women natural leaders emerged to facilitate CLTS process.	X	X	X	X			20,000	DCD EHU	DA
				Develop and regulary update ODF plans and DESSAPs	ODF plans and DESSAPs prepared and updated periodically	X	X	X	X			30,000	DA	RCC
				Hold monthly and quarterly DICCS meetings	Monthly and quarterly DICCs meetings held	X	X	X	X		10,000.00	20,000.00	DA	UNICEF
6. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY														
	6.1.1 Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological	Economic Development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Train 25 women in gari processing group on CBT in basic book keeping	no. of women trained on CBT in basic book keeping	X	X	X	X		2000.00		BAC	DA
				Train 30 women of waribugu soap making group on CBT in soap making	no. of women trained on CBT in soap making	X	X	X	X		3000.00		BAC	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4) 6.1.2 Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)			Train 25 tailors and dress makers on banking culture	no. of tailors and dress makers trained on banking culture	X	X	X	X		2000.00		BAC	DA
				Train 30 clients on business counselling	no. of clients trained on business counselling	X	X	X	X		1800.00		BAC	DA
				Train 30 women of zabzugu sheabutter group	no. of women trained in sheabutter group	X	X	X	X		3000.00		BAC	DA
				Train 30 women in rice processing	no. of women trained in rice processing	X	X	X	X		3000.00		BAC	DA
				Train 30 women of kumtumbiyili soap makers association on CBT in soap making	no. of women trained on CBT in soap making	X	X	X	X		3000.00		BAC	DA
				Train 30 women for quality processing of gari	no. of women trained for quality of gari processing	X	X	X	X		3000.00		BAC	DA
				Train 25 women of hairdressers association on CBT in basic book keeping	no. of hairdressers trained on CBT in basic book keeping	X	X	X	X		2000.00		BAC	DA
				Train 25 of kurikurigu gari women processing group on CBT in gari processing	no. of women trained on CBT in gari processing	X	X	X	X		3000.00		BAC	DA
				Train women of soap association on CBT in soap making	no. of women trained on CBT in soap making	X	X	X	X		2,000.00		BAC	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Mobilize and train CBOs on bee keeping and dry season gardening	# of CBOs trained on bee keeing and dry season gardening	X	X	X	X			12,500	BAC	DA UND P
				Identify and train community livestock workers in 10 communities to support small ruminants rearing.	# of livestock workers trained	X	X	X	X			5,000.00	BAC	DA UND P
				Train women of soap makers association	no. of women trained for soap making	X	X	X	X	13,000.00			BAC	DA UND P
				Train women of shea butter extraction group	no. of women trained for sheabutter extraction	X	X	X	X	12,000.00			BAC	DA UND P
7. CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE														
7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise civic messages and press releases and media discussions on child labour and child trafficking (local media/ community radio.	Men and women should have equal access to land.	X	X	X	X			10,000.00	Dept Comm Dev't	NCC E,CH RAJ, GES
				Organise 4 community durbars in the 2 area councils on the effect of child labour and trafficking	Create awareness on dangers of child labour and child trafficking	X	X	X	X			20,000.00	Dept Comm Dev't	NCC E,CH RAJ, GES

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	7.1.4 Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)			Organise debates and quizzes in the 1 st cycle schools		X	X	X	X			10,000	Dept of Comm Dev't	NCC E,CH RAJ, GES
	7.1.7 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)			Organise refresher training for CPT members in all communities to improve on the works at the community	Incidence of child trafficking and child abuse is no more practice Number of dropouts from school is reduced Teenage pregnancy is reduce	X	X	X	X			40,000	Dept of Comm Dev't	NCC E,CH RAJ, GES
				Monitor activities of CPTs, OVCs, physically challenged, child parliament etc	Updated community register and records on OVCs and physically challenged	X	X	X	X			15,000	Dept of Comm Dev't	NCC E,CH RAJ, GES
				Sensitize NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, area councils, assembly members and other stakeholders using the child protection tools kits	Stakeholders sensitized with child protection tools	X	X	X	X	20,000			Dept Comm Dev't	NCC E,CH RAJ, GES
7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	7.2.1 End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise 4 mass meetings for discussion on contemporary government policies to improve upon the people's participation in development activities through their appreciation of government policies	Records in community registers, Increase frequency of community participation in development, Increase revenue generation from the participation communities	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			Dept Comm Dev't	NCC E,CH RAJ, GES

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
	7.2.4 Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2)			Organise study groups for discussions on contemporary issues on community development to improve participation and address socio-economic problems among families.	Study groups formed to improve self-help initiative and community development and advocacy groups in place	X	X	X	X			20,000	Dept of Comm Dev't	NCC E,CH RAJ, GES
	7.2.5 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3)			Plan and organise towards social accountability of most development projects	Number of communities earmarked for social accountability, Number of service providers to participate.	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			Dept of Comm Dev't	NCCE ,CHR AJ,DA
				Identification and registration of early childhood development centres	no. of childhood development centres identified and registered	X	X	X	X	500.00			DSW	DA
				Training of day care attendance and monitoring them.	no. of times day care attendance are trained and monitored after month	X	X	X	X	400.00			DSW	DA
				Identification and registration of orphans and vulnerable children in the District	no. of children covered and registered as vulnerable groups	X	X	X	X	300.00			DSW	DA
				Sensitise 10 communities on child trafficking	no. of communities sensitised on child trafficking	X	X	X	X	1,300.00			DSW	DA
				Identification and registration of the aged who are in need for placement on the LEAP register	no. of aged identified and registered on the LEAP register	X	X	X	X	500.00			DSW	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
				Formation of child parliaments in 50 selected school communities.	no. of child parliaments in place, membership according to gender	X	X	X	X	575			DCD	DA
				Facilitate process of discussions among children on issues affecting the in 25 basic schools	no. of schools covered, no. of meetings held, no. of groups formed					325.00			DCD	DA
				sensitization of communities on issues affecting children as way of empowering communities against child abuses	criateria for formation agreed upon, membership and location for meetings in place					575			DCD	DA
				Sensitise CPT communities on criminality of child trafficking and mandate of stakeholders in child protection.	Community action plans in place , Area council plans, Unit Commitees operational, plans reviewed periodically					200			DCD	DA
				Organise refresher training for CPT executives	Improved records and activities, functional CPTs, women groups and physically challenge						500.00		DCD	DA
				Organize social accountability sessions to increase revenue generation for the Assembly and community participation in decision making and project	No. of sessions organise to increase revenue generation and assembly and community participation						10,000.00		DCD	DA

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Adopted objective(s)	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-programme	Projects/activities	output/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	colla
9. GENDER EQUALITY														
9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	9.1.6 Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development											
	9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development											

CHAPTER FIVE (5)

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	Output/Impact indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING
			1	2	3	4	LEAD	COLLA		
1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
<u>EDUCATION</u>										
Objective. Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels										
1. Construction of 2no. 3unit classroom block	Zabzugu SHS	Improve teaching and learning	→				DA	NGO	384,,000.00	DDF
2. Supply of 300 Dual Desk, 15 teachers' tables and chairs and cupboards to six schools	Six newly constructed schools	Improve teaching and learning	→				DA	NGO	103,000.00	DDF
3. Provide financial Support for sports, recreation and cultural activities (sports/culture)	Dist. Wide	Improve sports development	→				GES	DA	8,000.00	DAC F/IG F

4. Financial support to students	Dist. Wide	Improve access to access			→	GES	DA	65,829.00	DAC F/IG F
5. Support to STMIE/STMIC	Dist. Wide	Improve science development			→	GES	DA	5,000.00	DAC F/IG F
6. Organise Best Teachers Awards	Zabzugu	Improve teacher performance			→	GES	DA	10,000.00	DAC F/IG F
6. Organise my first day at School annually	Dist. wide	Enhance education development			→	GES	DA	5,000.00	IGF
7. Support for BECE Exams	Dist. wide	Number of times BECE Exams supported in the district			→	GES	DA	10,000.00	IGF
8. Organise Extra classes & common Mock Exams for final year JHS students	Zabzugu	Number of extra classes & mock exams organised for final year students			→	GES	DA	25,000.00	IGF
9. Support to School feeding activities	Dist. Wide	No. of supported under GSFP			→	GES	DA	397,069.00	GoG
10. Regular inspection of schools	Dist. Wide	5 circuits covered			→	GES	DA	7,500.00	DA/ NGO

11. Organize district education review	Zabzugu	Reports of review organized for all stakeholders			→		GES	DA	7,000.00	GES, DA/ NGO
12. Organize district SPAM	Zabzugu	Reports of SPAM			→		GES	DA	5,500.00	GES, DA/ NGO
13. Organize District Education Durbar	Zabzugu	All communities in the district		→			GES	DA	6,500.00	GES, DA/ NGO
14. Organise DEOC monitoring activities in schools	District Wide	Records for all schools monitored		→			GES	DA	5,000.00	GES/ DA
15. Organize Capacity building for Desk Officers and head teachers on effective data management	Zabzugu	Workshop reports			→		GES	DA	11,0000.00	GES, DA/ NGO
16. Sensitize youth about teenage pregnancy in all schools	District Wide	Reports of exercise			→		GES	DA	5,000,00	GES, DA/ NGO
17. Conduct Enrolment Drive on girls education	Zabzugu	District Wide			→		GES	DA	8,000.00	GES, DA/ NGO
HEALTH										
Programme Objective(s): 1. To increase geographic access to basic health, 2. To strengthened disease surveillance										
Activities:										

1.Construct 1 new RCH in the district	Zabzugu	Improve health delivery	→			District assembly	Ghana health service	300,000.00	DA Common Fund
2.Supply of hospital equipment to children	Zabzugu Hospital	Improve health delivery	→			GHS	DA	61,000.00	DD F
3.Organise 3 durbars on TB and other communicable and non-communicable disease	DHA- Zabzugu	1.Reports on durbar Available 2.Availability of Reports on monitoring	→			Ghana Health Service	Donors	3,000.00	Donors
Programme Objective(s): To achieve 100% coverage for all antigens by Dec.2018									
Activities:									

4. Carrying Routine EPI sessions in the catchment area		1. EPI monitor charts charted					GHS		800	IGF/ DO NO RS
5. Requisition of logistics for EPI activities quarterly		3. Evidenced by stock levels								
Programme Objectives(s)		To improve maternal mortality audit								
Activities:										
6. Organise four durbars on maternal health and mortality in three sub-districts	DHA/Hospital-Zabzugu	Availability of reports on maternal mortality durbars	→		→		Ghana Health Service	Donors	6,000.00	IGF/ DON ORS
7. Organise community/institutional maternal mortality audit if any.	DHA/Hospital-Zabzugu	Availability of reports on maternal mortality durbars		→			Ghana Health Service	Donors	3,000.00	
8. Organise training for CBSSV on prevention of maternal mortality/notification.	DHA/Hospital-Zabzugu	Availability of reports on maternal mortality durbars	→				Ghana Health Service	Donors		IGF/ DON ORS

									4,000.00	
Programme Objective(s): To improve the referral system of pregnant women in the district										
Activities:										
9. Transportation for obstetric emergencies.										
10. Train staff on guidelines for referrals	DHA-Zabzugu	Availability of transport services/reports	→	→			Ghana Health Service	District Assembly	6,000.00	Ghana Health Service/District Assembly
Programme Objective(s): To build capacity of staff on safe motherhood protocol/infection prevention										
Activities:										
11. Organise refresher training for health staff on safe motherhood protocol /infection	DH/hospital-zabzugu	Reports on safe motherhood protocols and infection prevention.	→	→			Ghana Health service	Partners	5,000.00	IGF/Donors
Programme Objective(s): To promote supervised/facility delivery										
Activities:										

12.Organise and carry out 6 community durbars on skilled delivery and male involvement in reproductive health	DHA-Zabzugu	Reports on community durbars						Ghana Health Service	Partners	2,500.00	IGF/Donors
Programme Objective(s): Vaccination against vaccine preventable disease											
Activities:											
13.Carry out immunization activities at both static and outreach session monthly	DHA/H/facilities	Availability of reports/data from health facilities and DHIMS.						Ghana Health Service	Partners	2500	IGF/Donors
14.Organise mini mass and defaulter tracing in 3 subdistricts	DHA/H/facilities	Availability of reports on defaulter tracing						GHS	partners	2500	IGF/Donors
Programme Objective(s): To crate baby friend facilities in the district											
Activities:											
15.Train all health staff on breastfeeding /lactation management protocol and guidelines	DHA/H/facilities	Reports on training available						Ghana Health Service	Partners	1500.00	IGF/Donors
Programme Objective(s): Improve routine and post-partum vitamin A supplementation and report collation											
Activities:											
16.Collection and distribution of vitamin A capsules to all facilities	DHA-Zabzugu	Distribution list on Vitamin A									

for routine vitamin A & Post-partum										
Programme Objective(s):		Strengthen IYCF activities and intensify healthy life style education								
Activities:										
17.Reactivate and train the existing mother-to-mother support groups	DHA/H/facilities						Ghana Health Service	Partners	3,500.00	IGF/Donors
18.Organise sensitisation meeting with mother-to-mother support groups on EBF and ACF practices	DHA/H/facilities	Training report					GHS	Partners	3,000.00	IGF/Donors
19.Organise food demonstration for mother-to-mother support groups during CWC session to teach mothers how to use local available food commodities to prepare complementary foods	DHA/H/facilities	Training report					GHS	Partners	1000	IGF/Donors
20.Conduct routine nutrition and health education sessions as well as regenerative health and nutrition activities in selected communities	DHA/H/facilities	Training report					Ghana Health Service	Partners	3,500.00	IGF/Donors
21.Support Immunization and Malaria Control Programme	District wide	Improve health delivery					ZDA	Partners	300,000.00	UNICEF
HIV/AIDSObjective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDs/STIs/TB transmission.										

1. HIV/AIDS sensitization workshop for decentralised departments in mainstreaming HIV/AIDs into core plans.	Zabzugu	HIV/AIDS sensitization workshop for decentralised departments in mainstreaming HIV/AIDs into core plans Organised		→			DA	GAC	2,000.00	ZDA
2. Training of peer Educators in schools, work places and communities	Dist. Wide	peer Educators in schools, work places and communities trained		→			DA	GAC	1,200.00	ZDA
3. Purchase and distribute of male and female condoms	Dist. wide	Male and female condoms Purchased and distributed.			→		DA	GAC	2,000.00	ZDA
4. Hold quarterly review meetings of DAC	Zabzugu	quarterly review meetings of DAC organised			→		DA	GAC	2,000.00	ZDA
5. Celebrate world AIDs Day at Zabzugu.	Zabzugu	World AIDs day celebrated in Zabzugu				→	DA	GAC	4,000.00	ZDA
6. Monthly monitoring and Supervision of NGOs and Decentralised departments	Zabzugu	monthly supervision conducted			→		FOCAL PERSON	DA	1,200.00	ZDA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objectives: 1. Improve agricultural productivity

2. improve institutional coordination for agric development

3. Promote selected crop development for food security and export										
1.Support National farmers day celebrations	Zabzugu	Farmers' day celebration organised.					MOFA	DA	30,000.00	ZDA
2. Demonstrate to 10 farmer groups on the proper use of storage chemicals on grains and 100 farmers on the use of herbicides and handling of agro chemicals	Dist. Wide	Number of demonstrations on proper use of chemicals					MOFA	DA	12,500.00	GoG
3. conduct 50 field demonstrations on soya, maize, rice, groundnuts and cowpea	Dist. Wide	Number of field demonstration held					MOFA	DA	4,938.00	GoG
4. organise training for 6 women groups on soya processing and utilization	Dist. Wide	Number of training conducted on soya processing.					MOFA	DA	2,080.00	GoG
5. organise training for 20 tractor operators on proper land preparation methods	Dist. Wide	Number of training conducted for tractor operator					MOFA	DA	700.00	GoG
6. Organise a field trip for 10 small ruminants' farmers to pong Tamale livestock breeding station and nuclear farms.	Dist. Wide	Number of field trips organised for small ruminant farmers					MOFA	DA	10,000.00	GoG
7. Organise refresher course for field staff on the active ingredient of various agrochemicals in the market.	Zabzugu	Number of refresher courses held					MOFA	DA	1,000.00	GoG

8. Train 25 farmers on the use of herbicides and handling of agrochemicals annually	Zabzugu	no. of farmers trained on the use of herbicides and handling of chemicals	→			MOFA	DA	1,060.00	GoG
9. Collect and analyse basic data on major crops in the district	Dist. wide	Quality of data collected of major crops			→	MOFA	DA	70.00	GoG
10. Carry out vaccination of 80% livestock and poultry against scheduled diseases.	Dist. Wide	percentage coverage on immunization of livestock and poultry	→			MOFA	DA	5,520.00	GoG
11. Carryout disease and pest surveillance on livestock and poultry in the District.	Dist. Wide	No. of times disease and pest surveillance on livestock carried out	→			MOFA	DA	3,000.00	GoG
12. Train 10 community Health livestock workers in 4 zones.	Zabzugu	no. of community health livestock workers trained.	→			MOFA	DA	10,000.00	GoG
13. Train AEAs in animal traction technology.	Zabzugu				→	MOFA	DA	2,670.00	GoG
14. Train field staff on group formation and dynamics.	Zabzugu	no. of field staff trained on group dynamics	→			MOFA	DA	2,180.00	GoG
15. Collect data on 5 food security and sentinel sites monthly	Dist. Wide	Quality of data collected	→			MOFA	DA	1,450.00	GoG
16. Provide treatment to clinically ill livestock and poultry.	Dist. Wide	No. of clinically ill livestock treated	→			MOFA	DA	5,000.00	GoG
17. Train 24 staff in the identification of livestock and poultry disease	Zabzugu	No. of staff trained on livestock and poultry diseases	→			MOFA	DA	780.00	GoG

18. Conduct home and farm visit to disseminate technologies	Dist. Wide	No. of home visits conducted to disseminate tech.					MOFA	DA	7,200.00	GoG
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS										
Environmental sanitation										
1.Make a follow up visit to ODF communities for sustainability	Dist. Wide	CLTS sustained					EHSU	DA	3,000.00	IGF
2.Celebrate world toilet day	Zabzugu	Activities carried out to mark the day					EHSU	DA	3,0000.00	IGF/ UNI CEF
3.Facilitate schools on safe sanitation practice and effective hand washing with soap	Dist. Wide	no. of schools facilitated on safe hygiene					EHSU	DA	3,000.00	IGF
4..Facilitate the fixing of all latrines in the DA offices	DA	No. of latrines fixed in DA offices					EHSU	DA	15,000.00	DAC F
5.Conduct premises inspection to ascertain the prevailing nuisance for abatement	Dist. Wide	No. of inspection conducted at premises quarterly					EHSU	DA	8,000.00	IGF
6. organise the training of latrine artisans and field facilitators	Dist. Wide	Improved sanitation					EHSU	DA	4,000.00	IGF

7. Dislodgement of public latrines and official residence	Dist. Wide	No. of dislodgement done of latrines	→			EHSU	DA	15,500.00	DAC F/IG F
8. Organise quarterly clean-up exercise in Town/Area councils capitals and major market centres	Dist. Wide	no. clean up exercises conducted quarterly	→			EHSU	DA	20,000.00	DAC F/IG F
9. Monitoring of VSLA groups to ascertain progress made	Dist. Wide	No. of VSLA groups formed in DPCs	→			EHSU	DA	1,000.00	UNI CEF
10. Sensitise public on proper waste management	Dist. Wide	Waste management improved				EHSU	DA	13,000.00	UNI CEF
11. Conduct house to house education on food hygiene and water safety	Dist. Wide	Area covered by CLT activities	→			EHSU	DA	13,000.00	UNI CEF
12. Conduct house to house education on food hygiene and water safety plans	ODF basic communities	Improve upon hygiene and Sanitation	→			EHSU	DA	3,500.00	UNI CEF
ROAD and ENERGY									
Objective: 1 create an efficient transport system that meet the user needs									
2. provide adequate and reliable power supply.									
1. Spot improvement of Zabzugu – Nakpali feeder roads (10km)	Zabzugu-Nakpali	No. of kilometres of feeder roads constructed and spot improved	→			Works dept	Feeder roads	40,000.00	DDF
2. Carry out Street naming and property numbering exercise	Zabzugu	Progress of work	→			ZDA	Phys. Plg	100,000	DAC F

3.Extend Electricity to new developed areas of Zabzugu township and other communities, repairs of street lights and procure 100 pole electric poles	Selected communities	Number of communities connected to the national grid					VRA	DA	70,000.00	DAC F
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
Objectives:1 Strengthen arms of Government and independent Governance institutions										
1.support the Activities of traditional authorithies/rulers in the District	District wide	Number of activities of traditional authorithies/rulers in the District					Central Adm	DA	10,000.00	DAC F
2.Support chiefs to organise festivals and other relevant activities and also support other social programmes	Dist. wide	Number of times chiefs are supported to organised festivals					Central Adm	DA	2,000.00	IGF
3.Organise DISSEC meetings	Zabzugu	Number of times DISECT meetings are organised					Central Adm	DA	2,600.00	IGF
4.Organise Regular monitoring and peace keeping by the security agencies	Dist. wide	Number of monitoring done by the security					GPS	DA	1,500.00	IGF

<u>Women Empowerment and child protection</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Objective : To improve upon communities participation in promoting socio-economic enhancement in lives of the vulnerable in the society. ✓ rights of the individual and the vulnerable especially children and women in the society ✓ To facilitate the process to promote individual participation in decision making and contributing towards development interventions <p>To facilitate a process to promote</p>										
1. Organise 4 mass meetings for discussion on contemporary government policies to improve upon the people’s participation in development activities through their appreciation of government policies	Dist. Wide	10 study groups formed improved self-help initiative, and community development advocacy groups in place.	→				DCD,G DO, NGOs/ DSW	DA/ CHRAJ	1,500.00	DAC F/IG F
2. Organise 10 study groups for discussions on contemporary issues on community development to improve participation and address socio-economic problems among families	District wide	Stakeholders, partners, and collaborators and roles they play identified, roles assigned to stakeholders, small workable strategies to address child trafficking identified	→				GD, DCD	DA	2,700.00	DAC F

3. Organise District stakeholders meeting on child rights (trafficking).	District wide	Community action plans in place, Area Council Plans, District Development plans, Unit committees operational, plans reviewed periodically			→	GD,DC D	DA	3,500.00	DAC F
4. Sensitize child protection communities on criminality of child trafficking and mandate of stakeholders in child protection.	Cluster of communities district wide	Number of communities covered, number of projects communities participated, number of service providers participated			→	DCD GD	DA	1,500.00	DAC F
5. Organized inter face meeting between project beneficiaries and service providers	Zabzugu	Number of staff in attendance and issues discussed			→	DCD, GD	DA	1,000.00	DAC F
6. Organise quarterly staff review meetings	District wide	Improved records and activities, functional CPTs				DCD	DA	3,500.00	DAC F
7. Organize refresher training for CPT executives	Cluster of communities district wide	Number of communities earmarked for social accountability, number of service providers to participate				DCD	DA	2,100.00	DAC F
<u>Child development and protection</u>									
Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived by dec.2018									
1. Identification and registration of early childhood development centres	Dist. wide	no. of childhood development centres identified and registered			→	DSW	DA	500.00	DAC F

2. Training of day care attendance and monitoring them.	Dist. wide	no. of times day care attendance are trained and monitored after mouth	→				DSW	DA	400.00	DAC F
3. Identification and registration of orphans and vulnerable children in the District	Dist. wide	no. of children covered and registered as vulnerable groups	→				DSW	DA	300.00	DAC F
4. Sensitise 10 communities on child trafficking	Dist. wide	no. of communities sensitised on child trafficking	→				DSW	DA	1,300.00	DAC F
5. Identification and registration of the aged who are in need for placement on the LEAP register	Dist. wide	no. of aged identified and registered on the LEAP register	→				DSW	DA	500.00	DAC F
6. Formation of child parliaments in 50 selected school communities.	Dist. wide	no. of child parliaments in place, membership according to gender	→				DCD	DA	575	GoG
7. Sensitization of communities on issues affecting children as way of empowering communities against child abuses	Dist. wide	criteria for formation agreed upon, membership and location for meetings in place	→	→			DCD	DA	575	GoG
8. Sensitise CPT communities on criminality of child trafficking and mandate of stakeholders in child protection.	Dist. wide	Community action plans in place, Area council plans, Unit Committees operational, plans reviewed periodically	→				DCD	DA	200	GoG

9. Monitor activities of CPT OVCs physically challenged, child parliaments etc.	Dist. wide	Updated community register and records on ONCs and physically challenged	→			DCD	DA	250	GoG
10. Organise refresher training for CPT executives	Zabzugu	Improved records and activities, functional CPTs, women groups and physically challenge	→			DCD	DA	911.70	GoG
11. Organize social accountability sessions to increase revenue generation for the Assembly and community participation in decision making and project	Dist. wide	No. of sessions organise to increase revenue generation and assembly and community participation	→			DCD	DA	500.00	IGF
12. Organize civic messages and press releases and media discussions on child labour and child trafficking (Local media/community radio)	Zabzugu	Create wareness on dangers of child labour and child trafficking	→			DCD	DA	500.00	UNI CEF
13. Organize 4 community durbars in the 2 area councils on the effect of child labour.	Zabzugu and Nakpali	Create wareness on dangers of child labour	→			DCD	DA	600.00	DA
14. Organize debates and quizzes in the 1 st cycle schools.	Dist. Wide		→			DCD	DA	1,000.00	DA
15. Organize refresher training for CPT members in 29 communities	Dist. Wide					DCD	DA	1,000.00	DA



to improve on the works at the community.										
16. Nurture mentor coach 2000 women to become natural leaders.	Dist. Wide	Women natural leaders emerged to facilitate CLTS process		→			DCD	DA	4,000.00	UNI CEF
17. Identify and train 1000 women and girls as hygiene educators and promoters.	Dist. Wide	Women and girls equipped with the skills in hygiene promotion and education.			→		DCD	DA	1,000.00	UNI CEF
18. Build the capacity of women to form groups to assist them build household latrines	Dist. Wide	Capacity of women is built to form labour groups.				→	DCD	DA	500.00	UNI CEF
19. Monitor communities implementing gender mainstreaming.	Dist. Wide	The behaviours of community members towards sanitation have change.		→			DCD	DA	1,000.00	UNI CEF
Local Governance and Decentralization										
Objective: Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management by December,2018										
1. Update revenue generation data base.	Dist. Wide	no. Of times the revenue data base updated		→			Finance & Adm.	DA	3,000.00	IGF/ DAC F

2. Procure 3no. motor bikes for Revenue collectors	Zabzugu	No. of motor bike procured for revenue collectors							10,000.00	IGF/ DAC F
3.Intensify supervision of revenue collectors	Dist. Wide	no. Of supervision done on revenue collectors	→				Finance & Adm	DA	2,000.00	IGF
4.Organize Tax education	Dist. Wide	no. Of times tax education organized	→				Finance & Adm	DA	3,000.00	IGF
5.Organise Refresher Training for revenue Staff	Zabzugu	no. times Refresher Training for revenue Staff organised	→				Finance & Adm	DA	5,000.00	IGF/ DDF
6.Form revenue task force to take revenue	Zabzugu	Rev. Taskorce formed	→				Finance & Adm	DA	1,000.00	IGF
7.Hold fee fixing resolution	Zabzugu	Fee fixing resolution held	→				Finance & Adm		4,500.00	IGF
9.Cede some revenue to 2 Area Councils.	Zabzugu & Kworli	no. of times revenue ceded to 2 Area Councils	→				Finance & Adm	DA	4,000.00	IFG
10.Organise refresher training for Area councils staff and unit committees by the end of the year	Dist. Wide	No. of refresher trains for Area councils staff and unit committees	→						12,000.00	IGF
ACCOMMODATION/ADM/OFFICE FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT										
1.Rehabilitate of Zabzugu District Assembly Offices & confr. Room	Zabzugu and Kworli	no. of times the Zabzugu District Assembly offices are rehabilitated and office					Central Adm	DA	90,000.00	DAC F

		equipment, furniture and stationery procured DA	→							
2.Procure office equipment, furniture and stationery	Zabzugu	no. of times the Assembly procured office equipment, furniture and stationery	→				Central Adm	DA	25,000.00	DAC F
3.Procure 2. no laptops, 2no. Desktops and accessories for key Assembly staff and other decentralised departments	Zabzugu	no. of laptops, no. of destops and accessories for key Assembly staff and other departments					Central Adm	DA	15,000.00	DAC F
4. Organise quarterly meeting on: general Assembly, DPCU, Budget comm. Sub-committees, mgt, hds of dept Dissec. Execo. etc	Zabzugu	Quarterly meetings held by the Assembly	→				Central Adm.	DA	20,300.00	DAC F/IG F
5. Monitor and supervise DDF, DACF, UNICEF projects/program	Dist. Wide	Improve service delivery	→				Cent. Adm	DA	40,000.00	DAC F/D DF/I GF
6. organise ARIC meeting facilitation	Zabzugu	No. of meeting of facilitated					PM	Central Adm	450.00	IGF
7 Pay.NALAG dues	Accra	No. of dues paid	→						6,000.00	IGF
8. Support to rural Ent. Projects in the district	Zabzugu	No. of times to rural enterprise is supported in the district		→			BAC	DA	10,000.00	DAC F

9.Organize Mid-year and Annual review meetings	Zabzugu					DPCU	DA	5,000.00	IGF
10.composite Budget preparation	Zabzugu	Number of Mid-year and Annual review meetings held			→			8,000.00	IGF
11.Prepare 2018-2021 MTDP & policy review	Zabzugu	No. of Reviews performed on the 2014-2018 MTDP		→		DPCU	DA	45,000.00	IGF
12.Support to RCC activities	Tamale	No. of times RCC activities are supported	→			Central Adm	DA	10,000.00	IGF
13.Monitor and supervise and evaluation of projects.	District wide	No. of monitoring activities embarked on	→			DPCU		50,000.00	IGF
14.Fuel & Lubricants - Official Vehicles	Zabzugu	No. times fuel is procured	→			Central Adm		5,000.00	IGF
15.Hold fee fixing resolution meeting	Zabzugu	No. of meetings held on fee fixing				F&A	DA	5,000.00	IGF
16.Repair and maintenance of office vehicles, buildings furniture	Zabzugu	No. of repairs and maintenance carried out	→			Central Adm	DA	10,000.00	IGF
17.Repair and maintenance of office vehicles, buildings furniture	Zabzugu	No. of repairs and maintenance carried out	→			Central Adm	DA	25,000.00	IGF
18.Staff attending workshops, meetings and official assignment, Assembly meetings	Zabzugu	No. of times staff attend workshops	→			Central Adm	DA	72,000.00	IGF

19.Heads of departments/Management/Staff meetings facilitated	Zabzugu	No. of meeting held	→			Central Adm	DA	1,500.00	IGF
20.Staff capacity building-DDF	Zabzugu	No. capacity building training conducted	→			HR	DA	41,900.00	DDF
21.Repair and maintenance of office vehicles	Zabzugu	office vehicles maintenance Repair	→			Cent. Adm	DA	45,000.00	DAC F/IG F
22.Organisation of independence day celebration	Zabzugu	Independence day celebration held	→			DA	GES	10,000.00	DAC F
23.Payment of water/electricity and fuel	Zabzugu	Utility bills and fuel for the Ass. paid	→			Cent. Adm	DA	53,910.00	DAC F/IG F
24.Support to peace and security in the Dist.	Dist. wide	Peace and security supported in the Dist.	→			Cent. Adm	DA	10,000.00	DAC F/IG F
25. Rehabilitate and furnishing of Zabzugu and Kworli area councils	Zabzugu and Kworli	No. of area council offices rehabilitated and furnished	→			Works dept	DA	65,829.00	DAC F/IG F
26.Renovate presidential lodge annex	zabzugu	No. structures renovated at the presidential lodge	→			Works dept	DA	65,000.00	DAC F/IG F
27. Prepare financial reports and soft ware acquisition	Zabzugu	No. financial reports and software acquires				Finance	DA	15,000.00	DAC F

NATURAL DISASTERS, RISK AND VULNERABILITY										
Objective: mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risk and vulnerability by December,2018										
1.Sensitise disaster prone communities of fire and floods	Dist. Wide	no. of times the Assembly sensitised disaster prone communities on fire and floods	→				NADMO	DA	1,050.00	DAC F
2.Form and train disaster clubs in disaster prone communities	Dist. Wide	no. of times disaster clubs are formed and trained by the Assembly	→				NADMO	DA	1,350.00	DAC F
3 plant trees in selected communities to mitigate the impact of climate change	Mognegu 1&2, sabare one and two	No, of hectares of trees planted					NADMO	DA	25,000.00	DAC F
4.Educate Assembly members on a forestation	Dist. Wide	no. of times Assembly members are educated on a forestation	→				NADMO	DA	3,200.00	DAC F
5.Monitor tree planting exercises	Dist. Wide	no. of times tree planting exercises are monitored	→				NADMO	DA	1,000.00	DAC F
6.Procure relief items to support fire and flood victims	Dist. Wide	no. times relief items are procured	→				NADMO	DA	22,750.00	DAC F
7.Mobilise and train community level firefighting volunteers	Selected Areas	# of fire volunteers trained	→				GNFS, NADMO	ICRM, DA, Other NGOs	6,000.00	DA,

8. Organize a workshop for all divisional chiefs on anti-bush fire campaign and prevention	Selected communities	# of chiefs trained				GNFS, NADMO	ICRM, DA, Other NGOs	10,000.00	ICRM,
9. Identify and train 20 Community Based Extension Agents (CBEAs) to sustain farmer education/adoption of soil conservation technologies including climate smart strategy	Zabzugu	# of CBEAs trained				GNFS, NADMO	ICRM, DA, Other NGOs	7,000.00	ICRM,
10. Organize workshop on basic concepts of climate change and DRR for heads of decentralized departments in the district	Zabzugu	# of participants disaggregated by gender				GNFS, NADMO	ICRM, DA, Other NGOs	2,500.00	ICRM,
11. Constitute/animate the district disaster management team and make them functional	Zabzugu	# of DDMCs formed and functional				GNFS, NADMO	ICRM, DA, Other NGOs	1,200.00	ICRM,
12. Train 50 DVG'S in 10 communities on disaster prevention/ Early Warning action system and resources them with logistics to operate	Zabzugu	# of DVGs trained and equipped to work				GNFS, NADMO	ICRM, DA, Other NGOs	14,500.00	ICRM,
13. Organise talk Shows at local FM radio station on climate change & disaster management.	Zabzugu	# of radio discussions held				GNFS, NADMO	ICRM, DA, Other NGOs	10,000.00	ICRM,
14. Establish strong community level CSO network and link up	Selected communities	# of CSOs formed and linked				GNFS, NADMO	ICRM, DA, Other NGOs	5,000.00	ICRM,

with other district level climate change advocacy groups										
<u>Aged and Disability</u>										
<u>Objectives:</u>										
<u>1.integrate issues of ageing in development planning</u>										
<u>2. ensure more effective appreciation of inclusion of disability issues in decision making at all levels</u>										
1.Support PWDs with start-up capital, food support and financial support for the payment of school fees	District		→				DSW	DA	71,716.00	DAC F
2.Update register of PWDs	Zabzugu	no. of times PWDs register updated	→				DSW	DA	334.00	DAC F
3.Education of PWDs on the disability fund	Zabzugu	no. of times education of PWDs on disability fund done	→				DSW	DA	500.00	DAC F
4.Disabled people in the District supported	Zabzugu		→	→			DSW	DA	68,000.00	DAC F
5.Identification and registration of NGO in the District	Zabzugu		→	→			DSW	DA	500.00	DAC F
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Objective: Improve private sector competitiveness in the District by December,2018										

1. Train 25 of welders and black smiths in occupational safety, health and environmental management	Zabzugu town	number of people trained	→				BAC/R TF	DA	2000.00	REP/DAC F
2. Train 30 men of zabzugu guinea fowl association on CBT in guinea fowl	zabzugu	number of people trained on guinea fowl rearing	→	→			BAC	DA	3000.00	REP/DAC F
3. Train 75 motor fitters in occupational safety, health and environmental management	Zabzugu	No. of motor fitters trained in occupational safety, health and environmental management	→	→			BAC/R TF	DA	2000.00	REP/DAC F
4. Train 75 general clients on business counselling	Dist. wide	No. of general clients trained on business counselling	→	→			BAC	DA	1200.00	REP/DAC F
5. Train 30 beekeepers	Zabzugu	no. of bee keepers trained	→	→	→		BAC	DA	3000.00	REP/DAC F
6. Train 25 LBA's in banking culture	Dist. wide	no. of LBA's trained in banking culture	→	→	→		BAC	DA	2000.00	REP/DAC F
7. Train 25 men of yam farmers association on CBT in basic book keeping	subureni	No. of yam farmers association trained on CBT in basic book keeping	→	→	→		BAC	DA	2000.00	REP/DAC F
8. Train baking and confectionery association	zabzugu	No. of times baking and confectionery association trained	→				BAC	DA	2,000.00	REP/DAC F

9. Train 25 women in gari processing group on CBT in basic book keeping	Laakpali zabz	no. of women trained on CBT in basic book keeping	→				BAC	DA	2000.00	REP/ DAC F
10. Train 30 women of waribugu soap making group on CBT in soap making	Waribugu	no. of women trained on CBT in soap making	→				BAC	DA	3000.00	REP/ DAC F
11. Train 25 tailors and dress makers on banking culture	Zabzugu town	no. of tailors and dress makers trained on banking culture	→				BAC	DA	2000.00	REP/ DAC F
12. Train 30 women on business counselling	Dist. wide	no. of clients trained on business counselling	→				BAC	DA	1800.00	REP/ DAC F
13. Train 30 women of Zabzugu sheabutter group	Zabzugu	no. of women trained in sheabutter group	→	→			BAC	DA	3000.00	REP/ DAC F
14. Train 30 women in rice processing	Sabare	no. of women trained in rice processing	→	→			BAC	DA	3000.00	REP/ DAC F
TOTAL										

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2019

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
Objective: Ensure improved fiscal Performance and Sustainability														
Managem ent and Administra tion	Finance and revenue mobilization	Intensify education on payment of basic and property rates	District wide			X	X	X	X		5,000.00		FD	DA
		Activate revenue taskforce to assist in the collection of rates(cattle rate and property rate)	District wide			X	X	X	X		3,000.00		FA	DA
		Intensify the collection temporary structures renewal fees	Zabzugu			X	X	X	X		2,000.00		FA	DA
		Establish a unit within the works department solely for issuance of building permits	Zabzugu			X					4,000.00		FA	DA
		Sensitize business operators to acquire licenses and also renew their licenses when expired	District wide			X	X	X	X		3,000.00		FA	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Number and register all government bungalows	Zabzugu			X					4,00.00		FA	DA
		Sensitize occupants of government bungalows on the need to pay rent	Zabzugu				X				1,000.00		FA	DA
		Issue of demand notice to telecommunication companies	Accra			X					4,000.00		FA	DA
		Sensitize various market women, trader association and transport union on the need to pay fees on export of commodities	District wide				X				10,000.00		FA	DA
		Form revenue monitoring team to check on the activities of revenue collectors, especially on market days	Zabzugu			X					1,000.00		FA	DA
		Rehabilitation of access road to the sand winning site	Sabare and Mognegu						X		20,000.00		FA	DA
		Position a revenue collector at the sand winning site	Sabare and Mognegu								400.00		FA	DA
		Improve monitoring on the activities of the operators of the wheel loader, tipper and grader	Sabare and Mognegu			X	X	X	X		1,000.00		FA	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Facilitate the mobility of revenue collectors through periodic maintenance of their motor bikes	Zabzugu			X	X	X	X		30,000 .00		FA	DA
		Build capacity of revenue collectors	Zabzugu				X				15,000 .00		FA	DA
		Awarding best performing revenue collectors	Zabzugu			X					20,000 ..00		FA	DA
		Gazette of fee fixing resolution	Accra			X					20,000 .00		FA	DA
		Consultative meeting on fee fixing resolution	Zabzugu				X				20,000 .00		FA	DA
		Update revenue data of the Assembly	Zabzugu			X					10,000 .00		FA	DA
Objective: 3.3 Support entrepreneurs and SME development														
		Train 200 youth/entrepreneurs in technical, vocational and managerial skills and link them to financial institutions for credit.	District wide			X	X	X	X		20,000 .00		REP/B AC	DA GOG/D ONER
		Construct a building to house soya bean processing plant	kpaligibini				X				60,000		REP/B AC	DA GOG/D ONER

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural Development													
Objective(s): 4.1 Promote a Demand driven approach to agricultural development 4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield														
		Organize four (4) zonal fora on Planting For Food and Jobs(PFJ)	zabzugu, kukpaligu, Nakpali and Sabare		(4) zonal fora organized on Planting For Food and Jobs(PFJ) in the District	X	X			1,084.00			DoA	DA
		Registration of farmers for 2019 PFJ programme by the end of first quarter.	District wide		All interested farmers registered for the 2018 PFJ	X				4,950.00			DoA	DA
		Monitoring of the PFJ programme	District wide		PFJ programme monitored in District	X	X	X	X	4,336.00			DoA	DA
		Conduct two (2) demonstration on maize	Selected sites		Two demonstrations on maize conducted at selected sites		X	X		2,192.00			DoA	DA
		Train 25 women farmers on dry season vegetable production.	Selected communities		25 women trained on dry season vegetable production			X	X	2,255.00			DoA	DA
		Conduct 2 rice demonstration on planting for food and jobs	Sabare and Mognegu		2 demonstrations conducted on rice		X	X		3,352.00			DoA	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Sensitize 15 FBOs on Fall Army Worm (FAW) through- out the district by second quarter every yr	District wide		15 FBOs sensitized on FAW in the District	X	X			4,248.00			DoA	DA
		Organise in-service training for 15 Staff on FAW	Zabzugu		In-service training organized for 15 staff of FAW	X	X			1,779.00			DoA	DA
		Train 50 farmers on identification and control of FAW in the district	District wide		50 farmers trained on the identification and control of FAW	X	X			3,140.00			DoA	DA
		7 AEAs conduct home/farm visit.	District wide		Home visits conducted by 7AEAs	X	X	X	X	9,240.00			DoA	DA
		5 DDOs conduct monitoring/supervision visits.	District wide		Monitoring and supervision conducted by 5DDOs	X	X			10,560.00			DoA	DA
		DCD monitoring of Agricultural activities	District wide		Monitoring exercise carried by DCD	X	X	X		800.00			DoA	DA
		Train 15 tractor owners and operators on field measurement and proper land preparation.	District wide		15 tractor owners and operators trained on the proper measurement and land preparation		X			734.00			DoA	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Staff attends RELC planning session	Tamale		Staff complete attending planning sessions on RELC	X				1,000.00			DoA	DA/SA RI
		Organize District annual planning for 20 participants	Zabzugu		District planning session organized annually	X				1,228.00			DoA	DA
		Organize National Farmers Day Celebration	Zabzugu		Farmers day celebrations organized annually				X	24,000.00			DoA	DA
		Procure office consumables quarterly	Zabzugu		Office equipment procured quarterly	X				2,400.00			DoA	DA
		DDA visit RDA fortnightly	District wide		DDA conduct visit to RDA every fortnightly	X	X	X	X	2,656.00			DoA	DA
		Conduct 4 demonstration on cowpea	Selected communities		4 demonstrations conducted on cowpea		X	X		1,390.00			DoA	DA
		Organize Quarterly Review meeting	Zabzugu		Quarterly review meetings held	X	X	X	X	1,380.00			DoA	DA
		Organize Refresher Training of 15 farmers on the use of herbicides and handling of agro-chemicals	Zabzugu		of 15 farmers Trained on the use of herbicides and handling of agro-chemicals	X	X	X		848.00			DoA	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Train 12 Farmer on post-harvest management of crops	zabzugu		12 Farmer trained on post-harvest management of crops			X	X	614.00			DoA	DA
		Train 15 women on soya processing and utilization	Zabzugu		15 women trained on soya processing and utilization	X			X	1,154.00			DoA	DA
		Collect and analyze basic data on 9 major crops in the district.	District wide		Data on 9 major crops collected and analyzed			X	X	2,176.00			DoA	DA
		Conduct PPR vaccination in four zones	District wide		Vaccination conducted in 4 zones on PPR	X	X			4,200.00			DoA	DA
		Vaccinate poultry against New castle disease.	District wide		Poultry vaccinated against new castle disease	X	X			1,110.00			DoA	DA
		Educate farmers on the importance of dry season supplementary feeding and housing of livestock in four (4) zones.	District wide		Farmers educated on dry season supplementary feeding and housing of livestock			X	X	440.00			DoA	DA
		Maintenance of official Vehicle	Zabzugu		Office regularly serviced and maintained	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			DoA	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Sensitise 5 communities on dangers of Aflac toxin in groundnuts and other crops to farm families (1000 day old).	Selected communities		5 communities sensitized on Aflac toxins in groundnuts and other crops to farm families(1000 day old)	X	X	X	X	308.00			DoA	DA
		Train 50 farmers on Good Agronomic Pratices (GAPs) on groundnuts production.	Zabzugu		50 farmers trained on Good Agronomic Pratices (GAPs) on groundnuts production.	X	X	X		2,994.77			DoA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and youth Development													
Objective(s) 1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 1.2 Strengthen school management systems														
		Rehabilitate district director of education bungalow	Zabzugu		Improve DDE stay and visit to schools	X	X			70,000			GES	DA
		Rehabilitate and furnish GES offices	Zabzugu		Improve quality delivery staff	X	X			150,000			GES	DA
		Provide fuel for annual education census	District wide		Accurate and reliable data obtained	X	X			20,000.00			GES	DA
		Provide fuel for DDE official duties			Service delivery of DDE Enhanced	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			GES	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Organize best teacher/worker award for 30 teachers			Service delivery enhanced	X				20,000.00			GES	DA
		Construct 5No. 3unit classroom blocks	Gor-tanie, kukpalga, Poagnado, Gor-kukani, Ochadindo		To decouple classrooms and improve quality delivery	X	X	X	X	750,000			GES	DA
		Organize education durbars in six zones	Selected communities		Abreast community members with educational policies	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			GES	DA
		Organize sporting activities in six zones	Selected zones		Development of pupils' psychomotor skills			X	X	20,000.00			GES	DA
		Organize enrolment drives for 30 communities	Selected communities		Improve girl child enrolment and retention	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			GES	DA
		Organize my first day at school for 800 pupils	Selected communities		Promote nationalism in pupils			X		20,000.00			GES	DA
		Provide 2000No. sanitary Pads for adolescent girls in upper primary and JHS	District wide		Improve attendance and personal hygiene of female pupils	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			GES	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Conduct District and circuit SPAM for 40 stakeholders	Selected schools		Improve stakeholder contribution towards quality delivery			X		20,000.00			GES	DA
		Train 90 desk officers and head teachers	District wide		Improve on achieving set targets and goals for quality education		X	X		15,000.00			GES	DA
		Conduct early grading reading for 180 lower primary teachers	District wide		Improve literacy and lesson delivery for quality education		X			16,000.00			GES	DA
		Conduct refresher training for core subjects masters in JHS	Zabzugu		Improve teacher competency and skills in subject matter			X	X	20,000.00			GES	DA
		Camp 900 final year students for team teaching	District wide		Improve on student learning on varied methodologies used	X	X			30,000.00			GES	DA
		Train 81 curriculum readers	Selected school		Equip teachers with relevant pedagogical skills for quality lesson delivery	X				15,000.00			GES	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Organize 4 day STME clinic for 60 boys and girls	Selected school		Equip pupils with innovative skills		X	X		12,000.00			GES	DA
		Provide fuel for circuit supervisors	Zabzugu		Improve supervision of teaching and learning as well as data gathering	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			GES	DA
		Organize refresher training for 180 upper primary teachers on numeracy	Zabzugu		Equip teachers with skills and improve competency in lesson delivery	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			GES	DA
		Provide fuel for DTST monitoring	Zabzugu		Improve teachers efficacy on goal setting for quality lesson delivery	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			GES	DA
		Provide fuel for monitoring CBE pupils transition	Zabzugu		Improve enrolment of pupils and curtail school drop out	X	X	X	X	7,000.00			GES	DA
		Supply 200No. dual Desk, 100No. teachers' tables and chairs and 100 No. cupboards	District wide		Improve teaching and learning		X	X		250,000.00			GES	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	HEALTH DELIVERY													
2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 2.2 Strengthen Healthcare management system 2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality 2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections ,especially among vulnerable groups														
		Carry out community mobilization, sensitization & durbars in 4 demarcated zones to be created	Selected communities		Community mobilization & durbars held	X	X	X	X	26,000.00			GHS	DA
		Lobby District Assembly and System for Health for the construction and furnishing of four(4) CHPS compounds	Selected communities		DA & S4H lobbied	X	X	X	X	2,000,000.00			GHS	DA
		Train 24 CHOs on CHPS implementation strategies	Zabzugu		Training carried out	X	X	X	X	24,000.00			GHS	DA
		Facilitate the selection and training of CHCs and CHMCs in 4 zones to be created to support CHPS activities	Selected communities		Training carried out	X	X			8,000.00			GHS	DA
		Train CBSVs to conduct home visit activities	District wide		Training carried out	X	X			40,000.00			GHS	DA
		Re-orientation of ICCM volunteers and continue to supply logistics for home based care activities	District wide		ICCM volunteers orientated	X	X			38,925.00			GHS	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Re-orientation of IYCF volunteers to support health workers on IYCF activities	District wide		IYCF volunteers orientated	X	X			36,750.00			GHS	DA
		Form and train MTMSGs to reach more lactating mothers and pregnant women and to provide other health related services	District wide		MTMSGs formed and trained	X	X	X	X	33,075.00			GHS	DA
		Carryout community mobilization, sensitization and durbars in 10 communities where new outreach points are to be created	Selected communities		Community mobilization & durbars held		X	X		5,085.00			GHS	DA
		Hold community durbars and launch the 10 new outreach points	Selected communities		Community durbars held	X	X			5,035.00			GHS	DA
		Mobilize adequate resource for the creation of the outreach sites and orientate the health staff	District wide		Resources mobilized			X	X	10,348.00			GHS	DA
		Carryout public education and sensitization on the importance of FP services	Public sensitized on FP services			X			X	5,880.00			GHS	DA
		Train and sensitize TBAs to conduct effective referrals of labour cases to the facilities	TBAs trained			X	X			32,420.00			GHS	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Provide TBAs logistics to help them to refer and accompany labour cases to the health facilities	TBAs supplied with logistics			X	X			3,640.00			GHS	DA
		Provide motivation to TBAs	TBAs motivated			X	X	X	X	14,000.00			GHS	DA
		Intensify community sensitization and durbars on the importance of immunization	Community sensitization and durbars carried out			X	X	X	X	2,014.00			GHS	DA
		Organize three(3) Mini Mass and camp outs in hard to reach communities when they are accessible during the dry season	Mini mass organized			X	X	X		9,652.00			GHS	DA
		Intensify routine immunization services at all levels	Immunization services intensified			X	X	X	X	34,860.00			GHS	DA
		Orientate CBSVs to mobilise mothers and care givers during immunization and outreach sessions	CBSVs mobilized			X	X	X	X	29,410.00			GHS	DA
		Laise with the Region to ensure constant supply of immunization logistics and other supplies for regular service delivery	Supply plan instituted			X	X	X	X	2,544.00			GHS	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Intensify home visiting and ensure that all home visiting teams provide immunisation services	Home visiting conducted			X	X	X	X	12,060.00			GHS	DA
		Prepare new CHPS compounds and clinics for accreditation	Facilities prepared for accreditation			X	X			50,384.00			GHS	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development													
5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all														
5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services														
		Organize the formation of environmental health clubs in schools of CLTS	District wide			X	X	X	X	5,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Facilitate and support for ODF status through reinforced hygiene and sanitation messages.	District wide			X	X	X	X	13,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Facilitate 45 schools on safe sanitation practice and effective hand washing with soap	District wide			X	X	X	X	3,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Facilitate the fixing of all latrines in the DA office	DA			X	X			15,000.00			EHSU	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Procure 4 no. refuse dump containers	Zabzugu				X	X		100,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Renovation of Chakpulugu community toilet	Zabzugu			X				3,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Conduct premises inspection to ascertain the prevailing nuisance for abatement	District wide			X	X	X	X	8,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Facilitate Area council/community level ODF assessment of ignited communities	District wide			X	X	X	X	4,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Dislodgement of public latrine and official residence	District wide			X	X	X	X	15,500.00			EHSU	DA
		Organise quarterly clean-up exercise in Town/Area councils capitals and major market center	District wide			X	X	X	X	20,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Organize natural leaders conference with the district Assembly officials and stakeholders	District wide			X	X			3,500.00			EHSU	DA
		Make follow up visit to CLTS and open defecation free ODF communities	District wide			X	X	X	X	7,000.00			EHSU	DA

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Expand CLTS communities				X	X	X	X	13,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Conduct district ODF Assessment of CLTS communities	District wide			X	X	X	X	11,000.00			EHSU	DA
		Monitor and supervise force zoom lion supervision	Zabzugu			X	X	X	X	2,800.00			DCD	EHU,D A,GES
		Establish/strengthen VSLAs in selected locations	ODF Basic communities			X	X	X	X	2,300.00			DCD	EHU,D A, GES
		Monitoring of VSLAs activities in selected locations	ODF communities			X	X	X	X	1,000.00			DCD	EHU,D A, GES
		Fifty (50) women identified as natural leaders to be trained to lead in the construction of household latrines in their communities	ODF basic communities			X	X			2,000.00			DCD	EHU,, DA,GE S
		Twenty-five (25) women identified to be trained as artisans to build household latrines	ODF Basic communities					X	X	1,000.00			DCD	EHU,D A,GES
		Train hundred (100) women in hygiene promotion and education	ODF Basic communities			X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DCD	EHU,D A,GES

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
		Build the capacity of women to form labour groups to assist them to build household latrines	ODF Basic communities							1,000.00			DCD	EHU,D A,GES
Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development													
7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system														
7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children														

Programme	Sub-programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output/impact indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Doner	Lead	Collab.
9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes														
9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women														
Objective(s) 3.1 Promote sustainable water resources development and management														
Objective(s) 7.1 Enhance climate change resilience														

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Rationale and Purpose of the M&E

Rationale for developing the DM&EP

Monitoring and Evaluation is a crucial part of the planning and implementation process of programmes and projects and must be treated as part of the system of management of Districts largely because M&E takes the view of objectives, concepts, designs and methodologies from the perspective of the management responsible for implementation. For every DMTDP, the key challenges have to do with “means” establishing the resource cost for developing and delivering interventions to target groups; “the process” establishing the degree to which interventions are reaching and have been adopted by the target group; and the “benefits” indicating the extent to which continuous adoption and use of interventions delivered is stimulating benefits among the target groups. These three issues are clearly captured in the DMTDP and that once they are implemented in accordance with the agreed targets, schedules and procedures, change in terms of improvement in people’s lives must occur. Regrettably, despite the huge sums of money spent on development at the district and sub-district levels, there is still very little known about the actual impact of projects on the poor. There is a broad evidence on the benefits of economic growth, investment in human capital, and provision of safety nets for the poor but specifically for ZDA, the emerging issues have been: ‘are the interventions producing the intended benefits and what was the overall impact on the population?’, ‘could the programmes and projects be better designed to achieve the intended outcomes?’, ‘are resources being spent efficiently?’. These are types of questions that can only be answered through an efficient Impact Monitoring and Evaluation which will seek to measure the outcomes of a programme intervention in isolation of other possible factors.

Obviously the challenge to conduct of M&E is attributable to cost involvement, time consuming and technical complexities of the exercise and, of course, limited availability and quality of data and often that the results come too late. Yet with proper and early planning and relatively small investment in M&E exercise compared to overall district development cost, a rigorous M&E can be a very powerful tool for assessing the appropriateness and effectiveness of district development programmes and projects. Particularly for DAs, where resources are limited and maximisation of investment translates into poverty reduction, M&E is essential. The rationale for the ZDA to develop DM&EP is to ensure:

- That Programmes and projects are properly designed
- That interventions reach intended beneficiaries
- That wastefulness in resource allocation is reduced; and
- That the DA provides a critical input to the appropriate design of future programmes and projects.

Objectives of the M&E

The objectives of the M&E are to:

- Provide a framework for measuring programme/project implementation from beginning up to the end including the degree to which the target group is accepting and continuing to accept programmes/projects interventions in the district;
- Understand the situations and circumstances of investment outcomes;
- Provide a focus on the translation of inputs into outputs and the interaction between programmes/projects and the target group; and
- Ensure integration with budgeting, auditing and collaborate with development partners (CSOs, NGOs, FBOs, Communities, etc) engaged in every stage of the district development process.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Activities

Stakeholder Analysis

Implementation of DMTDP affects individuals, groups of people, institutions and/or organisations and that the social and institutional benefits of the programmes and projects must be maximised whilst at the same time negative impacts are minimised. In all societies, there are differences in the roles and responsibilities of women and men and their access to and control over resources and their participation in decision making exist. Women and men have inequitable access to services (e.g. transport, health, education) and to opportunities in economic, social and political life. Gender inequality hinder growth and harm development and so any failure to adequately address gender issues can damage the effectiveness and sustainability of programmes and projects. Therefore, the DM&EP analyses the gender disparities and take them into account the interventions, its objectives, strategies and resource allocation. The key stakeholders in the M&E exercises of the DMTDP are classified as follows:

i. National and District Policy formulators and Decision-makers

National and district policy formulators and decision makers play significant roles in programme/project implementation. These stakeholders include Members of Parliament, District Assembly and decentralised departments. The Media also play crucial roles both at the national, district and local levels.

ii. Sub-district-level Institutions

Sub-district level institutions and groups represent the carriers and movers of local development issues. These include Assembly members, Area Council and Unit Committee members.

iii. Civil Society and Advocacy Groups

CSOs including NGOs, FBOs etc have key interest in interventions that bring about change in people's lives. Their major roles include public education, sensitisation, advocacy and they exhibit potential for sensitivity to and respect for cross-cutting issues of environment, gender equality etc.

iv. Local Development Actors

Local Development actors are particularly interested in the extent to which programmes/projects impact on the poor and the vulnerable, how resources are disbursed to achieve positive results and mainstreaming poverty reduction initiatives and to mitigate their impacts.

Stakeholder Analysis have been done with the participation of the broader stakeholder groups of the ZDA. This has been organised in participatory planning sessions and that people's views on the problems, nature, needs and eventual solutions have been incorporated.

Table 1: Stakeholder Analysis

No.	Stakeholders	Information Needs/Responsibilities
1	National Policy/decision makers (Members of Parliament MPs)	Formulation of policies with trickling down effects on development at the district level
2	Regional Coordination Council	Policy, planning, development coordination
3	District Assembly (core staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District-wide decision making and implementation of national policies - Initiation, planning, design, implementation and coordination of district development programmes and projects - Resource sourcing and allocation, investment profiling and allocation and composite development (budget and project implementation)
4	District Assembly (Decentralised Departments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector policy programming, design, implementation and management - Collaboration with core DA team and sub-district institutions for development -
5	Assembly members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District-level policy formulation and decision making - Community level integration and as pivotal link with community opinion leaders, Area Councils and unit Committees
6	Area Council/Unit Committee members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village/community-level decision making on one hand and implementation on the other - Initiation, planning, implementation and monitoring of village/community level prioritised sub-projects under community-based poverty alleviation projects/schemes - Community sensitisation and education

7	Civil Society Groups (including NGOs, FBOs,)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme design and implementation - Advocacy for recognition of community initiated views, needs and aspirations - Provision of voice for the rural voiceless people
8	Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate community self-help programmes and projects - Demand of accountability and transparency - Information dissemination, public education and advocacy - Custodians of customs, traditions and practices
9	Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate community self-help programmes and projects - Demand of accountability and transparency - Information dissemination, public education and advocacy - Provide communal policing for respect of civil rights and responsibilities
10	Religious Institutions (Churches, Mosques)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and dissemination of information - Upholding of good virtues and behavioural/attitudinal change practices
11	Vulnerable and Excluded Groups (Voices of the poor, the indigents, the disabled etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitute a key poverty alleviate index - Demand accountability and transparency - Source for communal support for implementation of development programmes and projects
12	Media Partners (FM Stations, Print Media)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sourcing information from the public for analysis - Provision of information to the public - Education, communication and advocacy
13	Private Sector contributors (tourism/hospitality operators,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector-led growth and opportunities for development

1.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The design of a monitoring and evaluation index leads to presentation of inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts for each of the DMTDP objectives.

Table 6: Programme/Project Register

Project detail	Location	Funding Source	Contractor	Original contract sum	Payment to date	Date award	Date commencement	Date Expected Completion	Date Actual Completion	% of work stage done	Status	Remarks
Renovation of 3bedroom(main) and two bedroom Outer house residence of the District Chief Executive	Zabzugu	DACF	Dalsam Ventures	60,023.25	60,023.25	29-may-17	12-jun-17	01-jul-17	07-Jul-17	100	complete	Completed and in use
Rehabilitation and furnishing of town council office at Zabzugu	Zabzugu	DACF	Nyooba Enterprise	87,260.00	87,260.00	30-Oct-17	14-Nov-17	30-Jan-18	30-Nov-17	100	complete	All works 100% complete
Supply of hospital equipment to children's ward	Zabzugu	DACF	Aschal Investment Ltd	81,988.00	81,988.00	30-Aug-17	4-Sept-17	30-Sept-17	30-Sept-17	100	Delivered	Delivered and in use
Supply of hospital equipment to 2 CHPS compound at Ojoja and Gor-kugani	Ojoja and Gor-kugani	DACF	Northleads Co. Ltd	60,080.00	60,450.00	30-Oct-17	05-Oct-17	05-Nov-17	31-Jan-18	100	Delivered	Delivered and in use
Spot improvement of Zabzugu- Nakpali road	Zabzugu- Nakpali road	DACF	Works Dept	39,400.00	39,450.00	24-May-17	30-May-17	15-Jun-17	15-Jun-17	100	complete	In use
Construction of 1No.3unit classroom with staff common room and office at Kalegu JHS	Zabzugu	World Vision Ghana	Prihassan Ent. Ltd	150,519.60	46,136.88	27-Feb-17	27-May-17	30-May-17	30-Jun-17	100	complete	Completed and use
Construction of 10 number boreholes, 2 each sabare NO.1 Sabare No. 2 Mognegu	Sabare NO.1 Sabare No. 2 Mognegu	Adaptation fund project	Adaptation fund project	-	-	27-Feb-17	27-May-17	30-May-17	30-Jun-17	100	complete	Completed and use

No.1 Mognegu No.2 and sabare tTindang	No.1 Mognegu No.2 and sabare tTindang												
Planting of trees (acasia) totalling two hectares and provide fencing around it at sabare No. 1 and Sabare No. 2	Sabare No.1 and Sabare No. 2	Adaptation fund project	Adaptation fund project	-	-	-	-	30-Aug-2017	30-Sep-2017	100	completed	All works completed	
Construct 4 No. limited mechanised systems at zokurli "B", Sabare No. 1, Moncheni, and Tasundo No.2	zokurli "B", Sabare No. 1, Moncheni, and Tasundo No.2	World vision	World vision	-	-	27-Feb-17	27-May-17	30-May-17	30-Jun-17	100	completed	All works completed and in use	

Reporting

Management personnel at various levels of the DMTDP implementation need timely and relevant information to undertake their tasks. The primary work of monitoring and evaluation is to assist management in establishing information system and involves the collation of recorded programme/project data and the collection of supplementary data for the analysis and interpretation required to make decisions concerning the goals of the DMTDP.

It is required of the M&E team and key stakeholders to report on M&E findings and subsequently disseminate the information to all relevant stakeholders and decision-makers. The following guidelines must be adhered to in the planning, execution and documentation of M&E exercise:

- M&E actors (project actors, communities and sector departments) should be made aware of key observations and findings of the monitoring exercise
- The DPCU should brief the DCE, Presiding Member and other DA actors on progress of work, observations and gaps identified
- The DPCU should prepare Quarterly and Annual Reports incorporating all findings and reactions from the monitoring exercise
- The Annual Progress Report (APR) should be a summation of all the M&E activities conducted within the year under investigation.

The NDPC recommends the following reporting format for M&E exercise:

Outline for District Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting

Title Page

- District
- M&E report for (time Period)

Introduction

- Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- Processes involved and difficulties encountered
- Status of implementation of DMTDP

M&E Activities Report

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- Update on disbursement from funding sources
- Update on indicators and targets
- Update on critical development and poverty issues
- Participatory M&E and other issues

The Way Forward

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- Recommendations

One good way of ensuring that an M&E report will be relevant is to describe thoroughly the rationale for the M&E. The rationale will address questions as

- Why was the M&E conducted?
- What is it intended to accomplish?
- What questions was it intended to answer?
- Why was the M&E conducted the way it was done?

Once this information is provided, audiences can determine whether the M&E Report is relevant by asking how well each question is answered.

In the overall M&E exercise over a given year, the following reports must be generated and contents adequately disseminated:

Table 7: Type of Reports

Type of Report	Requirement
1. Monitoring Report	To be prepared after each monitoring exercise and should contain the key observations and findings as well as any gaps identified
2. Quarterly Progress Reports	To be prepared on quarterly basis and should highlights every M&E exercise conducted within the quarter. The DPCU must include all the findings and reactions on the M&E exercise conducted within the period
3. Annual Progress Reports	Should be prepared to cover the year in question. It must present the sum of all the M&E activities in the year

Dissemination of Findings of the Monitoring and Evaluation Report

Communication plays an important role in all stages of M&E. As well as informing the stakeholders and project beneficiaries, dissemination of findings of the M&E report must persuade its audiences. At the upstream level, the DPCU must forward copies of all quarterly and APR reports to the RPCU for onward transfer to the NDPC and other MDAs.

At the downstream level, dissemination of M&E reports is meant to increase accountability and transparency of the DA as well as displaying commitment to development and poverty reduction. The DPCU is aware that a significant number of stakeholders and beneficiaries are semi-illiterate or illiterate and has therefore proposed

simple dissemination strategies which have far-reaching effects on its audiences. These strategies include the following;

DPCU's designed Strategy for dissemination of M&E Report Findings

- Use of information vans and FM stations to announce, discuss and broadcast content of M&E reports using largely local languages
- Use of analogies, graphs or pictorial displays and well explained summaries to highlight selected findings
- Meeting with traditional authorities, community opinion leaders, Area Councils, Unit Committees as "conduit" for sending the messages to their communities
- Organisation of public hearings, holding of community meetings/durbars/fora at central locations throughout the District to disseminate M&E information

Groups interested in the results of M&E

- Project staff, supervisors and managers (eg tender committee, DCE, DCD, extension agents, DA management)
- Community members involved in the programmes/projects
- Community members not yet reached by the programme/project
- Regional and National implementing agencies (RPCU, NDPC, MDAs)
- International agencies and Donors supporting the project and who provide project funding
- Other development agencies
- The general public

In communicating the findings of the M&E report and possibly making decisions the information dissemination team (or the DPCU) will consider the following

- Efforts will be made to ensure that information reaches the right people – those who needs to know what?, by when and to make what decisions
- There will be use of communication that catches the attention of the intended audiences
- Messages will be kept quite simple and straightforward and be made more understandable. Medium of communication will large Akyem twi and any other as required by the local community
- Findings will be communicated more convincingly and timely so that presentation will not represent the views of the DPCU of ZDA
- Community sessions will be conducted based on participatory approach – to involved people

Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	15th to 30th January	DPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	October to December	

Development Evaluation

Development Evaluation is the analysis of observations made in the course of monitoring the impact and performance of a development project, and drawing conclusions with respect to the fulfilment of project objectives. It is the periodic assessment and review of the extent to which the goal and objectives of an activity have been accomplished and further involves a process of determining, systematically and objectively, the relevance, effectiveness and impact of activities in the light of their objectives. The basic parameter for measurement is the GPRS II.

The DPCU will conduct the three key types of development evaluation namely:

- **Ex-ante Evaluation:** *evaluation conducted prior to commencement of development programme/project implementation and will aim at reviewing the intended plan (goals and objectives) of the programme/project*
- **Mid-term/Interim Evaluation:** *evaluation undertaken at periodic intervals during the implementation stage*
- **Ex-Poste/Terminal Evaluation:** *evaluation carried out after development programme/project implementation.*
 - In all these the essence will be:
 - To judge the worth of on-going programs and to estimate the usefulness of attempts to improve them.
 - To assess the utility of new programs and initiatives.
 - To increase the effectiveness of program management and administration.
 - To satisfy the accountability requirements of program sponsors.
 - Stakeholders to be involved in conduct of development evaluation will include, but not limited

to:

- Internal evaluators (e.g. community leaders and members)
- External evaluators (e.g. DA staff, heads of decentralised departments, development partners and consultants)
- Project Beneficiaries

The Evaluation will be expected to serve different purposes and call for different strategies at various stages in the life of development programmes/projects. Specifically:

- In the planning stages of social intervention programs, evaluations focus on assessing the extent and severity of the programmes requiring social intervention and on designing programs to ameliorate them.
- In the conduct of ongoing and new programmes, evaluations help to determine the degree to which programs are effective – that is, how successfully they are providing the intended target populations with the resources, services and benefits envisioned by their sponsors and designers. In addition, impact assessments estimate the effects of the intervention.
- For accountability purposes, and to aid in decisions concerning whether programmes should be continued, expanded, or curtailed, evaluations consider costs in relation to benefits and compare an intervention’s cost effectiveness with that of alternative strategies and consider all of these.

In addition to the above the DPCU will consider with urgency to carry out and/or commission other studies as district poverty profiling and mapping, beneficiary assessment, social infrastructure audit of development projects, strategic evaluation, impact assessment and thematic evaluation studies.

Recommended Studies and Evaluations to be conducted

District Poverty Profiling and Mapping

The DPCU would work with CSOs and other stakeholders to prepare poverty profiles and maps for the Zabzugu District Assembly (ZDA). These will be expected to give indications on how poverty manifests itself among different socio-economic groups within the district. The poverty maps will also be expected to indicate how poverty presents itself in spatial terms in the ZDA

Beneficiary Assessment

The ZDA will use Beneficiary Assessment tools to focus on understanding the opinions of service users on the quality and relevance of policies, programmes and projects during and after implementation

Social Infrastructure Audit

Strategic Evaluation

The ZDA may conduct Strategic Evaluation should an issue pose high risks to stakeholders or has generated conflicting views. Strategic Evaluation aims at advancing a deeper understanding of a particular issue and reduce the range of uncertainties associated with different options for addressing them so that ultimately an acceptable working agreements among the concerned parties will be reached.

Impact Assessments (Economic, Social and Environmental)

For ZDA to promote sustainable development and ensure that programmes, projects and policies are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable, the District would commission Impact Assessment Studies. Depending upon the situation, the ZDA could commission impact assessment to involve Social, Economic, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and as well Strategic Environmental Assessment

Thematic Evaluation Studies

The ZDA would commission Thematic Evaluation Studies to assess the effectiveness of the thematic policies, programmes and projects from the experiences gained during implementation of sector strategies

EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation questions		Data need	Data source	Data collection methods
	Main questions	Sub-questions			
Relevance					
Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					
others					

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Often M&E has been planned and prepared outside the place it should take place and that communities were only involved in responding to already prepared questionnaires etc. The information collected is taken away to be analysed and reported usually in the form of written reports. The approach had resulted in project failures and abandonment. Participatory M&E therefore involves the beneficiaries of the programmes and projects taking active part in the M&E processes and activities. Community level actors and members (especially the poor and vulnerable segment of the society) want to know what their programme has achieved and whether or not efforts are being effective, resources are being used efficiently to achieve the objectives of the programme/project. By taking part in the M&E processes and activities, participants gain a deeper understanding of programme/project progress, strengths and weaknesses so that they contribute more to the success of the programme/project and thus own their work and eventually have positive impact on their lives.

The DPCU, in ensuring Participatory M&E will adhere to the following requirements.

DPCUs Participatory M&E Strategy/Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the M&E exercise with community representatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree on goals, objectives and expected outputs of the M&E exercise - Agree on methodology to adopt and who should be involved - Identify who should be involved in the M&E exercise and bring them together on time - Agree on duration for conduct of monitoring or evaluation (start and finish dates) - Agree on utilisation of the information collected • Involve representatives in resource mobilisation (funds, inputs, other logistics etc) • Develop data collection tools together • Involve participants/community representatives in Field data collection and inspections • Analyse and prepare report with their full involvement • Circulate M&E reports, decide on actions etc with community representatives

Summary of activities to promote PM&E

The DPCU will identify all key NGOs/CBOs working in the ZDA and establish strong partnerships with them with the view of pursuing a common development agenda. Recognising the capacity constraints of community members, CSOs, NGOs and CBOs at the community level, the DPCU will organise workshops to strengthen

and build their capacity and to discuss the roles of different stakeholders towards promoting incorporating PM&E results into the district M&E reports. However, NGOs/CBOs who are assessed to have capacity will be engaged by the ZDA (or the DPCU) to provide training and capacity building in use of PM&E tools methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment such as Citizen Report cards, Community Score Cards, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Participatory Expenditure Tracking of social service expenditures

Other Issues and Relevance to M&E

3.1 Collaboration with Development Partners

The DPCU will seek to establish strong collaboration with Development Partners who are key contributors to development in the District. The DPCU will establish the following collaborative arrangement with Development Partners:

- Dialogue with development partners on implementation of DMTDP, Sectoral Plans and conduct of M&E exercises
- Budgeting resources for M&E tasks
- Hold regular consultative meetings, review meetings with development partners on key indicators
- Solicit support for training, capacity building and technical assistance towards strengthening the DPCU, Stakeholders, communities etc
- Review of quality of evaluation done by implementing MDAs
- Collaborate to prioritise planned interventions review progress jointly with DP Group and coordinate direct donor support for implementation within the framework of the GPRS
- Deliver key performance indicators to DPCU
- Participate in M&E training programmes to be organised from time to time
- Establish feedback processes with DPs to ensure use of M&E results

3.1 Prototype M&E system

Table 8: SETTING UP A MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

WORK STEPS	MONITORING AND INTERNAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT		EXTERNAL PROJEC EVALUATION	
	Contents	Responsibilities	Contents	Responsibilities
1. Identifying the information and data required by project management 2. Data collection 3. Analysis and document	i. Indicators for objectives, results and interim results ii. Indicators for assumptions iii. Sequence of activities and sub-activities. iv. Use of resources v. Cost accounting vi. Project organization vii. Impacts in the project environment.	viii. Head of Organizational Units (HODS) ix. M & E Units (DPCU). x. Project Management	xi. Indicator for overall goals, objectives and results. xii. Indicators for assumptions Identifying project impacts (scheduled and non-scheduled) xiii. Economic viability/benefits xiv. Project executing agency. xv. Analysis of project Environment	xvi. Heads of Organizational Unit xvii. M&E Unit. xviii. Project management xix. Independent experts

4. Assessment and interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Comparison of planned targets and actual situation ii. Causes of deviations iii. Evaluation of impacts in the projects environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Project Management v. Heads of Organizational Units vi. Addressee of project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Comparison of actual situation and planned targets. iii. Causes of deviation ix. Assessment of the economic viability for target group, project executing organization and macro-economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x. Project executing agency xi. Superior institution in charge of WSS xii. Project management xiii. Independent experts.
5. Decision-taking and corrective active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Shift in timing of implementation of activities. ii. Adjustment concerning results/interim results iii. Adjustment concerning use of resources iv. Recommendations for change in project concept and objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Project Management vi. Heads of Organizational Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Recommendations viii. Plan updating/replanning. ix. Change in project concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x. Project executing agencies. xi. Superior institutions in charge of GPRS xii. Project management