

WA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2022-2025

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2021

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

APR	-Annual Progress Report
AIDS	-Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	-Business Advisory Centre TVET
CLASS	-Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme
CWSP	-Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CLTS	-Community Lead Total Sanitation
CLGF	-Common Wealth Local Government Forum
CNC	-Center for National Culture
CVCA	-Community Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
DFID	-Department for International Development
DFO	-District Finance Officer
DOA	-Department of Agric
DWAP	-District-Wide Assistance Project
DAOs	-District Agric Officers
DCD	- District Coordinating Director
DISEC	-District Security Committee
DA	-District Assembly
DDF	-District Development Facility
DACF	- District Assembly Common Fund
DDA	-District Director of Agric
DCACT	- District Chamber of Agriculture Commerce and Technology
DSW/CD	-Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
DHA	-District Health Administration
EHSU	-Environmental Health Sanitation Unit
EU	-European Union
EPA	-Environmental Protection Agency
FBOs	-Farmer-Based Organizations
GSFP	-Ghana School Feeding Programme
GPSNP	-Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GAPs	-Good Agricultural Practices
GES	-Ghana Education Service
GMT	-Ghana Metrological Service
GBV	-Gender-Based Violence
GLSS	-Ghana Living Standard Survey
GDHS	-Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
GSGDA	-Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
H/H	-House Hold
KVIP	- Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MICS	-Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMDAs	-Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies

MOAP	-Market-Oriented Agric Programme
NGOs	-Non-Governmental Organisations
NDPC	-National Development Planning Commission
NW	-North West
NGGA	-Northern Ghana Governance Activity
RCC	- Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	-Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
UNICEF	-United Nations International Children Fund
SRWSP	- Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
USAID	-United State Agency for International Development
WC	- Water Closet
WVI	- World Vision International
PPP	- Public-Private Partnerships
ODF	-Open Defecation Free
NADMO	- National Disaster Management Organisation
PHC	- Population and Housing Census
MLGRD	- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NBSSI	- National Board for Small-Scale Industries
REDF	-Rural Enterprises Development Fund
MSEs	-Medium and Small-Scale Enterprises
NRGP	-Northern Rural Growth Programme
C-IYCF	- Community Infants and Yong Child Feeding
TBAs	-Traditional Birth Attendants
ARI	- Agric Research Institute
SMCs	-School Management Committee
PTAs	- Parent Teacher Association
PHC	-Population and Housing Census
NHIS	- National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	- National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
SHTS	-Senior High Technical School
POCC	-Potential Opportunity Constraints Challenges
SADA	-Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
CWSA	- Community Water and Sanitation Agency
ARH	-Adolescence Reproductive Health
GoG	- Government of Ghana
PWDs	- People with Disabilities
SHS	- Senior High School
SMEs	-Small and medium Scale Enterprises

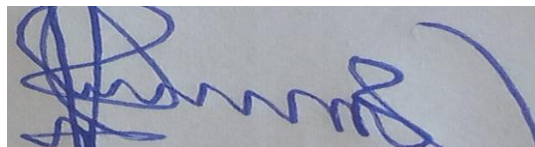
Forward

The 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plan of the Wa East District is the result of extensive consultation and dialogues from the Community level, the Area Council, and the District Levels. Starting with community-level engagement with needs assessments culminating in community needs identification and prioritization. These needs were later harmonized and validated at the area council level. The area council validation and harmonization output were an Area Council Action Plan. The Area Council Plans were later harmonized by the DPCU at a technical working session.

Various considerations and deliberation preceded the adoption and or formulation of objectives, goals, and strategies. The different proposals were subjected to the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2022-2025). Having concluded on the objectives and goals as well as strategies to achievement development and set targets, DPCU members identified that plan as a true reflection and representation of the larger interest of citizens in the district and should therefore be the framework to guide resource mobilization and utilization to achieve the collective objective and vision of the people of Wa East District.

Subsequently, the draft plan was presented at a public hearing forum for further scrutiny, input, and endorsement. Participants at the public forum included the District Executive, District Coordinating and Heads of Departments, Agencies and Units, Assemblypersons, Chiefs, Opinion leaders, and development partners. Representatives of Interest Groups, Faith Based Organizations, and Trade Associations in the district were taken on board in the final design of the plan.

I am convinced that, with the required financial and material support from all development stakeholders, particularly the government and NGOs/donors, and traditional authorities, this plan will be implemented successfully. Contributions from all stakeholders in the implementation of this plan are imperative as the active participation of stakeholders in decision-making processes.



HON. DR. EWURAH S.K MAHAMAH.
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Executive Summary

The current District Medium Term Development Plan describes the framework that will direct the management of the district between 2022 and 2025 toward attaining the goal of achieving improved socio-economic conditions through the continuous development of social and economic infrastructure and the development of human capital whilst enhancing good governance.

The Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All I (2018-2021) has been succeeded by An Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All II (2022-2025) with the same development dimensions- economic development, social development, Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

The preparation of this Medium Term Plan was based on a comprehensive review of the 2018-2021 DMTDP. Data was collected in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, particularly the departments OF THE Assembly including Sub-District Councils and communities.

In coming out with the DTMDP, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) made a wide range of consultations with all the major stakeholders in the district through data collection, preparations, and harmonization of area council and community level plans. The objective of this was to create and sustain the people's participation and ownership of the plan.

According to the 2010 population census, the District had a total population of 72,074. This is projected to be 89,204 for the year 2021 with a growth rate of 1.7% per annum. This population is made up of 43,891 males (49.0%) and 45,313 females (51.0%).

The district has a total of 212 educational facilities including 76 pre-schools, 81 primary schools, 53 JSS, and 2 SHS. In terms of health service delivery, the district has 41 facilities. Malaria, UTID, and Diarrhea are the leading cause of OPD attendance respectively. Potable Water coverage stands at 67.7 and sanitation as low as 42.1%.

In terms of income generation, the DACF, DDF donor support is the main source of financing development activities accounting for about 87% of the internal revenue generation capacity of the district is low contributing only about 13% of the total income generated in the district.

Analysis of the current situation of the district concerning community problems and aspirations reveals the following key development challenges in the district among others.

1. Low capacity of farmers/staff in irrigation farming/water management
2. Low access to extension and veterinary services by farmers
3. Negative climate and environmental changes (Soil erosion, felling of trees, etc.)
4. Natural disasters and emergency preparedness (Floods, pests and diseases, bushfires, and draught)
5. Construction and rehabilitation of dams and dug-outs
6. Inadequate potable water facilities
7. Poor road networks/inaccessibility of communities during raining season
8. Untrained TBAs
9. Inadequate educational infrastructure at all levels

Given the above problems identified, the district has adopted four Development Dimensions under An Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity, and Equal Opportunity for All 2018-2021 to adequately tackle the issues. These dimensions are;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability
- Emergency Planning And Response (including covid-19 recovery plan)
- Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation

The total cost of implementing the above programs in the development plan is estimated at GHs45,163,324 and will be financed by the Government of Ghana, Internal generated funds, and donor support funding.

Acknowledgment

The Wa East District Assembly would like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions made by all community members, Area Council Executives, HoDs, RPCU, and Non-Governmental Organizations especially USAID-AN, Community Development Alliance (CDA), GIZ MOAP NW, and GIZ-REACH for their outstanding support to the District towards the preparation of this plan.

Our special thanks go to the District Chief Executive, Hon. Dr. Ewurah S.K Mahama and the District Coordinating Director, Pln. Yango Karaawo Crispin for the support and confidence reposed and for giving us the necessary push in coming out with these all-important documents.

We say a special thank you to members of the RPCU for the technical backstopping, the DPCU, and the Planning Team who did the writing up, and to NDPC for enriching the final output with their comments and suggestions. The Wa East Assembly, therefore, wishes to express its gratitude to all who worked in diverse ways toward the successful completion of this document.

Indeed, we are appreciative of all individuals and organizations that supported the process in many different ways but have not been specifically mentioned.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1.0.1 Introduction

This chapter captures an analysis of the performance of the district in implementing programs and projects under the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan within the Framework of thematic areas of the Agenda for jobs: Creating Equal Opportunities for All. The chapter also highlights the existing conditions of the district. This includes highlights of the main development problems, causes, and implications for the plan and development. The chapter ends with an analysis of Cross-cutting issues worthy of consideration in the Wa East District.

1.0.2 Performance Review

The 2018-2021 DMTDP was formulated in line with guidelines developed through a series of participatory processes involving stakeholders at various levels (District, area Council, and community level). In line with the national development planning framework, the plan covered four (4) thematic areas out of the five outlined in the framework of the Agenda for Jobs namely; Economic development, Social development, Environment, Infrastructure, Human Settlement, Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability.

As part of the process of preparing the 2022-2025 MTDP, it became necessary to review the performance of the 2018-2021 MTDP. The performance review sought to find out the extent of implementation of proposed programs, projects, and activities and subsequently the development outcomes resulting from the implementation of those development programs and projects in the district. The outcome of the performance review is expected to provide lessons and best practices for the preparation and implementation of the 2022-2025 District Medium-Term Development Plan. Hence the analysis would shape the choice of development path and strategies in the District and ultimately the formulation of policies for the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan. The overall goal of the 2018-2021 MTDP was to improve the standard of living of the people by reducing poverty levels by end of the year 2021. As part of the process of preparing the DMTDP (2022-2025), it became necessary to review the performance of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan. To assess the

extent of achievement of objectives and goals of the plan. The percentage of implementation. Internally Generated Funds

Wa East District Assembly has its main source of funding from the Central Government and Donor Organizations. Some of the sources of funds from the Central Government include the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), and District Development Facility (DDF) among others. The District has made tremendous efforts at generating funds through internal sources. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) have not been much as expected, the best IGF performance came in 2019 when the percentage increase from 2018 was over 100%. The total amount mobilized has kept fluctuating with an average of about Three Hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and forty-four cedis (GH¢330,414.00) annually. There is therefore an urgent need for stakeholders to institute measures aimed at improving IGF generation and utilization. The various sources of funds and their performance for Wa East District Assembly are indicated in table 2 below;

Table 1: Performance Review (2018-2021)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2017	2018-2021 MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES		
				DATA	YEAR	
Economic Development	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock					
	Maize	4,000.00MT	5%	10%	2020	
	Cassava	20,500.00MT	10%	10%		
	Groundnut	6,400.00MT	5%	10%		
	Yam	350.00MT	2%	5%		
	Sorghum	3,080.00MT	1%	5%		
	Soya bean	1,230.00MT	2%	5%		
	Rice		5%	5%		
	Proportion of young farmers with improved access to land for agriculture development	2%	20%	40%	2020	
	Proportion of farmers having access to Extension services	55%	90%	85%	2021	
	Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)	134,000Mt	150,0 00	253.04Mt	2020	
	% increase in yield of selected, livestock					2020
	-Cattle	15,000	0.50%	5%		
	-Small Ruminants	14,000	1.50%	5%		
	-Poultry	90,400	12%	5%		
	% increase in Internally Generated Revenue	10%	40%	20%	2020	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	INDICATOR	BASELINE 2017	2018-2021 MEDIUM-TERM TARGET	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	
				DATA	YEAR
Social Development	Health Services				
	% of the Population with improved Access to health service delivery	79%	90%	82%	2020
	%Malaria case fatality in children under five per 10,000 population	17	2		2020
	Maternal mortality ratio	7	0		2020
	Under-five mortality ratio	28/10000	10/10000	33/10000	2020
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	42.30%	70%	53.30%	2020
	HIV and AIDS/STIs prevalence rates	1.30%	1%	0.9%	2020
	% reduction in Mother to Child Transmission of HIV		1%		2020
	% reduction in HIV and AIDS Case Mortality		1%		2020
	% decrease in Malnutrition cases			-	-
	Normal	58 cases	90%		
	Moderate acute	29 cases	100%		
	Severe acute	32 cases	100%		
	% reduction in fertility rate	3.30%	2.00%		2020
	Proportion of the population with valid NHIS card	42.30%	70%	53.30%	2020
	The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services	38%	50%	47%	
	Under-five mortality ratio was reduced by in 0.1 each of the planned period	28/10000	10/10000	33/10000	
	0.2% HIV/AIDS prevalence among the adult population by 0.2 (15-49 yrs.) reduced Each year	2	0.5	2	

Severe Underweight among children reduced by 0.01 each year	0.09	0.08	0.12	
Moderate Underweight among children reduced to 0.4 by 2021	1.15	0.75	1.3	
Reduced Wasting to 10% by the end of 2021	14.59	13	12.97	
Water and Sanitation				2020
The proportion of the population with access to basic drinking water sources	55%	80%	63%	
The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services	40	60	47%	
99% ODF coverage by 2021	38%	50%	48%	
Social Welfare and Community Development				
% of PWDs benefiting from 3% DACF	10%	40%	27%	2021
% reduction in teenage pregnancies in communities hosting tourism sites				
The proportion of children with disability and special needs mainstreamed in all community schools	5	50	5	2020
% reduction in Child abuse related cases	5	10	7	2021
The proportion of LEAP beneficiaries graduating from the LEAP programs with productive skills to be independent	0	5%	3	2020
% of PWDs with improved capacity and contributing to decision-making processes	N/A	20%	30%	2021
Education				
Net Enrolment Rate at KG	89.60%	100%	89.6	2020/2021
Net Enrolment Rate at Primary	84.00%	100%	84	
Net Enrolment Rate at JHS	31.80%	50%	31.80%	
Net Enrolment Rate at SHS	3.30%	10%	3.3	

	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER KG	1.045	1	1.045	
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER Primary	1	1	1	
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER JHS	0.93	1	0.93	
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER SHS	0.92	1	0.92	
	BECE pass rate	91%	100%	91%	
Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability	Percentage of Medium-Term Plan implemented	76%	95%	60%	2020
	The proportion of women in local politics and leadership positions	2.60%	20%	3.20%	2020
	% reduction in security and reported crime				2020
Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	Percentage reduction in communities affected by flood disaster	20	10	29.7	2021
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	63.9	70	65.5	2021
	Percentage of road network in good condition	0	0	0	2021

Table 2: Financial Performance (2018 -2021)

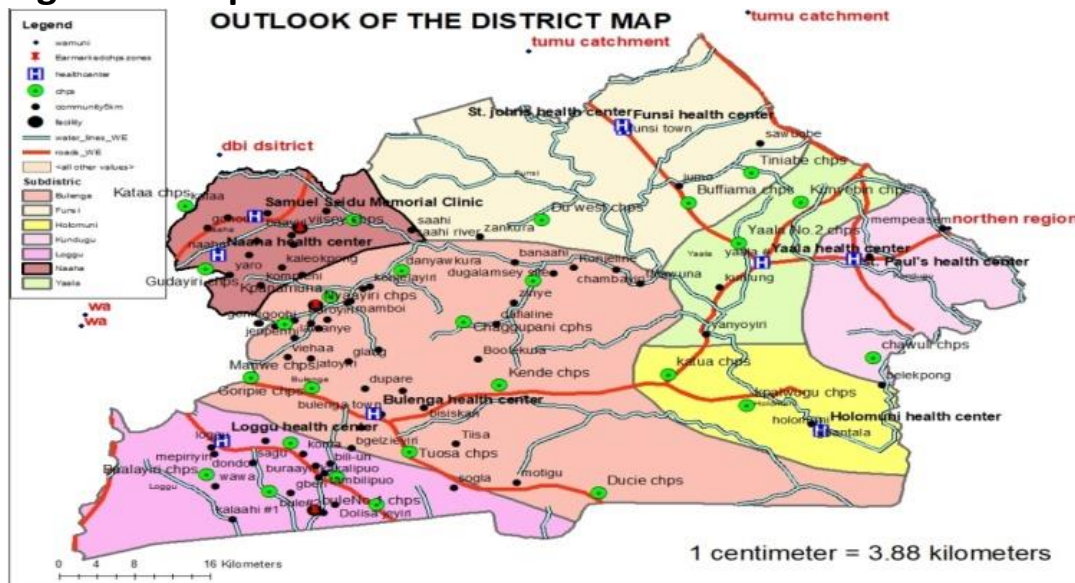
Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost Plan	Total Received	Variance
GOG	1,199,151.14	332,675.95	866,475.19
IGF	2,478,673.00	1,321,657.26	1,157,015.74
PDF	13,103,903.94	7,060,199.92	6,043,704.02
DDF	3,867,058.86	2,785,633.56	1,081,425.30
DPS	6,898,283.82	2,413,755.61	4,484,528.21
OTHERS	728,303.01	85,093.80	643,209.21
TOTAL	28,275,373.77	13,999,016.10	14,276,357.67

1.1 Existing Conditions

1.1.1 Location and physical characteristics

The Wa East district was carved out of the former Wa District by L. I 1746 in July 2004. The district is located in the southeastern part of the Upper West region. Funsu, the district capital is about 115km away from Wa, the regional capital. The district shares boundaries with Mamprugu Morgduri district to the northwest, West Gonja, and Wa Municipality to the Southwest, Daffiama-Bussie-Issa and Nadowli-Kaleo districts to the North East, and Sissala East district to the north. The district covers a total landmass of about 3,196.4km², which is located between latitudes 9° 55'n and 10° 25'n and longitude 1° 10'w and 2° 5'w. The district occupies 17.3% of the total landmass of the region (18,478.4Km²). The remoteness of the district relative to other districts of the region has deprived it of the needed investment from the private sector which has led to woefully inadequate basic social and economic infrastructure and services.

Figure 1: Map of Wa East District



1.1.2 Climate and Vegetation

The climate is tropical equatorial, which prevails throughout the northern part of Ghana. Temperatures are high all year, reaching their peak in March/April during which there could be an outbreak of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis. During this period temperatures could reach as high as 42C°. The temperatures are lowest in December/January, with temperatures at about 22c°. The Harmattan, characterized by the cold, dry dusty wind with occasional haze occurs between November to April. The district has a single rainfall regime, May-October. The average annual rainfall is about 1,200mm/year and they are torrential, erratic, and stormy. The single rainfall regime does not also make farming all year round possible resulting in limited or no alternative livelihood employment avenues. Most farmers, therefore, become redundant during the long dry season, from November to May.

The vegetation is made up of scattered trees, shrubs, and grasses of varying heights. The common trees in the district include shea, baobab, kapok, dawadawa, acacia, neem, ebony, mangoes, cashew, and achievable. Annual bush burning, inappropriate farming practices, indiscriminate cutting of trees for wood, charcoal, and poor animal husbandry practices have destroyed 30 percent of the natural vegetation. The district is also blessed with the Ambalaara forest reserve, which has various species of animals namely antelopes, baboons' monkeys, and lions.

Notwithstanding, the grassy nature of the vegetation is excellent for grazing, and has the potential for livestock production. Thus alien Fulani herdsmen are attracted to this area annually for grazing their animals. The uncontrolled grazing, burning of forests and other forms of environmental degradation put the district at risk concerning threats of climate change, and social cohesion. Thus the few state and community forest reserves, as well as sacred grooves, are subjected to annual bush burning.

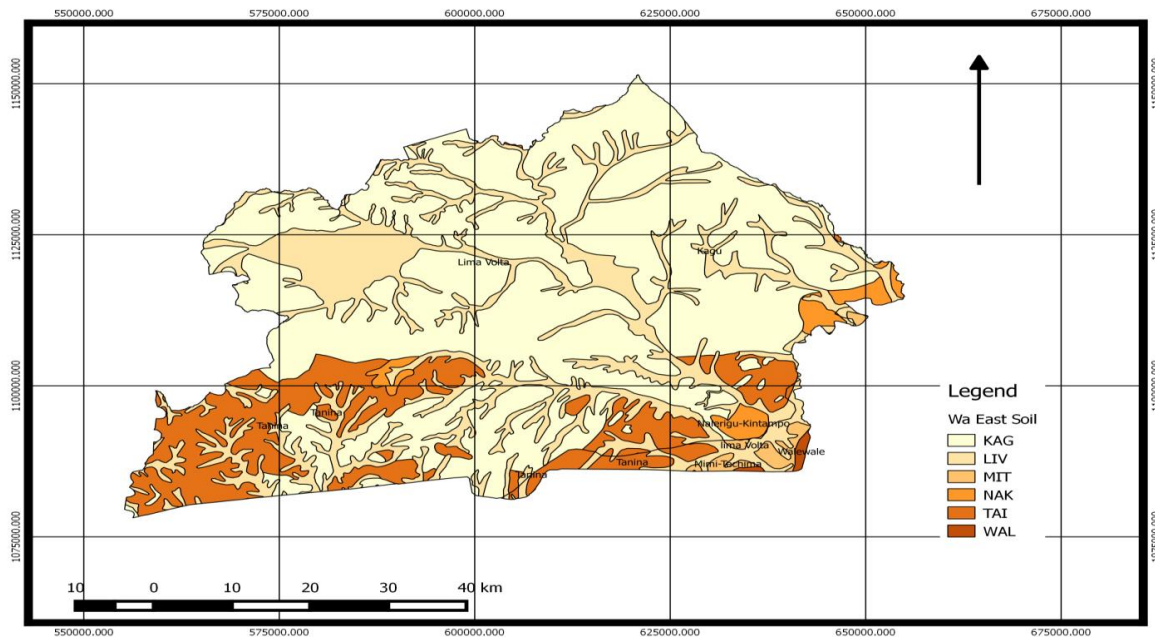
1.1.3 Relief and Drainage

The land is generally undulating with a height between 180-1300m above sea level. Drainage in the district is the dendrite type, dominated by the Kulkpong River and its tributaries. Most of the rivers overflow their banks during the rainy seasons and render most parts of the district inaccessible during this period. These rivers which provide vast potential for the construction of irrigation dams for dry season farming dry up during the season, because the vegetation cover along their banks is degraded through human activities. There is also the need to protect these rivers from negative human activities.

1.1.4 Soils

The soils of the district are mainly sandy loam which is very fertile and suitable for the cultivation of tubers, cereals, legumes, etc. The fertility of the soil has attracted a lot of settler farmers from Nadowli, Jirapa, and Wa Municipal into the district. Despite the fertile soil in the district, the agricultural potentials of the district are not fully harnessed. This is due to inadequate extension officers, poor access to the market, low prices of farm produce about production cost, inaccessibility of agricultural inputs, and poor roads. These factors have contributed to making farm incomes low thereby, exacerbating the poverty situation of people in the district.

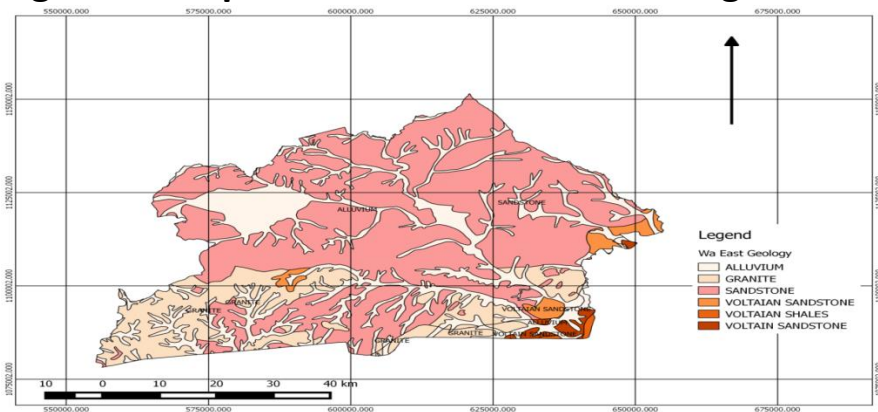
Figure 2: Soil Types



1.1.5 Geology

The district consists mainly of igneous and metamorphic rocks and they are noted for deposits of gold, iron, and bauxite. Illegal Small scale gold mining activities, therefore, take place in communities such as Bulenga, Duu, Manwe, Goripie, Bonaa, Johnfia, and Danyokura. Exploration for gold is being done by AZUMAH Resource Ltd which holds the JULIE concession in the district. The numerous and sometimes extensive rock formations in the district not only offer opportunities for a vibrant mining industry such as quarrying but also the tourism industry as their artistic nature presents an attraction for tourists.

Figure 3: Map of Wa East District Showing the Geology type



1.2 Demographic characteristics

This discusses the population size and age-sex composition of Wa East District which has the potential of influencing the socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the size, sex composition, and age structure of the population in the district

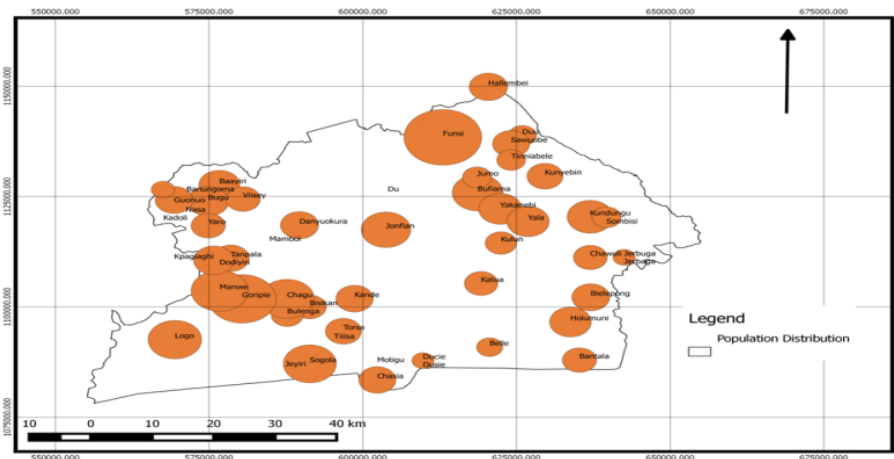
1.2.1 Population Size and Growth

The Wa East district has a population of 91, 457(GSS, 2021) with a growth rate of 2.15%. The population is made up of 50.5 percent males and 49.5 percent. In terms of age distribution, the age group 5-9 has the highest population (16.8%) with group 85 and older has the lowest (0.6%). However, the district is completely rural

1.2.2 Age and Sex Composition

The district has a low sex ratio of 100 males to 103 females. The district has a young population comprised of 47% (between 0-14 years), 49% between 15-60 years, and 4% over 60 years old and therefore has a high dependency ratio.

Figure 4: Showing population concentration in the district



1.2.3 Spatial Distribution of Settlement

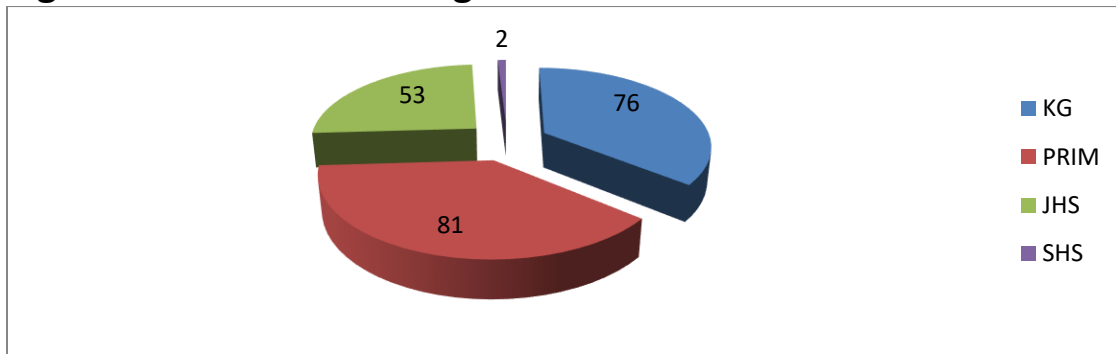
Human settlement is highly dispersed and is typically rural. However, in the major communities, the settlement pattern is nucleated with very poor layouts. Administratively the district is divided into two area councils, the Funsu and Bulenga area councils.

Settlements are unevenly distributed among these area councils with about thirty percent of the settlements, concentrated in the Funsu area while the remaining 70% are in the Bulenga area which is in the North Eastern part of the district. Major settlements in the Bulenga area council include Bulenga, Goripie, Manwe, Loggu, Kulkpong, and Ducie. Also, Funsu, Buffiama, Yaala, and Kundugu, are some of the major settlements in the Funsu area. Houses are scattered in compounds with an average household size of 8 persons. Each compound consists of several family units that are normally related by blood or descent. Houses are normally built with mud bricks and roofed with thatch and roofing sheets. The district lacks settlement planning which results in the haphazard building of houses and the setting of service facilities such as toilets, markets, clinics, schools, cemeteries, and roads among others. The unplanned nature of development in major communities in the district presents a major challenge in the extension of certain service facilities, and also affects the effective disposal of both liquid and solid waste.

1.3 Education

The literacy and education status of the population 11 years and older are categorized into literate and none (not) literate (those who cannot read and write). Out of that population of 45,072, only 14,173 representing 31.5 percent can either read or write.

Figure 5: Pie chart showing educational institutions in the district

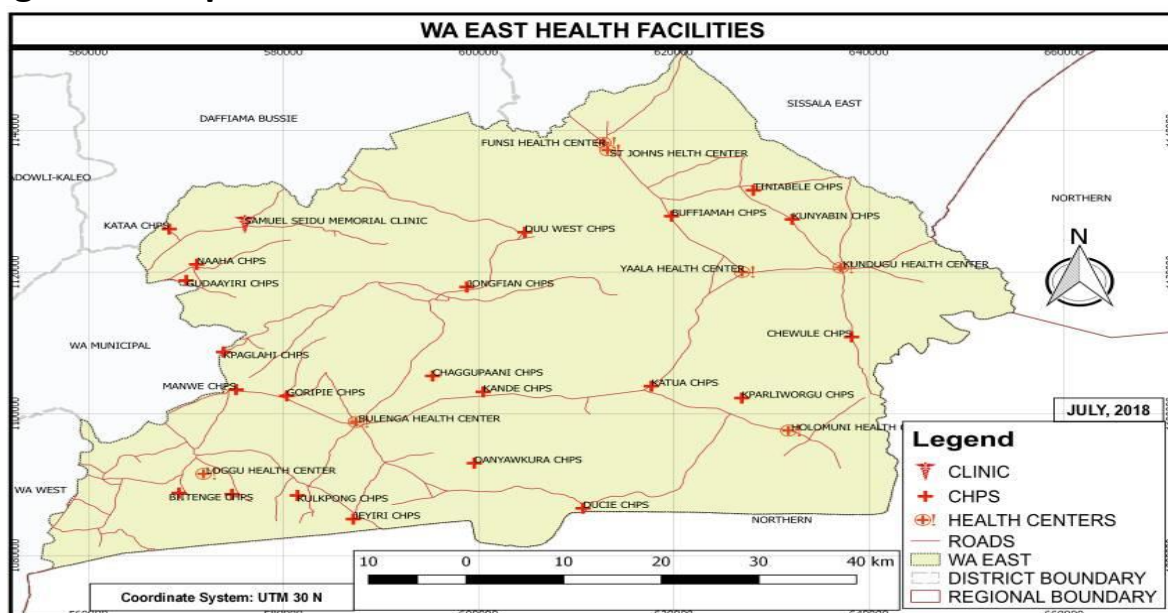


Due to its continues commit a great chunk of its resources to the education sector, combined with effective management by the district directorate, The district has emerged as the best performing district in the region consecutively for 2018, 2019, and 2020 in BECE.

1.4 Health and Nutrition

Health and Nutrition constitute an important social service delivery for the people of the district. This section, therefore, looks at the current situation in terms of health facilities, availability of health personnel, top ten diseases, death rate, coverage of health services and facilities, malnutrition among children, monitoring of health indicators, guinea worm, and tuberculosis among others.

Figure 6: Map of Health Facilities in the District



1.4.1 Top Ten OPD diseases (2018-2021)

The table below reveals the ten (10) top diseases in the district in which malaria is leading in all the years from 2018 to 2021

1.4.2 Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation is an essential social services whose provision cannot be compromised. This sub-section looks at the existing water and sanitation facilities and their implications for the development of the district. The District has water coverage of about 63%. This means that a large chunk of the population has no access to water facilities

Table 3: Top Ten Diseases in the Wa East District

No	2018			2019			2020		
	Disease	No.	%	Disease	No.	%	Disease	No.	%
1	Malaria	16912	46.7	Malaria	29274	56	Malaria	27483	58.2
2	URTI	8565	23.7	URTI	9689	18.5	URTI	8052	17.1
3	Diarrhea	4162	11.5	Diarrhea	4693	9	Diarrhea	3547	7.5
4	Rheumatism	1519	4.2	Rheumatism	2120	4.1	Anaemia	1969	4.2
5	Skin Disease	1512	4.2	Anaemia	1927	3.7	Rheumatism	1802	3.8
6	Pneumonia	944	2.6	Skin Disease	1552	3	Skin Disease	1463	3.1
7	Anaemia	936	2.6	Pneumonia	1009	1.9	Septiceamia	1153	2.4
8	Acute Eye Infection	671	1.9	Acute Eye Infection	833	1.6	Acute Eye Infection	686	1.5
9	Ulcer	521	1.4	Hypertension	636	1.2	Pneumonia	545	1.2
10	Hypertension	460	1.3	AUTI	580	1.1	Hypertension	510	1.1
	Total	36202		Total	52313		Total		

Table 4: Staff Population Ratio

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	85233	87197	89182	90889
Doctor-Pop Ratio	1:85233	0	0	
Nurse - Pop Ratio	1:636	1:525	1:444	
Midwife per expected del	1:227	1:152	1:119	

Source: DHMT WEDA 2021

Table 5: Showing Non-communicable diseases

CONDITIONS	2018		2019		2020	
	Case	Death	Case	Death	Case	Death
Malnutrition	12	0	28	0	24	0
Anaemia	935	9	1167	0	1176	0
Hypertension	679	7	1124	0	1429	0
Diabetes Mellitus	71	0	155	0	192	0
Sickle Cell dx	147	0	188	0	172	0
Pneumonia	969	9	1211	0	1603	0

Sources: District Health Directorate, 2020.

1.4.3 Nutrition Situation

Malnutrition is well recognized as a widespread health concern in many countries in the world. This condition commonly affects all groups in a community; however, infants, young children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers are the most vulnerable because of their high nutritional requirements for growth, development, and physiological up-keep. Severe malnutrition among children leads not only to increased morbidity and mortality but can also lead to impaired psychological and intellectual development. These outcomes can have severe implications in adult life and subsequently on economic productivity.

Even though malnutrition encompasses both under-nutrition and over-nutrition, the former accounts for a chunk of the malnutrition cases in the Wa East District. According to Jones (Jones, 2014), fetal growth restriction, stunting, wasting, deficiencies of vitamin A and zinc, and sub-optimal breastfeeding, have been estimated to cause 45% of all childhood mortality. Obesity and hypertension are gradually showing up at our various health facilities in the district, partly due to malnutrition.

1.4.4 Key Food and Nutrition issues

Based on the situation analysis, the following factors/issues/gaps/challenges were identified;

- Inadequate funding for implementation, monitoring, and supportive supervision of FNS activities.
- High post-harvest losses
- Lack of storage facilities for agricultural produce
- Weak multi-sectorial collaboration in FNS activities
- Inadequate community engagement in FNS interventions
- Inadequate production of nutrition-sensitive crops
- Bad farming practices among farmers
- Many health staff in the district have not received training to deliver essential nutrition services, whilst some of those trained have left.
- High incidence of malnutrition (stunting) in children.
- High prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies such as anemia in pregnant women, adolescents, and children.
- Inadequate FNS data, Information Systems, and research.
- Inadequate capacity to assess current situation of malnutrition, such as stunting and wasting

- Inadequate weighing scales, infantometers, maternal and child health record books (MCHRBS), and registers for conducting growth monitoring and promotion.
- Poor feeding practices among mothers such as late initiation of complementary feeding.
- Inadequate nutrition logistics such as ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to manage severe acute malnutrition.
- Inadequate nutrition data capturing tools such as registered
- nutrition services
- Low coverage of sanitation facilities (household latrines) in the district

1.5 Gender, Child Rights Promotion & Protection

Early and forced marriages have been a major hindrance to the developmental aspirations of the Wa East District. This is based on the fact that females constitute a large proportion of our population and therefore if development is to be achieved, women and girls should be the best target, which will be replicated in the end. Therefore, bridging the gap in access to education should be the main objective that must be pursued. The common gender issues in the district include gender-based violence and gender discrimination in participation in economic activities. The forms of GBV in the district include Physical abuse (beating, assault, canning, Conferment, etc), sexual abuse (unwelcome verbal, physical, and non-verbal sexual conduct), Psychological (controlling, coercion threats, and forced marriage), and economic (chop money, inheritance, etc

1.5.1 The District Economy (Job Creation and Opportunities)

The district depicts a typical rural economy dominated by the agriculture sector followed by commerce and industrial sector. Agriculture alone accounts for about 85.0 percent of the labour while commerce/service and industry account for 14.0 percent and 1.0 percent respectively. The local industrial sector is characterized by small-scale activities and the uselabor-intensivesive production technologies. These include basketry, cloth/smock weaving, Batik, tie and dye, blacksmithing, pito brewing, carpentry, Weilding and fabrication, small ruminants rearing and, shea butter extract,ion etc.

Agriculture especially commercial production of maize, soya beans, ground nuts and beans presents a great opportunity for improving incomes and f Job creation in the district. For Example the district has a comparative advantage in soya beans production, with high market

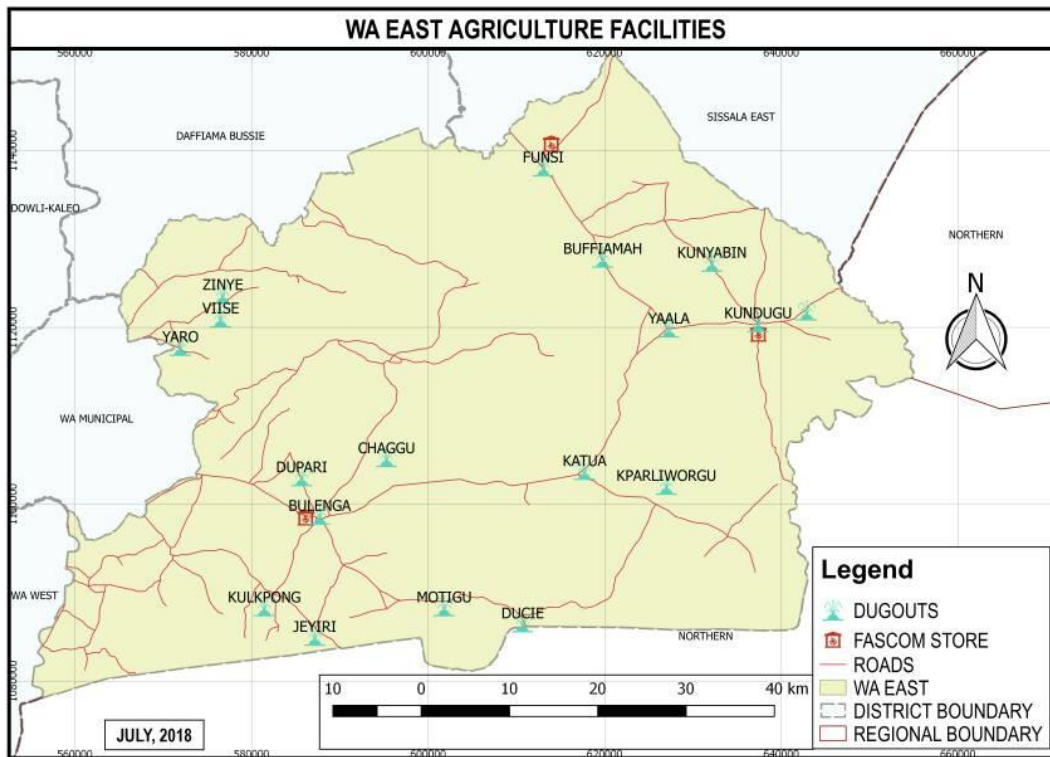
demand. Post-harvest losses stands at 5% compared to other crops such as maize (15%), Groundnut (20%), etc. Currently, about 121.8 hectares are cultivated in the district and could be improved or increased. The average yield per hectare is 2.5 metric tonnes. There is vast and fertile land and cheap labour which could be harnessed to increase the production levels of soya beans. In addition, a soya bean processing center has been established in the district under the one district one factory initiative to process and add value to soya beans and other grains in the district. This is to underscore the point that the potential in developing the local economy and increasing incomes and job opportunities through soya bean production and processing has been established.

The increasing mention of tourism in all stakeholder discussions is key in terms of job creation and livelihoods. The district is blessed with sites like the waterfall at Gbantala, artistic rocks, shrines, caves at Bulenga, Belekpong, and Duccie, as well as Babatu and Samori caves. Also, the famous Mole National Park also stretches to the south eastern part of the district and the Ambalara forest rehashes various species of wild life such as elephants, antelopes, monkeys, lions, tigers, chimpanzees, and leopards that can be developed to attract local and even foreign tourists. However, among the pre-conditions for this is accessibility (district authority) must open up roads, potable water, Health and other basic facilities needs to be provided. Meanwhile authorities also need to fashion a way to get private sector participation in order to get the tourism sector potential realised.

1.6 Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people in the District employing about 85% of the population. Food crop production in this sector largely remains subsistence with low output levels. The main activities practiced include food and cash crop production as well as animal rearing. The agriculture sector is also characterized by crop farming and livestock production. The sector is estimated to be growing at 2.1% per annum, which is below the national target of 6% per annum. Even though efforts have been made to boost the sector, production remains at subsistence, as there are no large plantations holdings in the District.

Figure 7: Map Showing Agriculture facilities



1.6.1 Crop Production

The major food crops grown in the District are millet, sorghum (guinea corn), maize, cowpea, and yam. Cash crops cultivated include groundnuts, cotton, cowpea, soybeans, cassava, tiger nuts, and pepper. The cultivation of cash crops has not received much attention as a result of market uncertainties. Economic trees like the Shea, dawadawa, and baobab, which constitute a major source of income for women, are still wild and prone to destruction by annual bushfires. There are a few acreages of cultivated Cashew and Mango tree plantations that can be seen dotted in the district

1.6.2 Livestock and Poultry Production

The livestock sub-sector is dominated by small-scale producers who keep them as a supplementary activity for income and /or for food security purposes. It is the second most important agricultural activity in the district. It occurs throughout the length and breadth of the district. 6,530 households representing 64.25% engage in this activity. The major livestock kept are cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and rural poultry (fowls, guinea fowls, and turkeys). The production of

these animals and birds has seen improvement over the years. They provide alternative livelihood opportunities to the people in the lean season.

1.6.3 Roads Network and Transportation

The major type of transportation for people in the district is by road. The means of transport include buses, trucks, donkey carts, bicycles, motorbikes, and motorcycles. The district has a poor road network. The district has three major feeder roads: (1) Kundugu– FunsìWa. (2) Kulun–Yayunyiri-Bulenga – Wa. (3) and Jayiri- Kulkpong-Loggu- Wa. The Yayunyiri and Kulung rivers, which have not been bridged have made inter and intra-district transport services almost impossible during the rainy season.

1.7 Peace and Security

The district has two police stations in Funsì, and Bulenga as well as two police posts at Kulkpong and Kundugu. However, the two police posts are not functional due to inadequate staff and logistics. The district has no law court and therefore cases are referred to the law courts in Wa and Tumu. It is therefore not only time and resource-consuming but also leaves many offenders of bye-laws and other crimes unprosecuted.

1.8 Biodiversity, climate change, and environment management

Habitats are being degraded at an increasing rate leading to the loss of biodiversity. This is largely attributed to the weak integration of biodiversity issues at the local level; encroachment on biodiversity hotspots; Activities of cattle herders and inadequate awareness on biodiversity and eco-services benefits. Policy interventions will seek to reduce the loss of biodiversity through the protection of important wetlands; conservation of reserves and forest areas, mainstream Charcoal production, and encouraging tree growth.

Wa East district is one of the most vulnerable districts to the impacts of climate change. The main occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture (85-95%). Agriculture is mainly rain fed in a single season (between June-September), Coupled with lack of irrigation facilities such as dams and dug-outs has made the people very vulnerable.

1.8.1 Environmental Pollution, Water, and Air Quality

Environmental pollution is very limited in the district due to the fact that there are no heavy industrial activities while production strategies are mainly traditional in nature. Water bodies are not much polluted though there are concerns about the increasing utilization of chemicals in crop production which ends up being washed into rivers and dams. Other concerns related to illegal mining activities and some few communities are being raised. These concerns need attention so that measures are put in place to mitigate the impacts on the environment in the district.

1.8.2 Natural Resource Management

Limited involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management initiatives at the local level and inadequate institutional framework for community participation in natural resource management continues to be a challenge in the district. The district intends to resolve this by enhancing natural resources management through community participation. Strategies to be used to achieve the policy objective include, among others: strengthening CREMAs effectively disseminating information on legislation on the environment, especially in the local languages; ensuring capacity building of existing governance structures at the local level such as unit committees in natural resource management; developing and implementing communication and public participation strategy for natural resource management.

1.8.3 Natural Disasters, Risks, and Vulnerability

The district is prone to flooding due to its low-lying nature and presence of water bodies. Other risks and vulnerabilities related to dry spells, drought, bush burning/fires, pests, diseases, etc. The District has a weak capacity to manage the impacts of disasters and climate change challenges arising from the above risks and hazards. The other main areas of concerns (contributors) to climate change in the district are deforestation (charcoal production and rose wood harvesting), bush burning, farming along rivers and water bodies etc. The attention, therefore, is to seek to enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks, and vulnerability through the intensification of public awareness of natural disasters, risks, and vulnerability and making information available to the public; and investing in the

development of effective early warning and response systems and also promoting the Community Based Adaptation (CBA) approach to climate change

1.9 Governance

Administratively, Wa East District Assembly comprises 25 elected and 11 appointed Assembly members in addition to the 1 Member of Parliament and District Chief Executive. There are about 20 departments available and operation. The Wa East District has town sub-structurals; Funsu and Bulenga with Seven (7) and eighteen (18) electoral areas respectively and 227 communities in total. The staff of the Wa East District Assembly are faced with many challenges which include the following:

Table 6: identified harmonized issues from the performance review and community needs assessment

Thematic Area	Key Identified issues (harmonized with inputs from the performance review and community needs and aspirations)
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high illiteracy rate among micro business operators • Revenue leakages due to inadequate M&E • Weak capacity of Area Councils to generate more revenue • Inadequate marketing facilities and infrastructure • Low capacity of farmers/staff in irrigation farming/water management • Inadequate working capital for SMEs • Low access to extension and veterinary services by farmers high poverty levels • Negative climate and environmental changes (Soil erosion, felling of trees, etc.) • Inadequate capacity High levels of animal diseases and inadequate feed and water for livestock
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate water facilities • Poor road network • Indiscriminate logging of rosewoods • Lack of irrigation of dams and dug-outs • Encoachment of buffer zones • Natural disasters and emergency preparedness (Floods, pests and diseases, bush fires, and draught) • Inaccessibility of communities during raining season
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate office and staff accommodation • High teenage pregnancy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untrained TBAs • High stillbirth/Neonatal deaths • Inadequate teachers at the KG level • inadequate intake of nutritious food • prevalence of diseases and infections • lack of hospital • Existence of some negative beliefs and practices • Lack of designated site for final disposal of both liquid and solid waste • Inadequate health infrastructure
<p>Transparent, Responsive, and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor communication flow, coordination, and teamwork • High armed robbery cases • Inadequate professional social workers • Inadequate working equipment and other logistics e.g. vehicles • Ineffective district sub-structures • Inaccessibility to internet service • Inadequate residential accommodation for staff • Dilapidated Residential facilities • Chieftaincy Dispute • Inadequate data for planning and budgeting • Inadequate capacity for spatial planning • Inadequate disaster preparedness planning

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on the prioritized issues which have implications for the development of the District. These prioritized development issues are linked to the relevant development dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs 2022-2025. The identified community needs and aspirations have to be harmonized by linking them with the key development gaps/issues identified under the review of performances of the Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021. These main thematic areas of the 2022-2025 NMTDPF are Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability and Transparency. An extensive community needs assessment was conducted to solicit the views and inputs of stakeholders at the grassroots and community level for inclusion in the DMTDP 2022-2025. These needs and aspirations formed the bedrock in the formulation of the programmes and projects in the Plan.

2.2 Prioritization of Development Issues

Prioritization of the development issues with implications for the 2022-2025 plan period was conducted using tools such as analysis of Strengthens, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT), pairwise ranking, and Impact analysis. Besides needs and aspirations of communities were prioritized through consensus at a stakeholder workshop, which was guided by the following criteria:

1. Development objectives that directly bring benefit to the majority of community members
2. Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental, etc.) of addressing it
3. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
4. The significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc

Table 7: Prioritized development Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	PRIORITIZED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue leakages due to inadequate monitoring and supervision • Weak capacity of area council to generate revenue • Poor collaboration between sub-structures and traditional leaders in revenue mobilization • Inadequate capacity of SMEs • Inadequate working capital to sustain their activities • Low capacity of farmers/staff in irrigation farming/water management • Low access to extension and veterinary services by farmers • High levels of animal diseases and inadequate feed and water for livestock
Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative environmental practices (Soil erosion, felling of trees, Charcoal production, etc • Poor road network • Weak Natural disasters and emergency preparedness (Floods, pests and diseases, bush fires, and draught) • Illegal activities and the gradual encroachment of buffer zones • limited and dilapidated • dams and dug-outs • Excessive use of agro-chemical in farming
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate water facilities • Inaccessibility of communities during raining season • Malnutrition and food insecurity • Inadequate educational infrastructure at all levels • Inadequate health infrastructure
Governance, Corruption, and Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailable agriculture disaggregated data for planning and decision making

Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low women's participation in decision-making processes • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level • Inadequate social accountability and popular participation
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, And Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in the preparation and implementation of development plans • Weak reporting and unreliable M&E data • Inadequate evaluations at all levels • Low demand and utilization of M&E results • Ineffective functional sub-district structures
Emergency Planning And Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human-induced events (encroachment, domestic and bush fires, etc.) • Weak surveillance system • Lack of Emergency funds • Clashes between nomadic herdsmen and farmers • Limited capacity for water delivery

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

Chapter three focuses on development projections to give bases for the planning period (2022-2025). The projections are based on the analysis of key development issues together with community aspirations. The provision of social and economic infrastructure, as well as services in the district, is based on the projected target population and projections from the various departments/institutions within the district.

3.2 Population

According to the 2021 population census, the District has a total population of 91,457 with a growth rate of 2.15% per annum. This population is made up of 50.5% females (5.0%) and 49.5% males as indicated in the Figure below;

Figure 8: Population Projection (2022-2025)

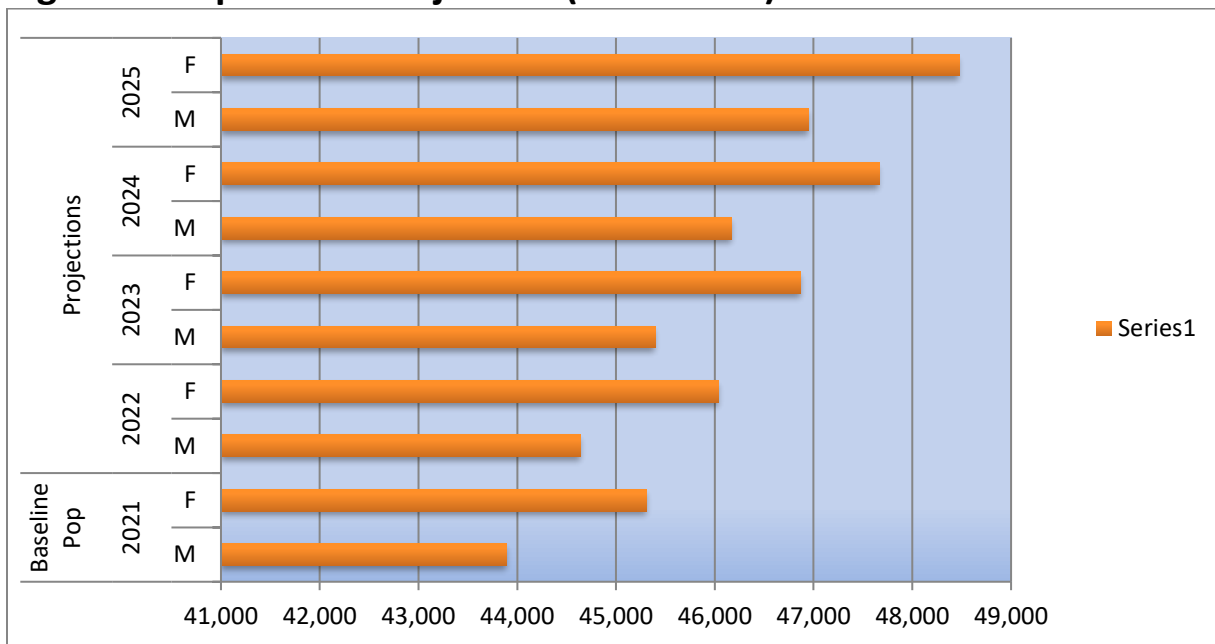


Table 8: Projection for Educational Sector

Development Dimension: Social Development		Baseline (2020)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Focus Area: Education	Indicator definition						
Existing KGs	count of KGs	76	76	80	80	85	85
Gross Enrolment Rate at KG	measure of total no. children in school irrespective of their age	143%	150%	155%	158%	160%	160%
primary school infrastructure		81	84	88	91	93	95
Gross Enrolment Rate at Primary		101.30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gross Enrolment Rate at JHS		55.50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
Gross Enrolment Rate at SHS		14.70%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%
Net Enrolment Rate at KG		A measure of total no. children in school at the right age	89.60%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Net Enrolment Rate at Primary	84%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of schools JHS	53		55	59	61	61	64
Net Enrolment Rate JHS	31.80%		50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
Net Enrolment Rate at SHS	3.30%		10%	20%	25%	30%	35%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER at KG	Boys' to Girls' ratio in KG		1.045	1	1	1	1
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER at Primary	Boys' to Girls' ratio in Primary	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER at JHS	Boys' to Girls' ratio in JHS	0.93	1	1	1	1	1
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER at SHS	Boys' to Girls' ratio in SHS	0.92	1	1	1	1	1
BECE Pass Rate (%)		91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of trained teachers	58.6	68	70	75	80	85	85
Pupil Teacher Ratio	1:54	1:47	1:45	1:40	1:35	1:35	1:35
Number of new classrooms needed in public primary schools			18	20	20	25	26
Number of new classrooms needed in public JHS schools			15	18	25	28	30
Number of new classrooms needed in public JHS schools			15	18	25	28	30

Table 9: Development Projections for Health services

ITEM	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	89,204	90,720	92,263	93,831	95,427
Doctor - Pop Ratio	1:85233	1:8500	1:8400	1:8200	1:8000
Nurse - Pop Ratio	1:636	1:525	1:444	1:303	1:192
Midwife per expected del	1:227	1:152	1:119	1:100	1:90
CHPs Compounds	22	24	26	28	30
Health Centres	7	7	7	8	8
Polyclinics	0	1	1	1	1
Hospitals	0	1	1	1	1
ANC	92.3%	67.3%	80%	80%	80%

Table 10: Revenue Projection (Internally Generated Revenue)

REVENUE ITEM	2020		PROJECTIONS				
	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Rates	341,000.00	257,536.40	270,413.22	283,933.88	298,130.58	313,037.10	328,688.96
Rent	19,000.00	5,600.00	5,880.00	6,174.00	6,482.70	6,806.84	7,147.18
land	16,280.00	1,700.00	1,785.00	1,874.25	1,967.96	2,066.36	2,169.68
fees/fines	244,530.00	80,751.60	84,789.18	89,028.64	93,480.07	98,154.07	103,061.78
licenses	65,085.00	51,207	53,767.35	56,455.72	59,278.50	62,242.43	65,354.55
miscellaneous		700	735.00	771.75	810.34	850.85	893.40
Total	685,895.00	397,495.00	417,369.75	438,238.24	460,150.15	483,157.66	507,315.54

Table 11:Revenue Projection (external sources)

REVENUE ITEM	BASE YEAR			PROJECTIONS		
	2020	2021 (as at May, 2021)	2022	2023	2024	2025
GOG	134,777.04	10,000.00	80,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,170,000.00	1,280,000.00
DACF	3,237,793.61	81,664.00	2,782,337.00	2,960,820.83	3,148,228.37	3,345,007.29
DDF	1,023,909.56	1,178,278.00	1,128,860.29	1,185,303.30	1,244,568.47	1,306,796.89
DPS	1,151,352.23	400,508.30	1,200,508.00	1,450,615.00	1,600,720.12	1,850,420.89
OTHERS	72,113.40	7,430.40	3,116,485.27	3,422,309.53	4,743,425.00	5,080,596.26

3.3 Development, Objectives and Strategies

Table 12: Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
FOCUS AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	IMPLE. AGENCIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Build a Prosperous Country					
Focus Area 1: Strong and Resilient Economy	Revenue under-performance	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1.2.1 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources	MMDA,	SDG 8, 9, 10, 16, 17 AU Goals 1, 4, 9, 20
	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls		1.2.3 Develop and implement an IGF Policy (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)		
			1.2.4 Enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)		
			1.2.6 Enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.6)		
			1.2.8 Strengthen implementation of the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)		
Focus Area 2: Industrial Transformation	High cost and unreliable supply of electricity	2.2 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	2.2.1 Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials to support agro-processing industries (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2)	MMDA,	SDG 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 9, 20
The limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	2.2.3 Promote even distribution of factories across the country				
Focus Area 3: Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit for MSMEs	3.3 Support entrepreneurs and MSME development	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)
	Low entrepreneur culture among the youth		3.3.6 Encourage the formation of, cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy access to credit.		

	The limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	2.2 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	2.2.1 Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials to support agro-processing industries (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2)		SDG 7, 9, 16
Focus Area 4: Agriculture And Rural Development	Poor marketing systems	4.1 Create an enabling agribusiness environment	4.1.2 Link smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)	Department of Cooperatives, DoA, Central Admin. BAC, DSW/CD	SDG 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 9, 20
	High cost of production inputs		4.1.3 Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food, and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)		
	Limited access to land		4.1.9 Strengthen the land administration system, especially for women and PWDs		
	The low proportion of irrigated agriculture	4.3 Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems	4.3.2 Increase investments in research and development of soil testing and analysis; 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)	DoA, DA, GIDA, BAC	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices		4.3.4 Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agricultural value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)		
	Erratic rainfall patterns		4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)		
	Inadequate access of women and persons with disabilities to irrigation facilities		4.3.6 Extend access to strategic national irrigation development initiatives to women and persons with disabilities (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5,2.3, 2.4)		
	Poor storage and transportation systems	4.4 Improve post-harvest management	4.4.4 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)	DoA, DA	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
	Poor farm-level practices		4.4.1 Enhance post-harvest management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution of agricultural produce (SDG Target 12.3)		
			4.4.9 Establish Agriculture and Food Systems sub-committees in all MMDAs		

	Inadequate database on farmers	4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology, and innovation	4.5.3 Establish a database on all farmers (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)	Department of Cooperatives, DoA, Central Admin. BAC, DSW/CD	SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17
	Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain		4.5.4 Improve dissemination of information on food prices and weather forecasts (SDG Target 12.8)		
	Limited application of science and technology		4.5.2 Improve the effectiveness Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) in agricultural research (SDG Target 2.a)		
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	4.6 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	4.6.2 Facilitate access to agricultural financing for youth (SDG Target 8.3)	DoA, MMDA, NGOs	SDG 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
	Lack of credit for agriculture		4.6.3 Design and implement special programs to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture (SDG Target 4.4)		
	Inadequate and poor-quality data	4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	4.7.1 Continue implementation of the Rearing for Food and Jobs programme to increase production and processing of livestock including poultry.		SDG 1, 2, 4, 8 AU 1,3,4,5,20
	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems		Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)		
	Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock		4.7.7 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)		
Focus Area 6: TOURISM AND CREATIVE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.3 Promote public-private partnerships for investment in tourism (SDG Target 17.17)	National Commission on Culture, MMDAs, CSOs Traditional Authorities	SDG 2, 4, 12, 14, 16 AU 6, 7
	Poor accessible roads to tourist sites		6.1.9 Improve road networks to tourist centres		
	low involvement of communities in tourism development		6.1.7 Encourage community initiatives in tourism development		

	Weak coordination among MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry	6.2 Develop a competitive creative industry	6.2.7 Strengthen institutional coordination within the creative arts industry (SDG Target 16.6)	Creative Arts Council, National Commission on Culture, GTA	SDG 8, 12, 17 AU 4,16
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
FOCUS AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians					
1: EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Inadequate school infrastructure	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.1 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)	Agenda 2030, AU 2063 SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, AU 2, 18	GES, DA, NGO
	High teacher attrition and absenteeism rates		1.1.1 Hasten the development of data driven Teacher Deployment and Transfer Strategy (SDG Targets 4.c, 16.6)		
	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	1.3 Promote inclusive education	1.3. 1 Ensure inclusive education for PWDs and people with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)		
	Inequality in access to remote/virtual education	1.4 Promote equitable access to e-learning	1.4.1 Ensure adequate and accessible infrastructure, tools, and skills to facilitate e-learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 9.c)		
2: HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible quality and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.c, 16.6)	Agenda 2030, AU 2063SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10 AU 3	GHS, DHS, MOH, NHIS
	Inadequate emergency services		2.1.1 Maintain ambulance and emergency transportation systems, especially in rural communities (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.c)		
	Limited supply of personal protective equipment		2.1.1 Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6)		
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	2.3 Strengthen the healthcare delivery management	2.1.1 Improve production and training of various categories of critical health staff (SDG Target 3.8, 3.c)		

		system	2.1.1 Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 3.c, 16.6)		
	Increasing morbidity, mortality, and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	2.1 Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	2.4.1 Strengthen maternal, new-born care, and adolescent services	SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2	GHS, DA
2.4.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)			(SDGs Target 3.1, 3.2, AU 3		
2.4.12 Implement key interventions to reduce maternal and child mortality such as the Ghana Essential Health Intervention Project					
	High COVID-19 risk factor	2.5 Reduce non-communicable diseases	2.5.3 Increase health promotion to reduce accessibility and exposure, especially among vulnerable groups i.e., children, youth, poor etc. (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5		
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups		2.1.1 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)		
3: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (FNS)	Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies	3.1 Promote nutrition-specific and sensitive programmes	3.1.1 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles for all (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2)	Agenda 2030, AU 2063SDG 2, 3, 12 AU 1,3,4,5	GHS, DSW/CD. USAID-AN
	Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems		3.1.4 Scale up proven, cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive, and nutrition-specific interventions (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)		
	Inadequate nutrition education		3.1.6 Promote nutrition education and sensitization (SDG 2.1, 2.2)		
			3.1.12 Promote Infant and Young Child Feeding including promotion of fortified foods rich in iron and vitamin A (SDGs Targets 3.1, 3.2)		
			3.1.15 Build capacities for nutrition service delivery (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2, 16.6)		
Infant and adult malnutrition	3.2 Manage severe and acute malnutrition	3.2.2 Train health workers in managing all cases of severe and acute malnutrition (SDGs Target 2.1, 3.8, 3.c)	SDG 2, 3, 12 AU 1,3,4,5	GHS USAID-AN	
Household food insecurity	3.3 Strengthen food systems	3.3.3 Institute measures to reduce food loss, waste, and avoidance practices (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3)			DoA, EHSU, DWST, DWD

	Poor access to nutrient-rich foods including fruits and vegetables		3.3.2 Incentivise participation in the fruits and vegetable value chain		DoA-WIAD, DSW/CD
			3.3.1 Support the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods, especially among women		
	Poorly coordinated M&E for FNS across sectors	3.4 Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	3.4.2 Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision-making on nutrition emphasizing policy coherence and coordination	(SDG Targets 1.b, 16.7)	DA, DNCC
	Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition		3.4.5 Develop and disseminate a multi-sectoral FNS social mobilization, advocacy, and communication strategy		
	Weak nutrition-sensitive planning and programming		3.4.6 Strengthen capacity for the formulation and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions (SDG Target 16.6)		
			Build resilience across nutrition-specific and sensitive sectors (Agric, Health, WASH, Social protection) (
4: POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	Growing incidence of child marriage	4.1 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	4.1.1 Strengthen the integration of family planning education in adolescent reproductive healthcare services	SDG Target 3.7, 5.3, 16.2 5.6)	DoA, MMDA, NGOs
	Increasing cases of teenage pregnancy		4.1.2 Eliminate child marriage in communities (SDGs Targets 5.3, 16.2)		
	High fertility rate among adolescents		4.1.3 Reduce teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.)		
FOCUS AREA 5: REDUCING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	High incidence of multi-dimensional poverty	5.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	5.1.1 Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across geographical areas and socio-economic groups (SDG Targets 1.4,)		
	Adverse impacts of COVID-19 on livelihoods: jobs and incomes	5.2 Reduce people's vulnerability to shocks including PWDs	5.2.1 Cushion the vulnerable against social and economic shocks through relevant social protection schemes	SDGs Target 1.3, 1.5, 10.2	DSW/CD DPCU
			5.3.4 Support districts to prepare and implement covid-19 recovery plans (SDGs Targets 1.5, 11.b)		

			5.2.4 Strengthen institutional capacity to mitigate vulnerability to shocks (SDGs Targets 1.3, 8.8, 16.6)		
6: WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Inadequate and unsustainable maintenance of facilities	6.1 Improve access to safe and reliable sustainable water supply services for all	6.1.1 Promote Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS) (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.5)	Agenda 2030, AU 2063SDG 6, 15, 16,17 AU 1, 7, 12,20	DWST, EHSU, DWD, CWSA
	Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells		6.1.2 Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6)		
	Poor planning for water at MMDAs		6.1.1 Expand safe water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.4, 6.5)		
	Untimely releases of Resources	6.2 Improve public investment in the water sector	6.1.1 Promote public-private partnership in water service delivery. (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.17)		
	Poorly Managed Water Systems				
	Poor Attitude of Citizenry towards the Environmental sanitation	6.3 Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	6.1.3 Scale-up sensitization campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2)	SDG Targets 6.2, 6.b 11, 12, 16, 16.6, 17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10,20	EHSU, DSW/CD, GHS, GES, NGOs
	High prevalence of open defecation		6.1.6 Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Targets 6.2, 6.b)		
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	6.1.1 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (WSSDP) (SDG Target 16.6)				
7: Child Protection And Development	Limited awareness on Child Rights and Development issues	7.2 Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	7.2.1 Increase community engagements and behavioural change campaigns to promote positive parenting attitudes and practices among parents and caregivers	SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)	DSW/CDs CSOs, NGOs, DOVVSU, , TAs,
	Inadequate alternative care services		7.2.4 Improve collaboration among stakeholders in child protection		
	Increasing Child Rights Violation		7.2.5 Increase awareness on the effects of child labour		
	Uncoordinated methods in adequately targeting children for social protection interventions	7.4 Strengthen institutions and systems for child and family welfare	7.4.1 Strengthen mainstreaming of child development and protection issues into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	(SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	

	Inadequate coverage of social protection programmes targeting children		7.4.3 Increase budgetary allocation for ECCD implementation and coordination		
	Lack of emergency response framework for children		7.4.7 Develop a comprehensive management information system with M&E and advocacy tools for the Integrated Social Services system (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)		
8: SUPPORT FOR THE AGED	Low gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged	8.1 Enhance the wellbeing and inclusion of the aged.	8.1.3 Implement measures to ensure the economic well-being of the aged	(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 10.2, 16.6) Persons with Disability Act 2006 (Act 715), Agenda 2030, AU 2063	DSW/CW, GHS
	Age-related health challenges		8.1.4 Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)		
9: GENDER EQUALITY	Persistent negative discriminatory socio-cultural, traditional beliefs and customary practices	9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	9.1.3 Implement measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)	SDG 3 AU 1, 3,17 Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)	NHC, PWD, DSW/CD, GHS,GES, NCCE
	Low participation of females in public and political offices		9.1.2 Institute measures to sensitize and empower and build capacities of women to participate in leadership and decision-making at all levels (SDG 5.5)		
	Inadequate strategic gender partnerships		9.1.4 Increase education and advocacy on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and other Harmful Cultural Practices	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)	NHC, PWD, DSW/CD, GHS,GES, NCCE
	High Unpaid Care Work (UCW) burden on women		9.1.16 Improve access to education, health, and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable women including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)		

	Inadequate loan amounts granted to women	9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	9.2.1 Promote services that contribute to increasing income, women’s empowerment, and the transformation of women’s gender relations in the mining industry	SDG 5, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,2,3,17,20	MoF, MASLOC, GHS, GES, MOFA, NBSSI DSW/CD
	low earnings by females		Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople, including farmers, to form associations to facilitate their access to information and other support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)		
	Inadequate generation and use of gender statistics for planning, budgeting, targeting and monitoring, and evaluation at all levels	9.3 Promote gender mainstreaming in all sectors	9.3.1 Intensify an effective system for gender research and the generation and use of gender statistics for planning, budgeting, targeting and monitoring, and evaluation	SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 AU 1, 3, 17,20	DSW/CD, , Traditional Authorities, MOF, GPS DPCU
	Limited understanding of gender mainstreaming in sectors		9.3.2 Develop capacities of stakeholders for effective gender mainstreaming		
	Inadequate gender budgeting at all levels of governance		9.4.5 Strengthen gender-responsive budgeting (SDG Target 5.c)		
10: SPORTS AND RECREATION	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	10.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all	10.1.3 Promote partnerships with the private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	SDG Target 1.3, 16.b17.17 Agenda 2030, AU 2063	LUSPA, DA, TA
	Limited community-level sports and recreational activities		10.1.4 Enforce the development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)		
11: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	High incidence of violence and crime	11.2 Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	13.3.1 Inculcate the values of patriotism, volunteerism, and community services in young people as part of their civic responsibility, including those aged 6-14.	SDG Targets 10.2, 11.	NCCE, GES, DSW/CD, DoC, NPC
	Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth		Promote peacebuilding and conflict resolution among the youth		
12: SOCIAL PROTECTION	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups	12.1 Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	12.1.5 Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including persons with disabilities (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)	Agenda 2030, AU 2063SDG 4, 8, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4,	MoA, NPC, GSS, , Ghana AIDS Commission,

	Weak monitoring and evaluation of social protection especially for formal sector workers		12.1.6 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers	5,18	NGOs, DPs,
13: DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to develop and utilize their potential	13.1 Promote equal opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in social and economic development	13.1.1 Promote effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to Persons with Disabilities (SDG Target 16.6)		
	Low standard of living and differential living conditions for persons with disabilities		13.1.2 Create avenues for Persons with Disabilities to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)		
14:EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	Inadequate data on job creation	14.1 Promote job creation and decent work	14.1.1 Establish employment impact assessments as a mandatory requirement for the implementation of all government investments (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.15)	(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.15) AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20	YEA, NBSSI. NGOs, BAC, DoC
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth		14.1.3 Implement specific labor-intensive interventions in line with the local economic development agenda and national development objectives (SDG Target 8.2)		
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills.		14.1.5 Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)		

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT					
FOCUS AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES	IMPLE. AGENCIES
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment					
1. PROTECTED AREAS	Increasing forest degradation of conservation areas	Improve forest and protected areas	1.1.1 Accelerate the implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (2016-2040) and Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036)	(SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)	NADMO, NGOs, DWS/CD,

	Encroachment in conservation areas, forest reserves, and protected areas		Enhance the capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes		Forestry Dept. Traditional Authorities
	Illegal logging of trees		1.1.9 Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country	(SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4,	
	Non-compliance with the ban on economic trees (e.g., rosewood)		1.1.8 Streamline demarcation of forest reserves		
	Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas		1.1.13 Promote research, public education and awareness of biodiversity and ecosystem services	SDG Targets 12.8, 13.3, 14.a, 15.9)	NADMO, NGOs, DWS/CD, Forestry Dept
	Poor collaboration and coordination among relevant institutions		1.1.16 Promote and develop mechanisms for stakeholder participation in forest and wildlife management (e.g., CREMAs and Community Forest Areas)		
	Illegal mining	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	1.1.14 Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations	(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) AU 4, 7,12	
Focus Area 2: MINERAL EXTRACTION	Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations		Ensure land reclamation after mining operations		Associatio n of Small- Scale Miners, CSOs, , LC, LUSPA, DA
	Environmental degradation		Streamline and regularize the activities of illegal miners		
			Collaborate with relevant institutions for the effective enforcement of the legal framework governing mining		
			Promote alternative livelihood in mining communities		
Focus Area 3: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	Weak management of freshwater resources	3.1 Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning		
	Negative impact of climate variability and change		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) (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5, 6.a)	EHSU, DWST, CWSA, WRC
	Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data		3.1.12 Strengthen involvement of local communities in management of wetlands		

	Inadequate protection and development of water resources		3.1.3 Promote efficient water use		
Focus Area 6: DEFORESTATION , DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions	6.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	6.1.1 Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves		
	High incidence of wildfires		6.1.4 Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfires		
	Increasing forest degradation		6.1.6 Strengthen the involvement of traditional authorities and CSOs in combating deforestation and desertification		
	Indiscriminate use of weedicides	6.2 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	6.2.1 Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities	SDG 2, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17	Forestry Commission, EPA, WRC, NCCE, private sector, Lands Commission
	Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources		6.2.4 Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g., CREMAs)	AU 7, 11,12, 20	
	Poor enforcement of laws on exploitation of forest resources		6.2.3 Enforce legislation on the exploitation of forest resources		
Focus Area 7: CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	Inadequate domestic climate finance mechanism	7.1 Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	7.1.1 Intensify capacity development in climate change	SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8 AU 7, 11,12	Forestry Commission, EPA, CSOs, WRC, NCCE, MOF, private sector, Lands Commission
	Limited sectoral (national) and district adaptation plans		7.1.2 Establish and operationalize data systems on climate change		
	Weak institutional coordination mechanism for climate action		7.1.3 Accelerate the implementation of Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)		
	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions		Strengthen M&E systems for climate change		
	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	7.2 Enhance climate change resilience	7.2.2 Promote and document improved climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge	(SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)	NADMO, WRC, DSW/CD,

	Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds		7.2.3 Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture		GMeT, NGOs
	Poor ownership of climate change intervention at the local level		7.2.5 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes	(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	7.3 Reduce greenhouse gases	7.2.6 Enhance knowledge on climate change to minimize its impacts		
	Limited political commitment		7.3.1 Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036)	(SDG Targets 11.7, 13.a, 16.6)	
Focus Area 8: TRANSPORTATION: AIR, RAIL, WATER AND ROAD	Poor quality of roads	8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	(SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	NADMO, EPA, MLNR, MESTI, MRH, MLGRD, DAS, CSOs
	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture		8.1.9 Enhance maintenance and management practices for all transport sector		
	Poor public transport vehicles				
	Inadequate road infrastructure				
Focus Area 9: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district	9.2 Expand the digital landscape	9.2.3 Create a favorable environment to promote ICT devt (SDG Target 10.5)	SDG1,2,3, 9, 11, 17	GHA, DFR, DUR, GRTCC, Road,
	Inadequate number and competence in ICT skills across the public sector	12.1 Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)	SDG 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17	PURC, GRIDCo, ECG, NED, VRA, BPA, NPA, PC.
Focus Area 12: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING	Inadequate spatial plans	12.1 Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	12.1.8 Enhance capacity for spatial planning in MMDAs	AU1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 20	
	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning and management		12.1.5 Intensify the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) in spatial/land use planning at all levels		
	Weak database for spatial planning and management in MMDAs		Develop database for spatial planning and management		
			12.1.8 Enhance capacity for spatial planning in MMDAs		

	Lack of adoption and application of innovative financing models for affordable housing	13.2 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing schemes	12.2.3 Develop and institutionalize an integrated housing database	SDG 11, 17 AU 1, 10, 12	MLGRD LUSPA, MWH, MLNR, Lands Commission, Works Dept
	Inadequate housing units		Leverage private sector resources and expertise for the provision of affordable housing and its related social infrastructure in an integrated manner		
Focus Area 16: DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	Recurrent incidence of flooding	16.1 Address recurrent	16.1.3 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	
	Silting and choking of drains	devastating floods	16.1.6 Ensure regular desilting of storm drains and rivers		

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY					
FOCUS AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES	IMPLE. AGENCIES
	Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Focus Area 2: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	2.1 Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6)	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	LGS, NCCE, DA, DACFS
	Ineffective sub-district structures		2.1.6 Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)		
	Poor service delivery at the local level		2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district,		
	Low participation of women and PWDs in local elections		2.1.8 Institute mechanisms to encourage women's and PWDs participation in local governance.		
	Weak linkage between local government and traditional authorities				
	Poor coordination in the preparation and implementation of development plans	2.2 Improve decentralized planning	2.2.5 Develop a framework for inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	DAs, RCCs LGS, NCCE NDPC
Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	Strengthen local level capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 17.9)		ECOWAS BB2 (8)		

	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation		2.2.2 Create enabling environment for the implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14,		
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs and RCCs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		
	Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers		Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6	SDG 16, 17	MFEP LGS. DA
	Expenditure decisions are taken at the central government level		2.3.7 Digitize and harmonize automation of revenue mobilization and collection at the MMDA level	AU 11,12, 20	
	interference in the utilization of statutory funds allocation	ECOWAS BB2 (8)			
	Weak involvement and participation of the citizenry in planning and budgeting	3.1 Deepen transparency and public accountability	2.4.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in the development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7,	SDG 16, 17	MLGRD,D As, CSOs, NGOs and related institutions
	Weak participatory planning		Promote the ownership of the development process and transparency at the local level (SDG Target 16.6,7)	AU 11, 12, 13	
Focus Area 6: HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	Weak inter-security agencies collaboration.	6.1 Enhance security service delivery	6.1.4 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	SDG 16	DA, NCCE, Traditional authorities GPS,
	Weak relationships between citizens and law enforcement agencies.		Promote security awareness schemes among the general public (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7),	AU 11,12, 13	
	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety		6.1.20 Improve partnership between law enforcement agencies and stakeholders.	ECOWAS BB2 (1,6,10)	
Focus Area 7: CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)	SDG 12, 16	CHRAJ, NCCE, ECO, DA, CSO, NGOs
	Low level of transparency and accountability of public institutions		7.1.3 Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)	AU 11,12, 13	
	Low remuneration for public sector officers		7.1.7 Review and Implement a comprehensive code of conduct for public office holders (SDG Target 16.5);	ECOWAS BB2 (1,2,8,9)	

Focus Area 10: ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	10.1.1 Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instil patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7);	SDG 4, 12, 16, 17	NCCE, MOE, GES, NMC, House of chiefs religious bodies
	Civic apathy		10.1.2 Launch a Good Society campaign to promote positive national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline (SDG Target 4.7)	AU 2, 11,12 ECOWAS BB 2 (8), BB3 (2)	

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE (INCLUDING COVID-19 RECOVERY PLAN)					
FOCUS AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES	IMPLE. AGENCIES
Goal: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)					
Focus Area 1: HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL THREATS	Incidence of natural disaster	1.1 Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters	Priority 1, 2 and 4 of Sendai Framework DRR	GMA, NADMO, Earth, academic institutions
	Human-induced events (sand winning, encroachment, domestic and bush fires, etc.)		1.1.2 Support data gathering, preparation of hazards/ risk maps and sensitization on natural hazards and human-induced disasters		
	Inadequate knowledge on disasters		1.1.10 Mainstream disaster planning into development plans		
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness, and response		Strengthen policy and legal framework for disaster prevention, preparedness, and response		
	Poor early warning systems		1.1.4 Support the development and implementation of national and local plans to make cities and communities resilient		
Focus Area 2: GEOLOGICAL THREATS	Limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks	2.1 Minimize Ghana's geological threats	Intensify public education on earthquake awareness and post-disaster drills and building codes	SDG 18	NADMO Ghana Geological Survey Authority DA
	Inadequate maps for earthquake-prone zones/areas		2.1.7 Develop maps for earthquake-prone areas or zones to inform land use		

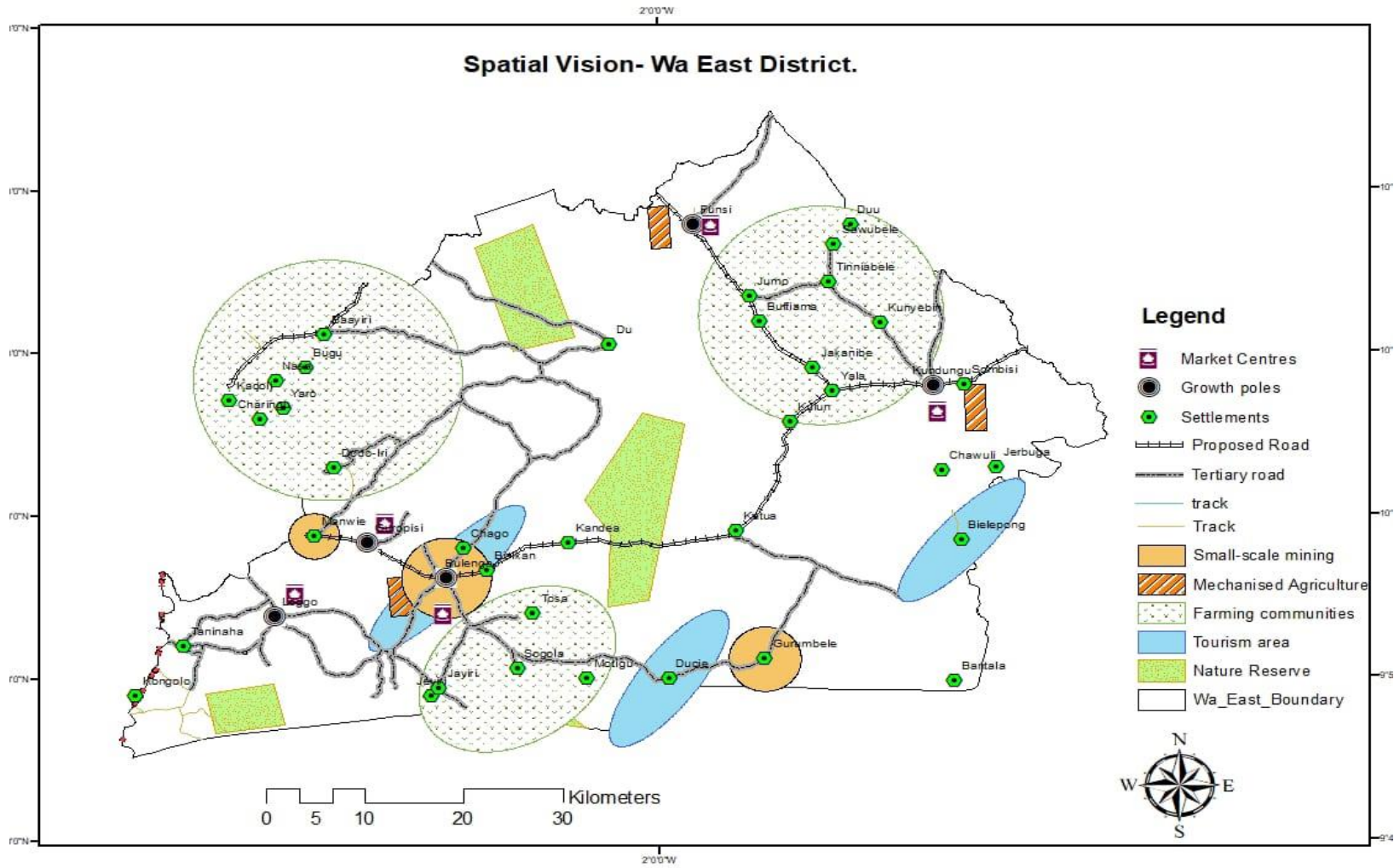
Focus Area 3: BIOLOGICAL	Weak surveillance system	3.1 Enhance surveillance system and build response capacity to prevent, detect, contain, and respond to epidemics	Ensure implementation of the health emergency preparedness and response plan	SDG 3,8 &17	MoH, GHS, CHAG, MoF,
	Weak institutional Capacities		Improve surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation of Health threats and epidemics, and pandemics		
	Lack of Emergency funds		Enforcement of the Public Health Act		
	Weak inter-sectoral collaboration				
Economic, Political, Ethnicity, and Religious Conflict	Community Agitations	5.3 Ensure safety of life, property, and social wellbeing	5.3.4 Develop a pastoral policy to drive the formulation of cattle ranching law		MOF, MOD, DAS,
	Chieftaincy Disputes		5.3.6 Strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms		
	Clashes between nomadic herdsman and farmers		5.3.7 Create awareness of the consequences of ethnic and chieftaincy conflicts		
Focus Area 7: COVID-19 RESPONSE	The shutdown of businesses and collapse of vulnerable industries	7.1 Enhance industry resilience to shocks (e.g., COVID-19)	7.1.4 Provide incentives for strategic industries and innovative SMEs	SDG 3,8 &17	MMDAs, traditional Authority, GHS, NGOs, Youth Groups, Private Sector, NCCE
	Disruptions in agriculture and food supply chains	Sustain agriculture and rural development	Enhance extension service delivery (E-extension; extension information; logistics)		
	Limited availability and supply of staple foods		Ensure enabling environment to boost domestic consumption		
	Inequity in accessing digital platforms of education	7.6 Ensure secured health systems	7.6.1 Maintain continuity of essential health services through innovative approaches		
	Inadequate expertise for the utilization of distant learning platforms		7.6.5 Mobilize financial support and ease logistical and operational barriers		
	Fear of contracting COVID-19 at health facilities		7.6.7 Ensure full implementation of the Health Sector Emergency Response Policy		
	Weak observation of social distancing protocols		Intensify Information, Education and Communications (IECs) on COVID prevention and response		
	Limited capacity for water delivery	7.10 Improve water and	7.10.1 Sustain good hygiene practices (i.e., hand washing with soap and water, etc.)		

	Open defecation	sanitation services	7.10.3 Institute punitive actions to stop open defecation		CWSA, GWCL NGOs
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IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION					
FOCUS AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES	IMPLE. AGENCIES
Goal: Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels					
Focus Area 1: IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION	Inadequate capacity for plan preparation and implementation	Strengthen plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels	Strengthen CSPG engagement across the planning cycle for effective implementation and coordination		NDPC, MoF, DACF, Private Sector, CSOs, RCCs, DA
	Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF)		1.1.3 Strengthen and improve resource mobilization for plan implementation		
	Non-functional sub-district structures		1.1.8 Strengthen planning, implementation and coordination capacities at all levels		
Focus Area 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	Inadequate financial, logistical and human resources	2.1 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels	Strengthen M&E technical and logistical capacities at all levels		NDPC, MDAs, RCCs, DA, Private Sector, CSOs, , TAs, Media
	Low demand and utilization of M&E results		Develop effective participation and communication arrangements for M&E results		
	Lack of statutory budgetary allocation for M&E		Develop and operationalize an automated national M&E system		
	Inadequate evaluations at all levels		Increase investments in the development and use of M&E results		
	Weak reporting and unreliable M&E data				
Focus Area 3: PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF STATISTICS	Inadequate district statisticians	3.1 Strengthen production and utilization of statistics	3.1.1 Institutionalized production and utilization of statistics at all levels		NDPC, GSS, MLGRD, OHLGS, DAs, RCC, TAs, CSOs
	inadequate funding for statistics production		Enhance investment in human capacity development and office infrastructure for statistics production		

	Lack of manuals, standards, principles or classifications to guide the production and management of data and statistics		3.1.3 Improve investments in ICT and geographical information systems (GIS) for the production and utilization of statistics		
Focus Area 5: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING	Poor record keeping and documentation	5.1 Enhance knowledge management and learning	Develop a platform for effective knowledge management and learning		Academia/Research institutions, TAs, Media
	Inadequate and weak structures for knowledge management and learning		5.1.3 Digitize records and retrieval processes		

Figure 9: Desired Future Map



CHAPTER FOUR (4)

4.0 COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (PoA)

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of broad objectives and programmes prioritized for the medium term 2022-2025. The chapter also shows the cost of implementing programmes and sub-programmes for each prioritized objective for the 4 year period. The source of funding for each objective and programme is clearly indicated. The focus in this chapter also has clearly spelt out the cost of implementing activities under all each development dimension, the funding gaps and the mechanisms put in place to mobilise additional revenue to fill in the gap.

Table 13: Composite Programme of Action

Goal	Objective	Programme (PBB)	Sub-Programme (PBB)	Time Frame years				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Agency	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Build a Prosperous Country	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Economic Development	finance and Admin	√	√	√	√	758,916.00	10,000	20,000		√	F	BAC, DoA
	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	√	√	√	√	550,000.00	140000	109376		√	DoA	BAC/REP
	Support entrepreneurs and MSME development	Economic Development	trade and tourism development	√	√	√	√	665,970.00	100492	265984		√	BAC/REP	DA
	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	√	√	√	√	1,000,000.00	79891.66	159783.33	√		DoA	DA
	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	√	√	√	√	688,458.66	86,085.33	258,172.01	√		BAC/REP	DA

	Modernise and enhance agricultural production systems	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	√	√	√	√	21,657.00	3000	90,000		√	DoA	DA, NGOs
	Improve post-harvest management	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	√	√	√	√	930.00	8,000.00	20,000		√	DoA	DA
	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	√	√	√	√	624,926.00	120,000.00	5,000.00		√	DOA	BAC, GPSNP
	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Economic Development	trade and tourism development	√	√	√	√	865,900.00	27,000.00	42,000.00	√		BAC	DA, GTB
Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education And Youth Development	√	√	√	√	691,459.13	200000	100000		√	GES	NCCE
	Promote inclusive education	Social Services Delivery	Education And Youth Development	√	√	√	√	750,000.00	150000	91459		√	GE, DSW/CD	NYA
	Promote equitable access to e-learning	Social Services Delivery	Education And Youth Development	√	√	√	√	330,486.00	280555	380417	√		GES	NGOS
	Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible quality and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	√	√	√	√	430,486.00	280,500.00	380,472		√	GHS	DA
	Strengthen healthcare delivery management system	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	√	√	√	√	220,476.00	280,550.00	380,422.00		√	GHS	DA, NGOs
	Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	√	√	√	√	340,395.00	280,000.00	380,972.00		√	GHS	DA,

Reduce non-communicable diseases	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	√	√	√	√	230,588.00	260,555.00	400,417.00		√	DA	DOC
Promote nutrition specific and sensitive programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	√	√	√	√	530,286.00	280,555.00	380,417.00		√	GHS	USAID-AN
Manage severe and acute malnutrition	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	√	√	√	√	310,486.00	280,540.00	380,432.00		√	GHS	USAID-AN
Strengthen food systems	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	√	√	√	√	350,686.00	280,555.00	380,417.00		√	GHS	USAID-AN
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	√	√	√	√	430,186.00	200,555.00	460,417.00		√	GHS	USAID-AN
Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	√	√	√	√	330,786.00	190,280.00	330,942.00		√	GHS	UNFPA
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism, And Industrial Development	√	√	√	√	100,000	90,000	150,000		√	DA	BAC,G PSNP
Reduce people's vulnerability to shocks including PWDs	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare And Community Development	√	√	√	√	330,486.00	280555	380417		√	DSW/CD	DA
Improve access to safe and reliable sustainable water supply services for all	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	√	√	√	√	430,486.00	180555	180417		√	DWD	CWSA
Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	√	√	√	√	130,486.00	280,466.00	380,506.00	√		NAD MO	EHSU

Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare And Community Development	√	√	√	√	330,486.00	280555	380417		√	DSW/CD	TA
strengthen institutions and systems for child and family welfare	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare And Community Development	√	√	√	√	330,486.00	211,555.00	449,417.00		√	DSW/CD	DA
Enhance the wellbeing and inclusion of the aged.	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare And Community Development	√	√	√	√	330,486.00	280555	380417	√		DSW/CD	DA
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare And Community Development	√	√	√	√	330,486.00	228,555.00	432,417.00	√		DSW/CD	DA
Promote gender mainstreaming in all sectors	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare And Community Development	√	√	√	√	330,486.00	227,905	383,917.00		√	GDO	DSW/CD
Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy, and governance	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	√	√	√	√	118518.52	118518.52	118518.52		√	DSW/CD	DA

	Promote equal opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in social and economic development	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	√	√	√	√	118518.52	100,518.52	136,518.52		√	DSW/CD	BAC
Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve forest and protected areas	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	√	√	√	√	118518.52	118518.52	118518.52		√	NAD MO	DA
	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	√	√	√	√	118518.52	83,518.52	153,518.52	√		NAD MO	MRC
	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	√	√	√	√	118518.52	118518.52	118518.52	√		DWS T	WRC
	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	√	√	√	√	118518.52	93,518.52	143,518.52		√	NAD MO	DA, TA
	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	√	√	√	√	118518.52	118518.52	118518.52	√		NAD MO	DA
	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	√	√	√	√	118518.52	107,518.52	129,518.52	√		NAD MO	DA
	Enhance climate change resilience	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	√	√	√	√	118518.52	118518.52	118518.52		√	NAD MO	DA

		t												
	Reduce greenhouse gases	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	√	√	√	√	118518.52	63,518.52	173,518.52	√		NAD MO	DA
	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185427.94	185427.94	√	√	DWD	GPRTU
	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	√	√	√	√	370855.88	108,427.94	262,427.94		√	PPD	DWD
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185427.94	185427.94		√	DA	DPCU
	Improve decentralized planning	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185,317.94	185,537.94		√	DA	DPCU
	strengthen fiscal decentralization	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185427.94	185427.94		√	DA	DPCU
	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	√	√	√	√	370855.88	65,427.94	305,427.94		√	DA	DPCU
	Enhance security service delivery	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185427.94	185427.94		√	DA	GPS, GNFS, GIS
	Promote the fight against corruption and	Management and	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	147,427.94	223,427.94		√	NCC E	CHARJ

	economic crimes	Administration	ion											
Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into Ghana's development planning agenda at all levels to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)	Promote proactive planning and implementation for disaster prevention and mitigation	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185427.94	185427.94	√		NADMO	DA
	Enhance surveillance system and build response capacity to prevent, detect, contain, and respond to epidemics	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185169.94	185,685.94	√		NADMO	DA
	Ensure safety of life, property and social wellbeing	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185427.94	185427.94		√	DPCU	GPS, GNFS
	Enhance industry resilience to shocks (e.g., COVID-19)	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	239,573.94	610,427.94	√		MOH, GHS	DA
	Sustain agriculture and rural development	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185427.94	185427.94		√	MOH, GHS	DA
	Ensure secured health system	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	184,552.94	186,302.94		√	MOH, GHS	DA
	Improve water and sanitation services	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185427.94	185427.94		√	DA	CWSA
Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels	Strengthen plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	74,427.94	296,427.94		√	DPCU	NGOS
	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all level	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	185427.94	185427.94		√	DPCU	NGOS

Strengthen production and utilisation of statistics	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	239,453.94	276,547.94	√		DPC U	NGOS
Enhance knowledge management and learning	Management and Administration	General Administration	√	√	√	√	370855.88	581,573.94	952,427.94		√		

Table 14: Programme Financing

Development Dimension	Programme (PBB)	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue and Source of funding						Total	Gap	Mechanism to fill the gap
			GoG	IGF	DACF	GoG-RFG	DPs	Others			
Economic Development	Economic Development	7,550,350.00	214,937	89,057	3,211,220	3,000,000	50,000	-	6,565,214	985,135.04	Prepare and implement Revenue strategic improvement plan Build capacity of key staff to develop proposals to Donor Agencies for funding Organize Devt Partners Forum to seek areas of collaboration and funding Enter into PPP arrangements with private sector partners to bridge infrastructure funding gaps
Social Development	Social Services Delivery	15,863,346.00	120,038.	80,802	5,130,772	2,500,000	2,000,000	-	9,831,613	6,031,732.29	
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Environmental And Sanitation Management	4,145,078.00	150,615	100,529	100,000	265,528	2,000,000	-	2,466,057	1,679,020.73	
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	10,500,000.00	226,381	120,726	4,246,703	1,300,000	500,000	-	6,393,810	4,106,189.05	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Management and Administration	1,404,550.00	256,910	327,640	100,000	-	-	-	684,550	719,999.17	
Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Management and Administration	2,500,000.00	50,000	50,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	-	2,200,000	300,000.00	
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring And Evaluation	Management and Administration	3,200,000.00	50,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	3,050,000	150,000.00	
		45,163,324.							31,191,247	13,972,076.28	

The District has a structural Development Framework for the district capital, Funsì.

CHAPTER FIVE (5)
5.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

Chapter five (5) contain annualized action plans driven from the Programme of Action (PoA). The Chapter basically break down the objectives into broad activities whilst indicating the preferred year of implementation as well as the cost of implementing such activities. The chapters indicate on annual basis the entire medium term period. The chapture therefore, contains four action plans for 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Table 15: Annual Action Plan 2022

Programme (PBB)	Sub-Programmes (PBB)	Broad Activities	location	Time Frame (2022)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Department	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establishment of agric mechanization and service centers	Funsi, Bulenga, Baayiri,	√	√	√	√	30,000	2068	30,000	√		DDA	DA
		Conduct refresher pieces of training for DOFA staff	Funsi	√	√	√	√	10,000	10,000	20000		√	DDA	DA
		Construction of dam or Dug-outs	Zinye, Goripie,	√	√			4,000,000		527567	√		DDA	DA
		Conduct learning and crop demonstrations	Baayiri, Jumo, Loggu,	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000	10,000.00		√	DDA	DA
		protect forest and conservation of biodiversity	All fringe communities of Mole Game	√	√	√	√	10,000	50000	5000	√		DDA	DA
		promote dry season farming and vegetable production	Dist. Wide	√			√	150000		10000	√		DDA	DA
		Agric data collection and storage	Dist. Wide			√	√	5000	10000	20000		√	DDA	DA
		Provide agric extension services	Dist. Wide		√	√	√	1000	1000	3000		√	DDA	DA

		Organise farmers' day celebration	Funsi				√	20000.	10,000	10000		√	DDA	DA
		Promote post-harvest management and practices	Dist. Wide	√	√	√		30,000	20000	35000		√	DDA	DA
		generation and dissemination of GAPS and Climate information	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20000		50000	√		DDA	DA
		Implement and monitor PFJs programme	Dist. Wide		√	√	√	5069	1,000	20000		√	DDA	DA
		Implement climate change adaptation programmes	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	42,100	10000	30,000		√	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Trade and Tourism Development	Identify and document potential local tourist sites	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000	5000	0		√	DA	BAC/REP
		Develop tourist site in the district	Gbantala, Mole National Park	√	√	√	√	5200	5000	1000	√		DA	BAC/REP
		Develop sustainable eco-tourism, culture and historical sites		√	√	√	√	1500.0			√		DA	BAC/REP
		Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism,		√	√	√	√	6000			√		DA	BAC/REP
	Local economic development	review of tariffs, and rates and fees structure to charge realistic fees that will be favorable to businesses	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000	1000		√		DA	BAC/REP,DBA
		Create a forum for public-private sector dialogue on MSEs and business development in the district	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40000			√		DA	BAC/REP,DBA
		Facilitate the training of local businesses on group development and formation, leadership skill etc.	Funsi	√	√	√	√	5,000	10000			√	DA	BAC/REP,DBA

		Skill training on value addition on soya beans, groundnuts and other local products	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000		5000		√	DA	BAC/REP,DBA
		Facilitate access to credit facilities by MSCs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000				√	DA	BAC/REP,DBA
		Support to local entrepreneurs with start-up kits	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.	1000	5000		√	DA	BAC/REP,DBA
Social Services Delivery	Education And Youth Development	Construction of 2 NO 2-unit KG Blocks with ancillary facilities	Kpalworgu, Tinniabe	√	√	√	√	400,000				√	DA	GETFUND
		Construction of 2 NO. 6-Unit Prim School Blocks with ancillary facilities	Bisikan, Daabilipuo,	√	√	√	√	900000				√	DA	GETFUND
		Construction of 2 NO 3-unit JHS Blocks with ancillary facilities	Holomoni, Sawobe	√	√	√	√	750000.5				√	DA	GETFUND
		Construction of 2No. School Feeding Kitchens	Glang, Holomoni	√	√	√	√	50,000				√	DA	GETFUND
		Extension of school feeding programme	All school not on GSFP	√	√	√	√						GES	DA
		Renovation of 2No. 6units prim. School block	Gudayiri. Yaala Naaha	√	√	√	√	40000				√	DWD	GES
		Construction of 2No. teachers quarters	Kulkpong, Kpalworgu	√	√	√	√	500000				√	DA	GETFUND
		Supply of 500 Dual Desk and 150 hexagonal furniture to Basic Schools	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50000.00				√	DA	GETFUND
		Organise my First Day at School Visit	Dist. Wide			√		2000.00				√	GES	DA
		Support 6 th March Celebration at the District Level	Funsi		√				15,000			√	GES	DA

		Support sports and Cultural Activities	Dist. Wide			√	√		5000.00			√	GES	DA
		Support for SHEP	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√			3000.00		√	GES	DA
		Organise STI Clinics in all JHSs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GES	DA
		provide TLMs and office equipment	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	1000.00				√	GES	DA
		Procurement of 3 motor bikes for monitoring and supervision	Dist. Edu. Directorate		√	√		30,000	10000	20000	√		DA	GES
		support the training and refresher programme for teachers	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	GES	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct Monthly Child Welfare Clinics	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GHS	DA
		implement food and nutrition services and activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	15000.00	5000.00			√	GHS	DA
		Conduct mass vaccination exercises	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3500.00				√	GHS	DA
		education on Covid and infectious diseases	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00				√	GHS	DA
		Active surveillance on TB, SAM, CSM, etc	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	12000.00	100.00	2000.00		√	GHS	DA
		conduct ANC registration, health facility delivery and safe motherhood activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	GHS	DA
		Organize durbars on maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, Malnutrition, etc.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00	1000.00			√	GHS	DA
		Implement FNS activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√			3000.00		√	GHS	USAID
		Construction of 3N0. CHPS	Tampaala, Motigu, Gullembelle,	√	√	√	√	20000.00		3000.00	√		GHS	DA

		Construction of District Hospital	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√				√	GHS	DA
		Provide support to HIV/AIDS activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00	1000.00		√	GHS	DA
Social Welfare And Community Development		carry out Child Protection and welfare activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00			√	DS W/C D	DA
		Conduct Bi-monthly leap payment	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000			√	DS W/C D	DA
		provide financial Support to PWDs from PWDS Fund	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000.00		√	DS W/C D	DA
		Equip PWDs on entrepreneurial skills and income-generating ventures	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00			√	DS W/C D	DA
		Support abused vitric and Juvenile delinquents in the District	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00			√	DS W/C D	DA
		procure logistics for the department	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00			√	DS W/C D	DA
		undertake M&E activities of all activities and programmes of the dept.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00	1000.00		√	DS W/C D	DA
		community and social mobilization	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00			√	DS W/C D	DA
		groups formation and training of alternative livelihood activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	1000.00	500.00		√	DS W/C D	DA
	Environmental And Sanitation	Disaster Prevention and Management	Provision of potable water	Bellekpong Kambali, Dabilipuo, Jeyiri/Kpalwugu, Tousah, Jepenhi,	√	√	√	√	170,000.00		5000	√	DS W/C D
construct small town water system			Bulenga	√	√	√	√			100000	√	DW ST	4FORD DEVT

Management	Acquire and Develop final disposal site in the District	Funsi	√	√	√	√	5000.00			√		DEH U	DA
	Organise hygiene training for District Environmental Health Officers and food vendors	Funsi, Bulenga,	√	√	√	√	5000.00	5000			√	DEH U	DA
	Implement CLTS Activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		5000	10000		√	DEH U	DA
	Procure Sanitation Tools, Equipment and Disinfectants	Funsi	√	√	√	√	1000.00	1000			√	DEH U	DA
	Organise medical screening exercise for food vendors	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√	DEH U	DA
	Organise Stakeholder meetings on the enactment of Sanitation by-laws	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√	DEH U	DA
	support SHEP Programmes	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00	10000	2000		√	DEH U	DA
	Mainstream climate change into all district development plans	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DPC U	DA
	Campaign for annual District wide tree planting/growing exercises and protection of water resources.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	1000			√	NAD MO	DoA
	Provide equipment s and logistics to CREMAs Executives to strengthen their operations	Funsi	√	√	√	√	4000.00	1000	5000		√	NAD MO	DoA
	Conduct CVCA and VRA	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00	1000			√	NAD MO	DoA
	Public education on floods and its related effects	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	2000			√	NAD MO	DoA
	Train NADMO staff on data collection and report writing	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	NAD MO	DoA

		Educate communities on the wind and rain storm mitigation measures	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00		2000		√	NAD MO	DoA
		Capacity building for staff, Disaster Volunteers, DDMC, Assembly members, Unit Committees	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2500.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
Infrastructure Development		Extension of electricity to communities without electricity	Bellekpong, Zinye, Duccie, Gullenbelle, Kambile,	√	√	√	√	1,315,000.00			√		DW D	VRA,NE DCO
		Servicing and maintenance of street lights	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	4000				√	DW D	VRA,NE DCO
		Telecommunication Network to all communities	Katua, Gullembelle, Motigu, Dabilipuo, Bellekpong	√	√	√	√			60000	√		DW D	DA
		reshaping of roads and opening of access roads	Bulie-Kulkpong. Yaala-Kulung, Lawanye to Bulenga	√	√	√	√			40000000		√	DW D	GPSNP
		Construction of 2No. police accommodation	Funsi & Bulenga		√	√	√	600000			√		DW D	GPS
		Support for security/police visibility	Dist. wide	√	√	√	√			3,000		√	DW D	GPS
		Operation and maintenance of assets	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50000			√		DW D	DFR
		Construction of drainage system in Bulenga township	Bulenga		√	√	√	30000		27000		√	DW D	DFR
		provide accommodation for workers	Funsi , Bulenga	√	√	√	√	50000			√		DW D	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	organise statutory meetings	Funsi	√	√	√	√	5,000.	5000			√	DA	DPCU
		Capacity building of staff	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU
		provide for emergencies	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	80,000				√	DA	DPCU
		contribution to Protocol activities	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	4000			√	DA	DPCU

		maintenance and servicing of office vehicles	fungsi	√	√	√	√	30,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		procure office equipment and logistics	fungsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30000			√	DA	DPCU
		procure 4 motorbike	fungsi		√	√		20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		Support community-initiated projects	Fungsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		provide logistics to Police visibility Unit	Fungsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU
		Performance management training organized	Fungsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
Plannin g, Budgeti ng and Coordin ation		organize mid-year and annual reviews	Fungsi	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000			√	DA	DPCU
		Fee fixing consultations	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	4000			√	DA	DPCU
		Plan and budget preparation	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000			√	DA	DPCU
		Collection and storage of data	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		Media Briefing/ Town Hall Meeting	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000	10000		√	DA	DPCU
		Organize development partners engagement forum	Fungsi			√	√	10,000.00	30000			√	DA	DPCU
		Intersectoral collaboration and emergency planning and implementation of activities	Fungsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	20,000	30000		√	DA	DPCU
		Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	50000			√	DA	DPCU
		Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meetings	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	60,000.00		50000		√	DA	DPCU
Finance and		Training of revenue collectors	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	2000			√	DA	DPCU

	Revenue Mobilization	Purchase of Value books and stickers for revenue collection	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		10000		√	DA	DPCU
		Organise Pay your tax campaign	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		10000		√	DA	DPCU

Table 16: Annual Action Plan 2023

Programme (PBB)	Sub-Programmes (PBB)	Broad Activities	location	Time Frame (2023)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Department	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collabo
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establishment of agric mechanization and service centers	Baayiri, Kundungu	√	√	√	√	30,000	2068	30,000	√		DDA	DA
		Conduct refresher trainings for DOFA staff	Funsi	√	√	√	√	10,000	10,000	20000		√	DDA	DA
		Construction of dam or Dug-outs	Naaha, Kadia, Halimboi					4,000,000		527567	√		DDA	GPSNP
		Conduct learning and crop demonstrations	Loggu, Katua, Naaha, Duccia,	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000	10,000.00		√	DDA	DA
		protect forests and conservation of biodiversity	All fringe communities of Mole Game	√	√	√	√	10,000	50000	5000	√		DDA	DA
		promote dry season farming and vegetable production	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	200000		10000		√	DDA	DA
		Agric data collection and storage	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000	10000	20000		√	DDA	DA
		Provide agric extension services	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	1000		5000		√	DDA	DA
		Organise farmers' day celebration	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000.	20000	5000		√	DDA	DA
		Promote post-harvest management and practices	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000	20000	35000		√	DDA	DA

		Establishment of plantations	Selected communities	√	√	√	√			400000	√		DDA	GPSNP
		Implement and monitor PFJs programme	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	61069	1,000	20000		√	DDA	DA
		Implement climate change adaptation programmes	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	12,100	50000	20,000		√	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Trade and Tourism Development	Identify and document potential local tourist sites	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000	5000	0	√		DA	BAC/REP
		Develop tourist site in the district	Bulenga, Belekpong, Duccie	√	√	√	√	10,200	5000	1000	√		DA	BAC/REP
		Develop sustainable eco-tourism, culture and historical sites		√	√	√	√	25000.02			√		DA	BAC/REP
		Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism,		√	√	√	√	25000.02			√		DA	BAC/REP
	Local economic development	review of tariffs, and rates and fees structure to charge realistic fees that will be favorable to businesses	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000	1000		√		DA	BAC/REP, DBA
		Create forum for public-private sector dialogue on MSEs and business development in the district	Funsi	√	√	√	√	20000				√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA
		Facilitate the training of local businesses on group development and formation, leadership skill etc.	Funsi	√	√	√	√	20,000	10000			√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA
		Skill training on value addition on soya beans, groundnuts and other local products	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000		5000		√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA
		Facilitate access to credit facilities by MSCs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20000				√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA
		Support to local entrepreneurs with start-up kits	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000	1000	5000		√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA

Social Services Delivery	Education And Youth Development	Construction of 2 NO 2-unit KG Blocks with ancillary facilities	Naafulyiri, Gonsi, Baayiri	√	√	√	√	400,000			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Construction of 2 NO. 6-Unit Prim School Blocks with ancillary facilities	Boorayiri, Sogla	√	√	√	√	900000			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Construction of 3 NO 3-unit JHS Blocks with ancillary facilities	Bitinge, Kaatar, Dupari	√	√	√	√	782836.5			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Construction of 1no. School Feeding Kitchen	Chaggu-paala	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Extension of school feeding programme	All school not on GSFP	√	√	√	√						GES	DA
		Renovation of 3No 6 units prim. Sch. blocks	Motigu, Baayiri, Jeyiri	√	√	√	√	50000					DA	GES
		Construction of 2No. teachers quarters	Sogla, Kandie	√	√	√	√	1250000			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Supply of 500 Dual Desk and 100 hexagonal furniture to Basic Schools	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	130000.00			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Organise my First Day at School Visit	Dist. Wide				√	10000.00				√	GES	DA
		Support 6 th March Celebration at the District Level	Funsi		√				10000.00			√	GES	DA
		Support sports and Cultural Activities	Dist. Wide			√	√		5000.00			√	GES	DA
		Support for SHEP	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√			3000.00		√	GES	DA
		Organize STI Clinics in all JHSs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GES	DA
		provide TLMs and office equipment	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GES	DA
support the training and refresher programme for teachers	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20000.00				√	GES	DA		

Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct Monthly Child Welfare Clinics	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GHS	DA
		implement food and nutrition services and activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	15000.00	5000.00			√	GHS	DA
		Conduct mass vaccination exercises	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GHS	DA
		education on Covid and infectious diseases	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	1000.00				√	GHS	DA
		Active surveillance on TB, SAM, CSM, etc	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00	1000.00	2000.00		√	GHS	DA
		conduct ANC registration, health facility delivery and safe motherhood activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	GHS	DA
		Organize durbars on maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, Malnutrition, etc.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00	3000.00			√	GHS	DA
		Support training of health staff	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	8000.00				√	GHS	DA
		construction of CHPS	Kandinge, Tousah, Sombisi, Viisey,	√	√	√	√	200000.00		3000.00	√		GHS	DA
		Provide support to HIV/AIDS activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00	1000.00			√	GHS	DA
	Social Welfare And Community Development	carry out Child Protection and welfare activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DSW /CD	DA
		Conduct Bi-monthly leap payment	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00				√	DSW /CD	DA
		provide financial Support to PWDs from PWDS Fund	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	1000.00			√	DSW /CD	DA
		Equip PWDs on entrepreneurial skills and income-generating ventures	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00				√	DSW /CD	DA
		Support abused vitric and Juvenile delinquents in the District	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DSW /CD	DA

		procure logistics for the department	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA	
		undertake M&E activities of all activities and programmes of the dept.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00	1000.00			√	DSW/CD	DA	
		community and social mobilization	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA	
		groups formation and training of alternative livelihood activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00	5000.00			√	DSW/CD	DA	
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Provision of potable water	Chawuli, Goripie, Naaha, Gbantaa	√	√	√	√	100000		50000	√		DSW/CD	DA	
		construct small town water system	Bulenga					609500.00			√		DWS/T	DA,CWSA	
		Acquire and Develop final disposal site in the District	Funsi	√	√	√	√	5000.00			√		DEH/U	DA	
		Organise hygiene training for District Environmental Health Officers and food vendors	Funsi, Bulenga,	√	√	√	√	5000.00	5000			√		DEH/U	DA
		Implement CLTS Activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		5000	10000		√		DEH/U	DA
		Procure Sanitation Tools, Equipment and Disinfectants	Funsi	√	√	√	√	1000.00	1000			√		DEH/U	DA
		Organise medical screening exercise for food vendors	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√		DEH/U	DA
		Organise Stakeholder meetings on the enactment of Sanitation by-laws	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√		DEH/U	DA
		support SHEP Programmes	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√		DEH/U	DA
		Mainstream climate change into all district development plans	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√		DPC/U	DA

		Campaign for annual District wide tree planting/growing exercises and protection of water resources.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
		Provide equipments and logistics to CREMAs Executives to strengthen their operations	Funsi	√	√	√	√	4000.00	1000	5000	√		NAD MO	DoA
		Conduct CVCA and VRA	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00			√		NAD MO	DoA
		Public education on floods and its related effects	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
		Train NADMO staff on data collection and report writing	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
		Educate communities on the wind and rain storm mitigation measures	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
		Capacity building for staff, Disaster Volunteers, DDMC, Assembly members, Unit Committees	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2500.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Infrastructure Development	Extension of electricity to communities without electricity	Chawuli Gonsi. Lawanye, Naafuyiri, Motigu, Taabilipuo,	√	√	√	√	1,315,000.00			√		DWD	VRA,NE DCO
		Servicing and maintenance of street lights	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	40000				√	DWD	VRA,NE DCO
		Facilitate Telecommunication Network to communities	,Motigu, Dabilipuo,	√	√	√	√		50000	50000	√		DWD	DA
		reshaping of roads and opening of access roads	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	700000				√	DWD	DFR
		Operation and maintenance of assets	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50000				√	DWD	DFR
		provide accommodation for workers	Funsi , Bulenga	√	√	√	√	500000				√	DWD	DA
Management and	General Administ	organisae statutory meetings	Funsi	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	50000			√	DA	DPCU

Administ ration	ration	Capacity building of staff	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU
		provide for emergencies	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50,137.00				√	DA	DPCU
		contribution to Protocol activities	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	40000			√	DA	DPCU
		maintenance and servicing of office vehicles	funsi	√	√	√	√	30,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		procure office equipment and logistics	funsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30000			√	DA	DPCU
		procure 4 motorbike	funsi		√	√		20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		Support community-initiated projects	Funsi	√	√	√	√	50,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		provide logistics to Police visibility Unit	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU
		Performance management training organised	Funsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
	Planning, Budgetin g and Coordina tion	organise mid-year and annual reviews	Funsi	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	5000			√	DA	DPCU
		Fee fixing consultations	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	4000			√	DA	DPCU
		Plan and budget preparation	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000			√	DA	DPCU
		Collection and storage of data	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		Media Briefing/ Town Hall Meeting	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000	10000		√	DA	DPCU
		Organise 2022 APR meeting	Dist. Wide	√				10,000.00	5000	15000		√	DA	DPCU
		Intersectoral collaboration and emergency planning and implementation of activities	Funsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	20,000	30000		√	DA	DPCU

		Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50000		√	DA	DPCU
		Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meetings	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	70,000.00		50000	√	DA	DPCU
	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Training of revenue collectors	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√	DA	DPCU
		Purchase of Value books and stickers for revenue collection	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√	DA	DPCU
		Organise Pay your tax campaign	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	10000		√	DA	DPCU

Table 17: Annual Action Plan 2024

Programme (PBB)	Sub-Programmes (PBB)	Broad Activities	location	Time Frame (2024)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Department	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collabo
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establishment of agric mechanization and service center	Kpalworgu	√	√	√	√	30,000	2068	20,000	√		DDA	DA
		Conduct refresher trainings for DOFA staff	Funsi	√	√	√	√	10,000	10,000	10000		√	DDA	DA
		Construction of dam or Dug-outs	Sogla, Gonsi					4,000,000		227567	√		DDA	DA
		Conduct learning and crop demonstrations	Duccia, Kpalsegra,	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000	5,000.00		√	DDA	DA
		protect forest and conservation of biodiversity	All fringe communities of Mole Game	√	√	√	√	5,000	1000	2000		√	DDA	DA
		promote dry season farming and vegetable production	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000		3000		√	DDA	DA

		Agric data collection and storage	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	20000		√	DDA	DA
		Provide agric extension services	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000				√	DDA	DA
		Organise farmers day celebration	Funsi	√	√	√	√	20,000				√	DDA	DA
		Promote post-harvest management and practices	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000	2000	3500		√	DDA	DA
		generation and dissemination of GAPS and Climate information	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20000		5000		√	DDA	DA
		Implement and monitor PFJs programme	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000	1,000	2000		√	DDA	DA
		Implement climate change adaptation programmes	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5,100	1000	1,000	√		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Trade and Tourism Development	Identify and document potential local tourist sites	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000	5000	0	√		DA	BAC/REP
		Develop tourist site in the district	Gbantala, Mo le National Park, Bulenga, Belekpong, Duccie	√	√	√	√	50000	5000	1000	√		DA	BAC/REP
		Develop sustainable eco-tourism, culture and historical sites		√	√	√	√	50000			√		DA	BAC/REP
		Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism,		√	√	√	√	15000			√		DA	BAC/REP
	Local economic development	review of tariffs, and rates and fees structure so as to charge realistic fees that will be favorable to businesses	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000	1000			√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA
		Create forum for public-private sector dialogue on MSEs and business development in the district	Funsi	√	√	√	√	20000				√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA
		Facilitate the training of local businesses on group development and formation,	Funsi	√	√	√	√	6,000	1000			√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA

		leadership skill etc.													
		Skill training on value addition on soya beans, groundnuts and other local products	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50000		5000		√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA	
		Facilitate access to credit facilities by MSCs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000				√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA	
		Support to local entrepreneurs with start-up kits	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50000	5000	5000		√	DA	BAC/REP, DBA	
Social Services Delivery	Education And Youth Development	Construction of 1 NO 1-unit KG Blocks with ancillary facilities	Kpaglahi,	√	√	√	√	200,000				√	√	DA	GETFUN D
		Construction of 1 NO. 6-Unit Prim School Blocks with ancillary facilities	Gbelizieyiri	√	√	√	√	450000				√		DA	GETFUN D
		Construction of 2 NO 3-unit JHS Blocks with ancillary facilities	Danyuokura, Sawoube	√	√	√	√	782836.5				√		DA	GETFUN D
		Construction of 1no. School Feeding Kitchens	Tousah	√	√	√	√	50,000				√		DA	GETFUN D
		construction of 1No teachers quarters	Danyoukora	√	√	√	√	250000				√		DA	GETFUN D
		Renovation of 3No 6 units prim. Sch. blocks	Chaggu, Baaleyiri, Tousa	√	√	√	√	150000				√		DA	GES
		Supply of 500 Dual Desk and 100 hexagonal furniture to Basic Schools	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	30000				√		DA	GETFUN D
		Organise my First Day at School Visit	Dist. Wide				√	2000.00					√	GES	DA
		Support 6 th March Celebration at the District Level	Funsi	√					10000.00				√	GES	DA

		Support sports and Cultural Activities	Dist. Wide			√	√		5000.00			√	GES	DA	
		Support for SHEP	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√			3000.00		√	GES	DA	
		Organise STI Clinics in all JHSs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GES	DA	
		provide TLMs and office equipment	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00				√	GES	DA	
		support the training and refresher programme for teachers	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00				√	GES	DA	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct Monthly Child Welfare Clinics	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GHS	DA	
		implement food and nutrition services and activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	15000.00	5000.00				√	GHS	DA
		Conduct mass vaccination exercises	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	25000.00					√	GHS	DA
		education on Covid and infectious diseases	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	1000.00					√	GHS	DA
		Active surveillance on TB, SAM, CSM, etc	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	12000.00	1000.00	2000.00			√	GHS	DA
		conduct ANC registration, health facility delivery and safe motherhood activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00					√	GHS	DA
		Organize durbars on maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, Malnutrition, etc.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00	3000.00				√	GHS	DA
		Support training of health staff	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	8000.00					√	GHS	DA
		construction of CHPS	Bellekpong, Ble No 2,	√	√	√	√	200000.00		30000.00			√	GHS	DA
		Provide support to HIV/AIDS activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00	1000.00				√	GHS	DA

Social Welfare And Community Development	carry out Child Protection and welfare activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA	
	Conduct Bi-monthly leap payment	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA	
	provide financial Support to PWDs from PWDS Fund	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000.00			√	DSW/CD	DA	
	Equip PWDs on entrepreneurial skills and income generating ventures	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA	
	Support abused vitric and Juvenile delinquents in the District	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA	
	procure logistics for the department	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	1000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA	
	undertake M&E activities of all activities and programmes of the dept.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00	1000.00			√	DSW/CD	DA	
	community and social mobilization	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA	
	groups formation and training of alternative livelihood activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00	5000.00			√	DSW/CD	DA	
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Provision of potable water	Naaha, Kandinge, Dolidoyiri	√	√	√	√	70000.00		5000	√	DSW/CD	DA	
		construct small town water system	Bulenga					50,000			√	DWS T	DA,CWS A	
		Acquire and Develop final disposal site in the District	Funsi,	√	√	√	√	5000			√	DEH U	DA	
		Organise hygiene training for District Environmental Health Officers and food vendors	Funsi, Bulenga,	√	√	√	√	5000.00	5000			√	DEH U	DA
		Implement CLTS Activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		5000	10000		√	DEH U	DA
		Procure Sanitation Tools, Equipment and Dis infect ants	Funsi	√	√	√	√	1000.00	1000			√	DEH U	DA

	Organise medical screening exercise for food vendors	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√	DEH U	DA
	Organise Stakeholder meetings on the enactment of Sanitation by-laws	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√	DEH U	DA
	support SHEP Programmes	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.0 0				√	DEH U	DA
	Mainstream climate change into all district development plans	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000.0 0				√	DPC U	DA
	Campaign for annual District wide tree planting/growing exercises and protection of water resources.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.0 0				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Provide equipments and logistics to CREMAs Executives to strengthen their operations	Funsi	√	√	√	√	4000.0 0	1000	5000	√		NAD MO	DoA
	Conduct CVCA and VRA	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.0 0				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Public education on floods and its related effects	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.0 0				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Train NADMO staff on data collection and report writing	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000.0 0				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Educate communities on the wind and rain storm mitigation measures	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.0 0				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Capacity building for staff, Disaster Volunteers, DDMC, Assembly members, Unit Committees	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2500.0 0				√	NAD MO	DoA
Infrastruc ture Develop ment	Extension of electricity to communities without electricity	Dolindowyiri , Gbantala Yawyounbe	√	√	√	√	60000			√		DWD	VRA,NED CO
	Servicing and maintenance of street lights	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	40000			√		DWD	VRA,NED CO

		Telecommunication Network to all communities	,Motigu, Dabilipuo,	√	√	√	√			60000	√		DWD	DA
		reshaping of roads and opening of access roads	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	700000				√	DWD	DFR
		Operation and maintenance of assets	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50000				√	DWD	DFR
		provide accommodation for workers	Funsi , Bulenga	√	√	√	√	500000			√		DWD	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	organise statutory meetings	Funsi	√	√	√	√	150,000.00	50000		√		DA	DPCU
		Capacity building of staff	Funsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU
		provide for emergencies	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50,137.00				√	DA	DPCU
		contribution to Protocol activities	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	40000			√	DA	DPCU
		maintenance and servicing of office vehicles	funsi	√	√	√	√	30,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		procure office equipment and logistics	funsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30000			√	DA	DPCU
		procure 4 motorbike	funsi		√	√		20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		Support community-initiated projects	Funsi	√	√	√	√	60,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		provide logistics to Police visibility Unit	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU
		Performance management training organised	Funsi	√	√	√	√	3,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	organise mid-year and annual reviews	Funsi	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000			√	DA	DPCU
		Fee fixing consultations	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	4000			√	DA	DPCU
		Plan and budget preparation	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000			√	DA	DPCU

	Collection and storage of data	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
	Media Briefing/ Town Hall Meeting	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000	10000		√	DA	DPCU
	Preparation of the 2026-2030 MTDP	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	30000			√	DA	DPCU
	Intersectoral collaboration and emergency planning and implementation of activities	Funsi	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	20,000	30000		√	DA	DPCU
	Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50000			√	DA	DPCU
	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meetings	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	70,000.00		50000		√	DA	DPCU
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Training of revenue collectors	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
	Purchase of Value books and stickers for revenue collection	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
	Organise Pay your tax campaign	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU

Table 18: Annual Action Plan 2025

Programme (PBB)	Sub-Programmes (PBB)	Broad Activities	location	Time Frame (2025)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Department	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collabo
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establishment of agric mechanization and service centers	Kpalworgu	√	√	√	√	20,000	2068	10,000	√		DDA	DA
		Conduct refresher trainings for DOFA staff	Funsi	√	√	√	√	10,000	10,000	20000		√	DDA	DA

		Construction of dam or Dug-outs	Gonsi					4,000,000		527567	√		DDA	DA
		Conduct learning and crop demonstrations	Duccia, Kpalsegra, Kulpong	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	5000	2,000.00		√	DDA	DA
		protect forest and conservation of biodiversity	All fringe communities of Mole Game	√	√	√	√	4,000	50000	50000		√	DDA	DA
		promote dry season farming and vegetable production	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	500000		30000		√	DDA	DA
		Agric data collection and storage	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	30000	10000	20000		√	DDA	DA
		Provide agric extension services	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	15000				√	DDA	DA
		Organise farmers day celebration	Funsi				√	25000				√	DDA	DA
		Promote post-harvest management and practices	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000	20000	2400		√	DDA	DA
		generation and dissemination of GAPS and Climate information	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000		5000		√	DDA	DA
		Implement and monitor PFJs programme	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000	1,000	2000		√	DDA	DA
		Implement climate change adaptation programmes	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	6,100	1000	1,000		√	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Trade and Tourism Development	Identify and document potential local tourist sites	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000	5000	0	√		DA	BAC/REP
		Develop tourist site in the district	,ole National Park ,Bulenga Duccie	√	√	√	√	40200	5000	1000	√		DA	BAC/REP
		Develop sustainable eco-tourism, culture and historical sites		√	√	√	√	50000			√		DA	BAC/REP
		Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism,		√	√	√	√	30000			√		DA	BAC/REP

Local economic development	review of tariffs, and rates and fees structure so as to charge realistic fees that will be favorable to businesses	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000	1000		√		DA	BAC/REP, DBA	
	Create forum for public-private sector dialogue on MSEs and business development in the district	Funsi	√	√	√	√	20000			√		DA	BAC/REP, DBA	
	Facilitate the training of local businesses on group development and formation, leadership skill etc.	Funsi	√	√	√	√	20,000	10000		√		DA	BAC/REP, DBA	
	Skill training on value addition on soya beans, groundnuts and other local products	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20000		5000	√		DA	BAC/REP, DBA	
	Facilitate access to credit facilities by MSCs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000			√		DA	BAC/REP, DBA	
	Support to local entrepreneurs with start-up kits	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	10000	50000	√		DA	BAC/REP, DBA	
Social Services Delivery	Education And Youth Development	Construction of 2 NO 2-unit KG Blocks with ancillary facilities	Yaru-Nassah, Kpaglahi,	√	√	√	√	500,000			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Construction of 1 NO. 6-Unit Prim School Blocks with ancillary facilities	Bulenga	√	√	√	√	4500000			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Construction of 1 NO 1-unit JHS Blocks with ancillary facilities	Bulenga	√	√	√	√	3000000			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Construction of no. School Feeding Kitchens	Baayiri	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		DA	GETFUN D
		construction of teachers quarters	Viisey, Funsi	√	√	√	√	500000			√		DA	GETFUN D
		Supply of 500 Dual Desk to Basic Schools	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00			√		DA	GETFUN D

		Organise my First Day at School Visit	Dist. Wide			√	√	10000.00				√	GES	DA
		Support 6 th March Celebration at the District Level	Funsi		√				1000.00			√	GES	DA
		Support sports and Cultural Activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		5000.00			√	GES	DA
		Support for SHEP	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√			3000.00		√	GES	DA
		Organise STI Clinics in all JHSs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GES	DA
		provide TLMs and office equipment	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20000.00				√	GES	DA
		support the training and refresher programme for teachers	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00				√	GES	DA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct Monthly Child Welfare Clinics	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GHS	DA
		implement food and nutrition services and activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	15000.00	5000.00			√	GHS	DA
		Conduct mass vaccination exercises	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	GHS	DA
		education on Covid and infectious diseases	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	6000.00				√	GHS	DA
		Active surveillance on TB, SAM, CSM, etc	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	12000.00	1000.00	2000.00		√	GHS	DA
		conduct ANC registration, health facility delivery and safe motherhood activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	GHS	DA
		Organize durbars on maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, Malnutrition, etc.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00	3000.00			√	GHS	DA
		Support training of health staff	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	8000.00				√	GHS	DA

		construction of CHPS	Bellekpong, Ble No 2,	√	√	√	√	500000		30000.00	√		GHS	DA
		Provide support to HIV/AIDS activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00	1000.00			√	GHS	DA
Social Welfare And Community Development		carry out Child Protection and welfare activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA
		Conduct Bi-monthly leap payment	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA
		provide financial Support to PWDs from PWDS Fund	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000.00			√	DSW/CD	DA
		Equip PWDs on entrepreneurial skills and income generating ventures	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA
		Support abused vitric and Juvenile delinquents in the District	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA
		procure logistics for the department	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA
		undertake M&E activities of all activities and programmes of the dept.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00	1000.00			√	DSW/CD	DA
		community and social mobilization	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00				√	DSW/CD	DA
		groups formation and training of alternative livelihood activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10000.00	5000.00			√	DSW/CD	DA
	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Provision of potable water	Kandinge, Dolidoyiri	√	√	√	√	50000		50000	√		DSW/CD
construct small town water system			Bulenga	√	√	√	√	40,000		200000	√		4forward	DA,CWSA
Acquire and Develop final disposal site in the District			bulenga	√	√	√	√	5000.00			√		DEHU	DA
Organise hygiene training for District Environmental Health Officers and food vendors			Funsi, Bulenga,	√	√	√	√	5000.00	5000			√		DEHU

	Implement CLTS Activities	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		5000	10000		√	DEH U	DA
	Procure Sanitation Tools, Equipment and Dis infect ants	Funsi	√	√	√	√	1000.00	1000			√	DEH U	DA
	Organise medical screening exercise for food vendors	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√	DEH U	DA
	Organise Stakeholder meetings on the enactment of Sanitation by-laws	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√	DEH U	DA
	support SHEP Programmes	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DEH U	DA
	Mainstream climate change into all district development plans	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DPC U	DA
	Campaign for annual District wide tree planting/growing exercises and protection of water resources.	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Provide equipment s and logistics to CREMAs Executives to strengthen their operations	Funsi	√	√	√	√	4000.00	1000	5000	√		NAD MO	DoA
	Conduct CVCA and VRA	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00			√		NAD MO	DoA
	Public education on floods and its related effects	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Train NADMO staff on data collection and report writing	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Educate communities on the wind and rain storm mitigation measures	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	3000.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
	Capacity building for staff, Disaster Volunteers, DDMC, Assembly members, Unit Committees	Funsi	√	√	√	√	2500.00				√	NAD MO	DoA
Infrastruc ture Develop	Extension of electricity to communities without electricity	Taabilipuo, Dolindowyiri, Yawyouunbe	√	√	√	√	1,300,0 00.00			√		DWD	VRA,NE DCO

	ment	Servicing and maintenance of street lights	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	40000			√		DWD	VRA,NE DCO
		Telecommunication Network to all communities	, Dabilipuo,	√	√	√	√			60000	√		DWD	DA
		reshaping of roads and opening of access roads	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	700000			√		DWD	DFR
		Operation and maintenance of assets	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50000			√		DWD	DFR
		provide accommodation for workers	Funsi , Bulenga	√	√	√	√	500000			√		DWD	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	organise statutory meetings	Funsi	√	√	√	√	150,000.00	50000			√	DA	DPCU
		Capacity building of staff	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU
		provide for emergencies	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50000				√	DA	DPCU
		contribution to Protocol activities	Funsi	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	40000			√	DA	DPCU
		maintenance and servicing of office vehicles	funsi	√	√	√	√	30,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
		procure office equipment and logistics	funsi	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30000			√	DA	DPCU
		procure 4 motorbike	funsi		√	√		20,000.00			√		DA	DPCU
		Support community-initiated projects	Funsi	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	20000			√	DA	DPCU
		provide logistics to Police visibility Unit	Funsi	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU
		Performance management training organised	Funsi	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	organise mid-year and annual reviews	Funsi	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	5000			√	DA	DPCU
		Fee fixing consultations	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	4000			√	DA	DPCU
		Plan and budget preparation	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000			√	DA	DPCU

	Collection and storage of data	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
	Media Briefing/ Town Hall Meeting	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	5000	10000		√	DA	DPCU
	Preparation of the 2026-2030 MTDP	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	30000			√	DA	DPCU
	Intersectoral collaboration and emergency planning and implementation of activities	Funsi	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	20,000	30000		√	DA	DPCU
	Campaign To Show Case Government Policies And Programs	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	50000			√	DA	DPCU
	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Meetings	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	70,000.00		50000		√	DA	DPCU
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Training of revenue collectors	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
	Purchase of Value books and stickers for revenue collection	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√	DA	DPCU
	Organise Pay your tax campaign	Dist. Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	10000			√	DA	DPCU

CHAPTER SIX (6)

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 introduction

This chapter presents the indicators and data which will guide the monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, projects, and interventions as captured in the programme of action for the plan period (2022-2025). Monitoring enables the institution to gather information on the processes of project implementation to keep managers informed on trends and patterns, project activities, schedules and measures progress all time. It is a continuous management practice that should be emphasized if project goals and objectives are to be achieved within project time frames and cost. The type of indicators to help monitored and track progress include input, output, and outcome indicators to the adopted policy objectives. The Monitoring/Results Matrix is shown below.

6.2 Stakeholders Analysis

Assessing how an intervention has contributed to the achievement of results in improving the lives of men and women will involve creating the right conditions to assess targeting questions, allocating sufficient resources, \finding appropriate facilitators, and defining relevant methodologies. The identification and participation of all stakeholders will lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination, and demand for M&E results

Table 19: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Stakeholder	Classification	Needs/Interest/Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
Local community	Primary	To demand accountability, Joint the DPCU to monitor projects and support data collection	M&E meeting, inspections
Traditional Authorise and CSOs	Primary	Advisory services, transparency, and accountability, etc	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results
District Assembly /Members	Primary	Policy formulation and development planning	M&E Plan preparation, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Regional Coordinating Council	Primary	Policy, planning, and development coordination	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.
Ministries Departments and Agencies	Primary	Policy formulation and coordination	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc
Parliament / Members of Parliament	Primary	To brief constituencies on major parliamentary issues	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results
Political Parties	Secondary	To evaluate the performance of government, provide alternatives during policy formulation	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results
Development Partners	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, Financial and material resources, technical assistance, etc	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc
Researchers / Institutions	Secondary	Support with research and provide recommendations	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, etc	Education and dissemination of Information of M&E results

Table 20: Monitoring Matrix

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Programme 1: Economic Development										
Sub-Programme 1										
% increase in IGF collected	The annual change in the amount collected as IGF	Outcome indicator	0	10%	15%	20%	25%	By revenue item	Quarterly	DCD
% increase in Internally Generated Revenue	How much additional IGF was collected over the previous year	Outcome indicator	15%	25%	25%	25%	25%		Annually	DFO
Comprehensive Database of Businesses available	Indicate whether a database containing relevant information on all categories of businesses is created	Outcome indicator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Annually	DCD
Programme 1: Economic Development										
Sub-Programme 2: Agricultural Development										
No. of SMEs providing support to the commodity value chain	Count of SMEs that are providing support to the commodity value chain	Outcome indicator	0	10%	10%	10%	15%	Type of SME	Annually	DCD
Extension officer-farmer ratio	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	Outcome indicator	1:3,374	1:3,374	1:3124	1:267	1:1500	By Sex	Annually	DDA
Tractor-to-farmer ratio	The ratio of the total number of tractors available in the District to the number of farmers	Outcome indicator	1:1,230	1:1,230			1:1,000	N/A	Annually	DDA
Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (area developed for irrigation/ha): - Total area (formal and non-formal) – Formal – Non-formal	The ratio of arable land under irrigation to total arable land expressed as a percentage	Outcome indicator		8,083.48 2,182.14 6,901.34	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	N/A	Annually	DDA
									Annually	DDA

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock CROP -Maize -Groundnut -Yam . Sorghum . Soya bean - Rice -Maize	Annual growth in the volumes of crops and the number of livestock produced as a % of the previous year's	Outcome indicator	4,000.00 MT 20,500.00 MT 6,400.00 MT 350.00MT 3,080.00 MT 1,230.00 MT	2% 5% 2% 1% 2%	2% 5% 2% 1% 2%	2% 5% 2% 1% 2%	5% 2% 5% 1% 2%	By type of crop	Annually	DDA
Number of Youth trained in improved processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products	Total number of people between the ages of 15 to 45 trained in improved processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products	Outcome indicator	0	100	100	100	100	By sex	Annually	DDA
Proportion of young farmers with improved access to land for agriculture development	The number of young farmers with improved access land as against the total young farmers with no improved access to land for agriculture development	Outcome indicator	2%	3%	9%	15%	20%	By Sex	Annually	DDA
% increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish ANIMAL -Cattle	The annual increase/ decrease in the yield of crops and livestock	Outcome indicator	15,000 14,000	0.5% 1.5%	0.5% 1.5%	0.5% 1.5%	0.5% 1.5%	By type livestock	Annually	DDA

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
-Small Ruminants -Poultry			90,400	2%	5%	9%	12%			
% change in tourist arrivals	Annual increase or decrease in the number of tourist arriving at the various tourist sites in the District as a % of the previous year's	Outcome indicator	120,000	3%	3.5%	4.0%	5.0%	By domestic/ foreign	Annually	DDA

Goal: Create opportunities for all										
Programme 1 Social Service Delivery										
Sub-Programme 1: Education and Youth Development										
Gross Enrolment Rate- Primary -JSS -SSS	The number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age as a proportion of the number of children in relevant age groups	Outcome indicator	101.30 % 50% 10%	100 % 55% 20%	100 % 60% 25%	100% 65% 30%	100 % 70% 35%	By Sex	Annually	DDE
Pupil-Teacher ratio at: Primary JHS SHS	The ratio of pupils to teaching staff at various levels	Outcome indicator	1:50 1:20	1:45 1:30	1:45 1:32	1:40 1:35	1:35 1:35	N/A	Annually	DDE
Gender parity index: KG: Primary: JHS SHS	The ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rate (balance of parity is 1.0)	Outcome indicator	1.02 1.02 1.05 0.64	0.96 0.98 0.94 0.65	0.98 0.99 0.98 0.70	1.0 1.9 0.98 0.70	1.0 1.9 1.0 0.74	By Sex	Annually	DDE
% increase in the performance of Science, Technology,	The annual increase in students pass rate in STEM and ICT at BECE and WASSCE as a % of the	Impact indicator	English : 62% Maths.: 70%	70% 70%	74% 75%	80% 80%	85% 85%	By sex	Annually	DDE

Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary levels	previous year's		65% Scienc e: 64%							
% increase in the BECE Results	The annual percentage improvement in pupils' performance at BECE in all subjects	Impact indicator	48.1%	55%	60%	70%	85%	By gender	Annually	DDE
Programme 1: Social Service Delivery										
Sub-Programme 2: Health Delivery										
% of the Population with improved Access to health service delivery	The number of people in the Municipality who have access to health services within the acceptable time, distance and cost as a % of the total number of residents	Outcome indicator	79%	80%	82%	85%	90%	By type of health facility	Annually	DDH
Malaria case fatality in children under five per 10,000 population	Number of children under 5yrs of age who died as a result of malaria per 10,000 population	Outcome indicator	15	10	5	0	0	By sex	Annually	DDH
Maternal mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births	Outcome indicator	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Annually	DDH
Under-five mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births	Outcome indicator						N/A	Annually	DDH
% increase in the number of subscribers to the NHIS	Number of new registrants to the NHIS as a percentage of the total number of subscribers in the previous year	Outcome indicator	98,101 (51%)	56%	60%	75%	80%	By sex & location	Annually	DDH
Health Staff –population ratios	The ratio of Doctors, Nurses and other health staff to the population	Outcome indicator	1:8523	1:850	1:840	1:82	1:800	N/A		
Doctor patient ratio			3	0	0	00	0			
			1:8523	1:850	1:840	1:82	1:800			

			3	0	0	00	0			
Nurse population ratio:			1:636	1:525	1:444	1:303	1:192		Annually	DDH
Number of monitoring and evaluation recommendations that are being implemented	The Total Number of M&E Recommendations being implemented	Outcome indicator	0%	2	2	2	2		Annually	DDH
HIV and AIDS/STIs prevalence rates	% of adult population 15-49yrs. HIV positive	Outcome indicator		1%	1%	1%	1%	By sex	Annually	HIV Focal Person
% reduction in Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	Reduction in Mother to Child Transmission of HIV as a percentage of the previous year's rate	Outcome indicator		1%	1%	1%	1%	N/A	Annually	HIV Focal Person
% reduction in HIV and AIDS Case Mortality	Reduction in the number of deaths as a result of HIV as a percentage of the number in the previous year	Outcome indicator		1%	1%	1%	1%	By sex	Annually	HIV Focal Person
% decrease in Malnutrition cases Normal Moderate acute Severe acute	The annual decrease in the number of malnutrition cases as a % of the previous year's	Outcome indicator	58 cases 29 cases 32 cases	50% 50%	70% 70%	80% 90% 85%	90% 100% 100%	By sex	Annually	DDH
% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	proportion of the population with regular access to safe water sources at recommended distance, time, quality and quantity	Outcome indicator	78%	82%	85%	90%	95%	By location	Annually	DHW
Updated DESAP available	Whether DESAP is updated or not	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Annually	DEHO

% of the population with access to improved sanitation	Total number of households with household toilets eg KVIP, VIP, Flush toilet etc	Outcome indicator	24.0%	50%	60%	70%	80%	By type of latrine	Annually	DEHO
Number of communities Declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Total number of communities certified as ODF	Outcome indicator	35	50	70	85	100	N/A	Annually	DEHO
Programme: Social Service Delivery										
Sub-Programme 3: Social Welfare and Community Development										
Number of poor households covered under the LEAP Programme	Number of households benefiting from the LEAP programme	Outcome indicator	3,499	3500	3550	3600	3600	By location	Annually	DDS WCD
Number of communities covered by LEAP programme	Count the number of Communities under LEAP programme	Outcome indicator	58	29	32	32	40	By location	Annually	DDS WCD
Total number of LEAP communities introduced to VSLA	Count number of LEAP Communities introduced to VSLA	Outcome indicator	40	20	10	10	10	By location	Quarterly	DDS WCD
The proportion of children with disability and special needs mainstreamed in all community schools	Number of Children with special needs who are integrated into the normal schooling system	Outcome indicator	10	5	5	5	5	By Sex	Annually	DDS WCD
Number of reported cases of Worst forms of child labor and abuse	The total number of cases considered as the worst forms of abuse involving children reported to relevant authorities	Outcome indicator	0	5	5	7	8	By Sex	Annually	DDS WCD
No. of community care systems established to support the aged	Count the number of support services to the aged	Outcome indicator	0	5	5	5	5	By Sex	Annually	DDS WCD
The proportion of women in local politics	Number of women engaged in politics or playing leadership roles	Outcome indicator	2.6%	5%	10%	15%	20%	By Sex	Annually	DCD

and in leadership positions	at the local level as a % of the total number of people playing similar functions									
Profile of PWDs available	Document containing information about PWDs	Outcome indicator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	By Sex	Annually	DDS WCD
Number of PWDs trained in employable skills	The proportion of PWDs with employable skills	Outcome indicator	5	150	150	150	150	By Sex	Annually	DDS WCD
Number of PWDs Elected or Appointed to the General Assembly	Total number PWDs elected or appointed to the General Assembly	Outcome indicator	1	1	1	10	10	By Sex	Quarterly	DDS WCD
% of PWDs partaking in important community meetings	Number of PWDs invited to community meetings as a % of the total number of PWDs	Outcome indicator	N/A	5%	10%	15%	20%	By Sex	Quarterly	DDS WCD

Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Programme 1: Environmental And Sanitation Management										
Sub-Programme 2: Disaster Prevention and Management										
Hectors of degraded forest, mining, and dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored	Indicates the number of hectors of degraded lands forested and protected from deforestation and desertification	Outcome indicator	0.5 hectors	2.5htr	4.5 htr	6.5 htr	8.5 htr		Annually	DCD
Number of women and men trained in alternative livelihood in fringe communities of the Mole reserves	Total number of women and men engage in other businesses other than charcoal burning	Outcome indicator	173	200	250	300	350	By gender	Annually	DCD
Number of Climate change interventions integrated into Assembly Plans and Budgets	Total number of programs/activities targeting climate change included in the Assembly Plans and Budgets	Output indicator	15	20	20	20	20	N/A	Annually	DCD

Tree planting/growing public projects	Number of contract agreements documents that have provisions for the contractor to grow trees around projects	Output indicator	nil	5	10	10	10	N/A	Annually	DCD
Number of community members planting trees	Rate of Reduction of greenhouse gases as a result of community members planting trees	Outcome indicator	0	21	32	40	56	N/A	Annually	DCD
Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the District	Total number of disasters occurrences across the District in a year	Output indicator	2	10% reduction	10% reduction	10% reduction	10% reduction	By Sex	Annually	NADMO
Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	Output indicator	4	25	25	25	25	By Sex	Annually	NADMO
Programme 2: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub-programme 1: Infrastructure Development										
Proportion/ length of road condition mix which is good, fair, poor for Urban Roads & Feeder Roads	The road condition mix shows the proportion of the classified road network which is good, fair, poor)	Outcome indicator	67% poor 33% Fair	5% Good 45% Fair 50% Poor	10% Good 50% Fair 45% Poor	15% Good 55% Fair 40% Poor	20% Good 60% Fair 20% Poor	By type of road	Annually	GHA, DUR, DFR, DRH
Proportion/ length of roads maintained/ rehabilitated:	The total km of existing roads maintained	Output indicator	15km	15km	15m	15m	15m	N/A	Annually	DHW

(Feeder Roads)										
% of contractors and subcontractors implementing climate change interventions as an integral part of the work	% of contractors planting trees at their construction sites and abiding by climate change regulations in their contracts	Outcome indicator	0%	80%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	Annually	DCD
% reduction of road accidents in the District	The total reduction in road accidents as a % of the previous year's	Outcome indicator	36%	20% reduction	20% reduction	20% reduction	20% reduction	N/A	Annually	DCD
Number of communities with increased access to ICT Facilities	Total number of communities provided with ICT facilities for public use	Outcome indicator	4	7	10	13	16	N/A	Annually	DCD
Number of settlements with complete Digital property Address Systems	The total number of settlements where a digital addressing system has been completed	Outcome indicator	0	10	15	20	50	N/A	Annually	DPPO
Number of local plans and planning schemes prepared and revised	Indicates the number of communities with comprehensive development schemes	Outcome indicator	2	4	6	8	10	N/A	Annually	DCD
Number of Artisans trained in modern techniques of building basic houses	Total number of artisans trained in modern building technology	Outcome indicator	0	15	30	45	60	N/A	Annually	DCD
Number of communities sensitised building regulations	Total number of people who have received direct instructions from the staff of the Assembly on building regulations	Outcome indicator	0	8	12	20	30	By location	Annually	DCD

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united, and safe society

Programme 1: Management and Administration										
Sub-Programme 1: General Administration										
Area Council offices constructed/rehabilitated	Area Council Offices constructed and furnished with ancillary facilities	output	0	0	2	0	0	N/A	Annually	DCD
monitoring activities undertaken	Count number of monitoring visits carried out	output	3	4	4	4	4	N/A	quarterly	DCD
Police Citizen ratio	The total number of residents a police personnel in the municipality is taking care of	Outcome indicator	1:848	1:800	1:775	1:775	1:775	N/A	Annually	DCD
Number of police post and custodial facilities designated	no. police post designated	Output indicator	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Annually	DCD
Programme 1: Management and Administration										
Sub-Programme 2: Planning, Budgeting, and Coordination										
Planning and budgeting activities	Mid and annual review meetings held	Output Indicator	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Annually	DCD
No. of HoD meetings held	Indicates the number of HoD meetings held	outcome	2	4	4	4	4	N/A	quarterly	DCD
No. DPCU meetings held	Indicates the number of DPCU meetings held	outcome	2	4	4	4	4	N/A	quarterly	DCD
Number of vehicles procured	Indicates the number of Vehicle procured	Output indicator	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	Annually	DCD
No. of Budget Committee meetings held	Indicates the number of Budget Committee meetings held	Output indicator	2	4	4	4	4	N/A	Annually	DCD
No. Plan & Budget hearing meeting held	Indicates the number of Plan & Budget hearing meetings held	Output indicator	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	Annually	DCD

6.3 Intended Evaluation

The key intervention will have to be evaluated to assess the extent to which development goals and objectives have been achieved. Both Ex-Anti and terminal evaluations would be conducted. This will require the Assembly to focus on the conditions, operations, performance as well as impacts of the projects. The evaluation exercise will encourage learning experiences for those involved in the implementation process and serve as the basis for recommendation and decision-making. The process will consider the set goals and objectives under the various themes. It will answer questions about the relevance, adequacy, effectiveness, and impact of the activities, objectives, and goals. Among the programme that is earmarked for evaluation include, the Complementary Livelihood and Assets Support Scheme (CLASS) of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) which aims to support poorly household to acquire and increase their household assets and to help increase productivity among poor households. The support to PWDs to engage in economic activities using the Disability Common Fund would also be evaluated, planting for export and development, conservation of forest and biodiversity, and infrastructure provision e.g schools and CHPS.

6.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of Health services delivery at the Funsu Health Centre and Two other Health Centres using Community Score Cards. Similarly, the performance of Water and Sanitation Development Boards will also be assessed using the same method.

Evaluation will be conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post evaluation will be carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of outputs and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target beneficiaries. The following steps will be followed in conducting the participatory monitoring and Evaluation by the DPCU:

- i. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- iii. Identifying the key stakeholders.
- iv. Identifying a lead facilitator.

- v. Determining the performance questions.
- vi. Determining the resources and time available.
- vii. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- viii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
- ix. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

CHAPTER SEVEN (7)

7.0 Communication Strategy

7.1 Introduction

The achievement of the desired results of this Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025) rests on how effective and efficient the plan is disseminated. The dissemination of the plan is needed to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for the sustainability of the programmes and projects. Because of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness of the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects. Table 21 illustrates the District Communicationstrategy

Table 21: District Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization on MTDP 2018-2021	To create awareness of 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 MTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs, and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	January, 2022	DPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	October to December each year	
Marketing the MTDP 2022-2025 Plan	To mobilize resources and social support for the plan implementation	Development Partners, Private Sector operators, chiefs, Queens, Community Members, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Donors, CSO, NGOs, the Media etc	Uploading plan onto district website Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations. Meetings with audio-visuals	January to June, 2022	DPCU
Plan review meetings	To get stakeholders to appreciate the level of Plan implementation and to incorporate lessons into the next phase of implementation	Assembly members, DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees, Heads of Departments and Units and other stakeholders	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	Half yearly and Annually	DPCU
Public Hearing /Town Hall meetings/	Validate programs and take concerns of various stakeholders	Community members key institutions	Community durbars Meetings with audio-visuals	Half yearly and Annually	MPCU

Hold Area Council Meetings	To inform Area Council Members on the DMTDP and involve them in projects monitoring	Area Council executives and members	Public Forum Workshop	Quarterly	DPCU
Conduct General Assembly meetings	To get their approval and adoption of the DMTDP To update them on the status of implementation	Assembly members	PowerPoint Presentation Delivery of DMTDP Workshops	Quarterly	MCD
Meet with Heads of Departments	to Inform them of their respective roles in the plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation	DCE, DCD, Heads of Decentralized departments and agencies	Workshops PowerPoint presentation Discussions/deliberations	Bi-Annually	MPCU
Meet with Private Sector, DPs & NGOs	To create awareness and solicit for their support (technical and financial) in the plan implementation	The private sector actors operating in and outside the district	Stakeholder consultations, Deliver copies of DMTDP PowerPoint Presentation	Bi-Annually	DPCU
Dissemination of Progress Reports	To enable stakeholders to track the achievements of planned targets on indicators	NDPC, UWRCC, Office of Head of Local Government Service, Assembly Members DPs	Distribution of copies of reports to stakeholders, uploading it to the District website, platforms, etc	Quarterly and Annually	DPCU

ANNEXES

Structural plan for Funsì (2022-2035)



THE NEW SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM

Background

Section 62 of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) stresses that District Assemblies prepare Structure Plans as means of operationalizing their respective Spatial Development Frameworks. As enshrined in Act 925 and other relevant statutory regulations such as National Development Planning systems regulation 2016 LI 2232, Act 479 and Act 480,1994; act 462, 1993, etc. Structure Plans are an indispensable facet of Spatial Planning at the District level towards the realization of the Spatial Vision, goals, and objectives of the DMTDP.

Just as it is on the National and the Regional front the essence of the Structure Plan is just the same for the Wa East District. In an attempt therefore to ensure sanctity in the area, the District Planning Authority has it is responsibility to ensure the orderly distribution of facilities and structures in space. This has become very necessary because every land in any geographical unit within the selected communities has its specified use to which it should be put. The putting of land to the use to which it is worth helps to avoid certain mishaps that are devastating. The Structure Plan attempts to envision the creation of an environment or society devoid of glitches.

It is based on this that the Structure Plan for some key communities of the Wa East District is considered obligatory for arriving at the spatial needs, aspirations, and the desired end state of the District. The determination of the use category of land about social, environmental, and economic issues is explicitly signposted in these key communities gearing towards the attainment of appropriate viable local plans.

This structure plan is the tool for controlling and aiding the ordering of the use of land in these selected key communities in a manner that will promote resiliency in economic efficiency, convenience, environmental quality, and aesthetic purposes.

Approach and Methodology

The preparation of the Structure Plan involved several activities. Some of the activities and approaches adopted during the structure planning are discussed below.

Review of Relevant Reports and Documents

So that the spatial development process conforms to local aspirations for both the Spatial Development Framework and Structure Plan, a review of proposals made in existing development documents within the district was carried out. Notable among these is the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) prepared to span 2017– 2021. It must however be noted that the DMTDP is currently undergoing a review and re-planning process. Other development documents reviewed include:

Spatial Development Framework (SDF)(being drafted)

An SDF is the spatial expression of social, economic, or other policy, at the National, Regional or District level. This document provides the framework for the preparation of structure plans at the district level. The SDF manifests the spatial dimension of the plan and programmes as contained in the District’s Medium Term Development Plan. It also provides broad land uses for fifteen (15) years and subject review every four years in line with the DMTDP.

These documents provided the overall development goal, vision, and objectives of the district. They further provided the current situations of spatial and economic development of the district and hence useful situational data for the preparation of the Structure Plan. Again the review identified proposals that have been abandoned but are useful for the spatial development of the District. In addition to the review of the local documents and reports, the structure planning process also

depended on a review of some national documents. These include:

- *Wa East District Medium Term Development Plan, 2017-2021*
- *Wa East District Analytical Report, 2010 Population and Housing census*
- *The Regional Analytical Report, Upper west region. 2010 Population and Housing Census*
- *Local Government Act (1993) Act 462*
- *Town and Country Planning Ordinance (Cap 84)*
- *Zoning Guidelines and Planning Standards, 2011*
- *Human Settlement Planning and Management Policy*
- *Various Context Maps of Ghana and the Northern Region*

- *Google maps and satellite images*

The above documents guided national policies and legal frameworks on urban planning and spatial development as well as some national data needs for local analyses. Again, the review of national documents laid the foundation for the contextual discussion on Funsu Township and its role within the national, regional, and district context.

Types of Surveys and Techniques

The structure plan preparation made use of some techniques and surveys as are specified in the Manual for the Preparation of Spatial Plans, 2011. This exercise largely employed secondary data, involving the use of google maps, satellite imagery, and other data previously collected from relevant institutions for the analysis and drafting of the Structure Plan. This was mainly due to time constraints and woefully inadequate logistics to carry out the exercise. Surveys conducted and the techniques adopted have been specified in Table 1

Table 1.0 Survey Techniques

SURVEY	DATA COLLECTION/ TECHNIQUES	MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS
Use of google maps to capture the Study Area and Land Use Inventory and Analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use Identification/Observations • Updating maps and existing land uses with GPS data/GIS etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Town Planning Officials • Local Land Use Planners/Consultants • LUSPA officials/Consultants • Chiefs and Community Leaders etc
Housing and Infrastructure Survey	<p>Housing inventory and Observation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of Density and analysis • Identification of neighborhood boundaries • Identification of Existing and proposed infrastructure network • Mapping of built-up area and density and neighborhoods with GIS software. 	<p>District Town Planning Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Land Use Planners/Consultants • LUSPA Officials • Chiefs and Community Leaders etc • Officials of technical/decentralised utility agencies/departments etc.
Socio-Economic Surveys	<p>Demographic Analyses from census reports and DMTDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of major economic activities from DMTDP etc. • Assessment of employment levels, structure, and household incomes • Mapping of major social and economic land uses within the Funsu Township with GPS/GIS data 	<p>District Town Planning Officials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Land Use Planners/Consultants • LUSPA Officials/Consultants • Officials of technical/decentralised utility agencies/departments etc.
Needs Assessment and Land Requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of neighborhood needs through stakeholder consultations • Land Supply Analyses • Analyses of infrastructure capacity and Projections • Demographic Projections • Land Availability and suitability analyses • Stakeholder consultations/meetings/workshops etc 	<p>District Town Planning Officials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Land Use Planners/Consultants • LUPMP Officials/Consultants • Chiefs and Community Leaders etc • Assembly Representatives and selected Community members etc. • Officials of technical/decentralised utility agencies/departments etc.

Institutional and Stakeholder Consultation

To make the structure planning process participatory and integrated, several institutional and stakeholder consultations were held. These were done to:

- Identify the major stakeholders and institutions involved in the Structure Planning Processes
- Identify the roles and inputs of these identified stakeholders
- Engage stakeholders in evolving various development options/scenarios for the development of Funsì and also
- Involve the major stakeholders in the community/neighborhood needs assessments

Mapping and Structure Planning

As was indicated in Table 1, all the physical, environmental and socio-economic surveys carried out during the Structure Planning Process were mapped using GPS and were plotted onto the scanned base map of Funsì using the approved GIS Software(ArcGIS 10.2.2). These were dutifully done by the Assistant Town Planning Officers of the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA). These maps formed the basis of all land use analyses and inventory

Table 2.1 Land use inventory of Funsì

Sn	Land Use	Existing	Percentage
1	Roads	106.06	5.14
2	Civic And Culture	0.47	0.02
3	Residential	270.95	13.14
4	Commercial	1	0.05
5	Dam	8	0.39
6	Educational	22	1.07
7	Undeveloped Area	1654.11	80.20
Total		2,062.59	100

Figure 1.1 Finsi in District context

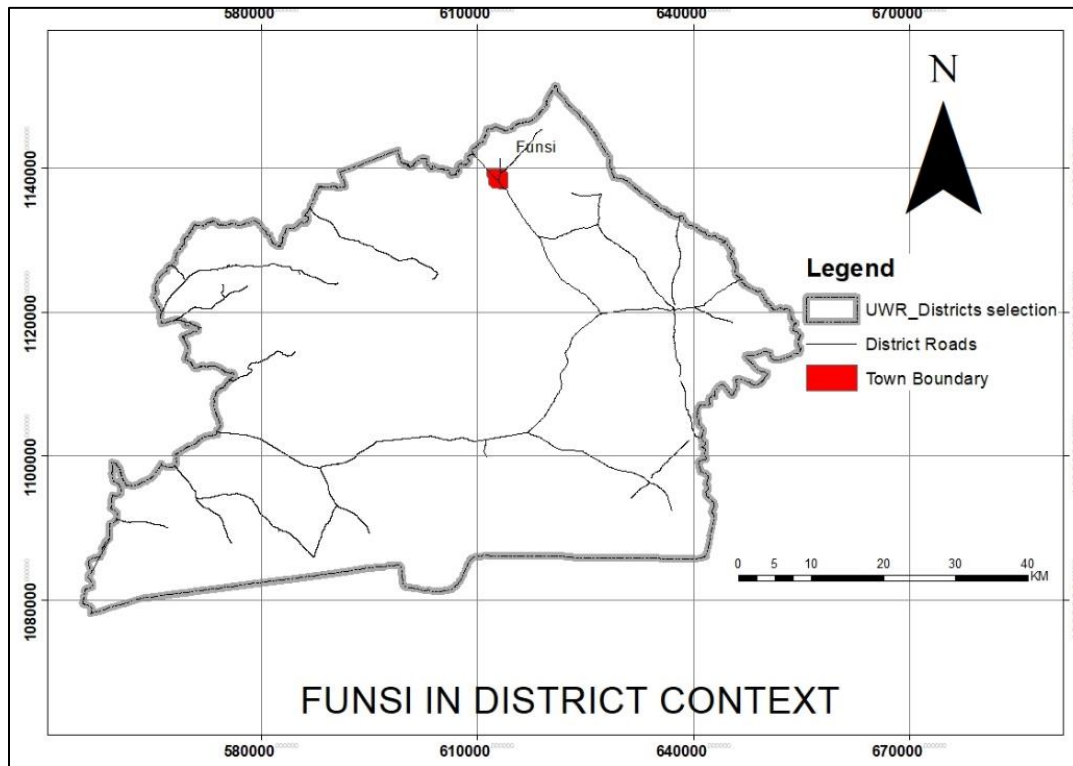
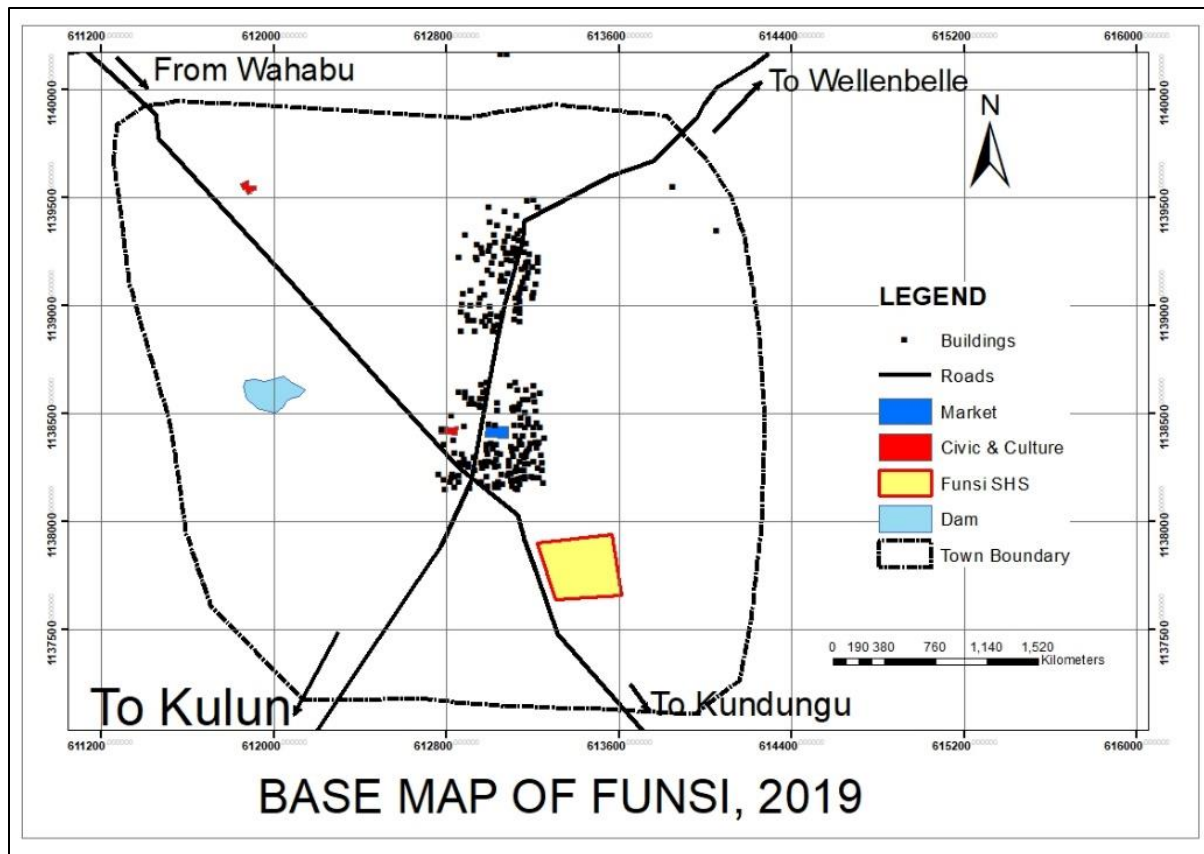


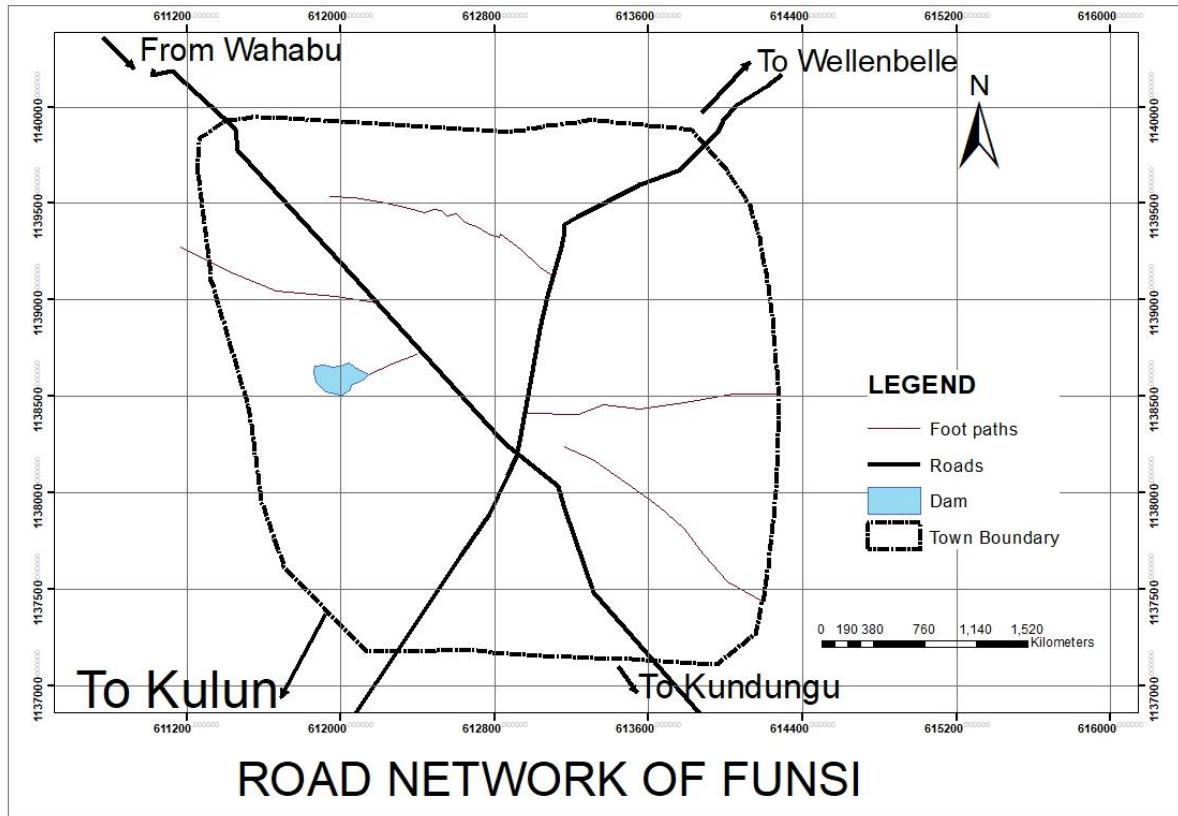
Figure 1.2 Base of Finsi



Road System

As characterized by the Wa East district, Funsì, the district’s capital is dominated by a poor road network. The main roads connecting to Funsì are barely motorable, poor, and sometimes inaccessible during rainy seasons. This is so for many other communities including Danyokura, Duu, Balayiri, Belepong, Grumbele, Jalun, and Bintenge are completely cut-off from the rest of the district. During the rainy season food products get locked up in many of these communities resulting in a very high post-harvest loss. Also, children are unable to go to school and access to health facilities becomes difficult. The district has three major feeder roads namely Kundugu-Funsì-Wa; Kulun–Yayunyiri-Bulenga – Wa; and Jayiri- Kulkpong-Loggu- Wa. The Yayunyiri and kulung rivers, which have not been bridged have made inter and intra district transport services almost impossible during the rainy season.

Fig.1.3 Road network of Funsì



Drainage and Relief

The land is generally undulating with a height between 180-1300m above sea level. Drainage in the district is the dendrite type, dominated by the Kulkpong River and its tributaries. Most of the rivers overflow their banks during the rainy seasons and render most parts of the district inaccessible during this period. These rivers which provide vast potential for the construction of irrigation dams for dry season farming dry up during the season, because the vegetation cover along their banks is degraded through human activities. There is also the need to protect these rivers from negative human activities.

Soil type and Vegetation

The soils of the district are mainly sandy loam which is very fertile and suitable for the cultivation of tubers, cereals, legumes, etc. The fertility of the soil has attracted a lot of settler farmers from Nadowli, Jirapa, and Wa Municipal into the district. Despite the fertile soil in the district, the agricultural potentials of the district are not fully harnessed. This is due to inadequate extension officers, poor access to the market, low prices of farm produce concerning production

cost, inaccessibility of agricultural inputs, and poor roads. These factors have contributed to making farm incomes low thereby, exacerbating the poverty situation of people in the district.

The vegetation is made up of scattered trees, shrubs, and grasses of varying heights. The common trees in the district include shea, baobab, kapok, dawadawa, acacia, neem, ebony, mangoes, cashew, and achiapple. Annual bush burning, inappropriate farming practices, indiscriminate cutting of trees for wood, charcoal, and poor animal husbandry practices have destroyed 30 percent of the natural vegetation. The district is also blessed with the Ambalaara forest reserve, which has various species of animals namely antelopes, baboons' monkeys, and lions.

Notwithstanding, the grassy nature of the vegetation is excellent for grazing, and potential for livestock production. Thus, alien Fulani herdsmen are attracted to this area annually for grazing their animals. The uncontrolled grazing, burning of forest and other forms of environmental degradation put the district at risk of threats of climate change, and social cohesion. Thus, the few state and community forest reserves, as well as sacred grooves, are subjected to annual bush burning.

Climate

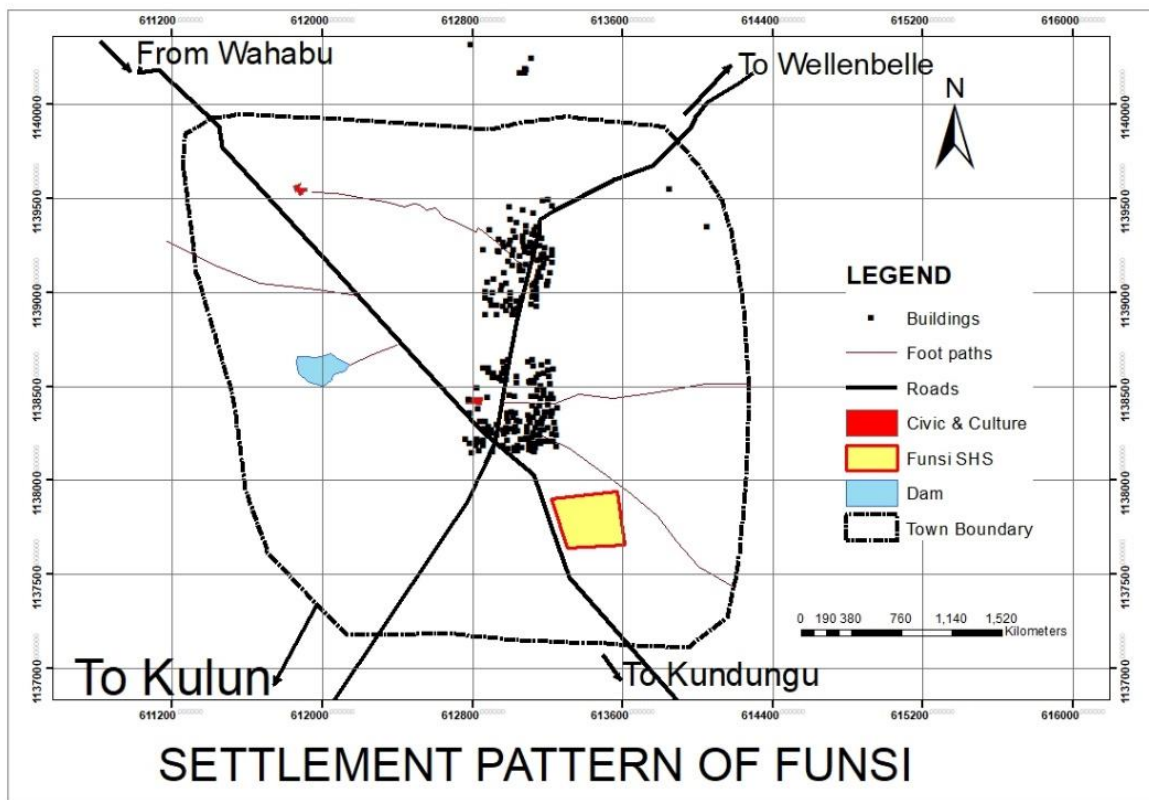
The climate is tropical equatorial, which prevails throughout the northern part of Ghana. Temperatures are high all-year, reaching their peak in March/April during which there could be an outbreak of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis. During this period temperatures could reach as high as 42C°. The temperatures are lowest in December/January, with temperatures about 22c°. The Harmattan, characterized by the cold, dry dusty wind with occasional haze occurs between November to April. The district has a single rainfall regime, May-October. The average annual rainfall is about 1,200mm/year and they are torrential, erratic, and stormy. The torrential and stormy nature of the rainfall annually comes with the destruction of buildings and farmlands. The single rainfall regime does not also make farming all year round possible resulting in limited or no alternative livelihood employment avenues. Most farmers, therefore, become redundant during the long dry season, from November to May.

There is therefore the need for irrigation facilities and the development of alternative livelihood opportunities which will create employment during this period. The rainy season is heralded with

high malaria cases, snake bites, and other sanitation-related diseases due to the increased mosquito breeding places, the growth of vegetation, and associated poor hygiene.

Settlement Pattern/Structure

Funsi is one of the major settlements of the Wa East District. Houses are scattered in compounds with an average household size of 8 persons. Each compound consists of several family units that are normally related by blood or descent. Houses are normally built with mud bricks and roofed with thatch and roofing sheets. These communities lack settlement planning which results in the haphazard building of houses and siting of service facilities such as toilets, markets, clinics, schools, cemetery, and roads among others. The unplanned nature of development in the major communities presents a major challenge in the extension of certain service facilities, and also affects the effective disposal of both liquid and solid waste. Fig 1.4 Settlement of Funsi



The Local Economy

Funsi's economy has three major sectors comprising Agriculture, Industry, and Service. Agriculture engages 85%, industry 10%, and service 5% of the labor force. The district is entirely rural hence an agrarian economy. The economy of Wa East is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the district's contribution to the regional food basket and labour absorption. Four types of agricultural activities were identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing, and fish farming.

Ethnicity and culture

There are four major ethnic groups in Funsi; Sissala (60 %), Waala (21 %), and others (19 %). Other ethnic groups that exist in the district include Gonjas, Builsas, and Fulanis. These ethnic groups co-exist peacefully in the district which is a prerequisite for development. However, the nefarious activities of some Fulani herdsmen such as the burning of the vegetation and the destruction of farms in the district are major sources of conflicts.

SWOT ANALYSIS FOR FUNSI

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of forest reserve for tourism purpose • Availability of economic trees • The large expanse of graze land for livestock farming • The economically active population (availability of labour force) • Arable land for farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate bushfires • Presence of illegal mining • Poor economic infrastructure e.g. roads, markets, irrigation facilities, etc. • Inadequate skilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policies e.g. Planting for Food and Job, 1 District 1 Factory, 1 Village 1 Dam, Free Senior High School, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty • Development Partners e.g. GIZ, UNICEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in the release of District Assembly Common Fund • Severe weather conditions such as drought, flood due to climate change • Overgrazing by alien Fulani herdsmen

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw materials for industries 			
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Policies and Projects that can Impact the Development of Structure Plan Area

There exist several government policies and projects that can impact the development of the Structure plan area positively towards the realisation of the goal and objectives of the plan. Some of these policies and projects include;

- ✓ Planting for Food and Job,
- ✓ 1 District 1 Factory,
- ✓ 1 Village 1 Dam,
- ✓ Free Senior High School,
- ✓ Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
- ✓ Ongoing construction of the Bulenga-Kulun Road
- ✓ Ongoing construction of the Kulun Bridge

District Development Goals

- ✓ Build a prosperous society
- ✓ Create opportunities for all
- ✓ Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- ✓ Maintain a stable, united, and safe society

Main Drivers of Growth in Funsì

Agriculture

The economy of Funsì is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the Funsì Community's contribution to the district and regional food basket and labour absorption. Four types of agricultural activities are identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing, and fish farming. In Funsì a vast majority of agricultural households were engaged in crop farming and rearing of livestock. Only a few households are into tree planting. Fish farming is non-existent in the Funsì.

Tourism

Tourism in Funsì is not only undeveloped but also neglected as an avenue for wealth creation and poverty reduction. The Funsì Community abounds potential tourist sites which include the Gbele Game Reserve at Wahabu. This Game Reserve has various species of wildlife such as elephants, antelopes, monkeys, lions, tigers, chimpanzees, and leopards, Warthogs. These tourism potentials could be developed into important sites. The tourism industry is bedeviled with poor documentary and promotion of tourist sites in Funsì.

Projected Needs and Land use Requirement of the Structure Plan Area

The Wa East district assembly in its Medium Term Development Plan, 2017-2021; outlined several development goals including; Building a prosperous society; Create opportunities for all; Safeguard the natural environment, and ensure a resilient built environment. The Structure Plan adopts these development goals in fulfilling the long-term development needs and aspirations of the people of Funsì. These development goals have been contextually analysed and streamlined in the following sub-headings towards achieving a more resilient, robust, and sustainable settlement growth in Funsì.

Population

The population of Funsì is projected to reach an urban status by crossing the 5000 mark by 2035. The youthful population (0-19) is also projected to account for a cumulated 57% of the population. This has implications for more schools and recreational facilities to be incorporated into the Structure going forward.

Table 3.1 age structure of the population

Age Group	Population, 2020	Projected Population, 2035	Percentage
0-14	1880	2493	47
15-19	400	530	10
20-59	1440	1910	36
60+	280	371	7
Total	4000	5304	100

Projected Needs

Education

With an increasingly youthful population in Funsì, it is anticipated that more educational facilities are planned for in the Structure Plan as the town of Funsì and surroundings settlements including Wahabu is currently served by one basic school and one senior secondary school. Accordingly, the Structure Plan allocates an area of about **16 acres** in the plan period to be used for education-related land uses including more schools, and community library among others. The allocation of space for educational related land uses has the potential of creating equal opportunities for all regardless of their age, gender, or ethnicity.

Health

Funsì has only one health centre serving the town and other neighbouring settlements including Wahabu, Kundungu, Yaala and others, thereby putting enormous stress on this facility. Major referrals are usually referred to Tumu Government Hospital or the Wa Municipal Hospital. As a district capital, which is projected to attain an urban status by 2035, a more befitting facility is required to cater for the health needs of the population. The Structure Plan has therefore earmarked an estimated space of **35 acres** for such an enviable need of the people of Funsì. The allocation of this space for a district hospital was also in anticipation of the President's promise to build a 100-bed capacity hospital for all districts without district hospitals.

Recreational areas

The current land use inventory suggests that there is no recreational land use in the town of Funsì. Durbar grounds, parks/gardens, football pitches, or fields, amongst others, constitute this broader land use category. These are centers of socialisation, physical fitness, cultural displays, and serenity for a healthy population. The Structure Plan, therefore, allocates about **54 acres** of space to cater to the recreational needs of the people of Funsì. Youth development is key in the area, and as such, a Youth development centre comprising a football field, athletic running tracks, swimming facilities are anticipated to be incorporated in this broad land use of recreation.

Table 3.2 Below is a summary of existing and proposed land uses considered by the Structure Plan (Adopted).

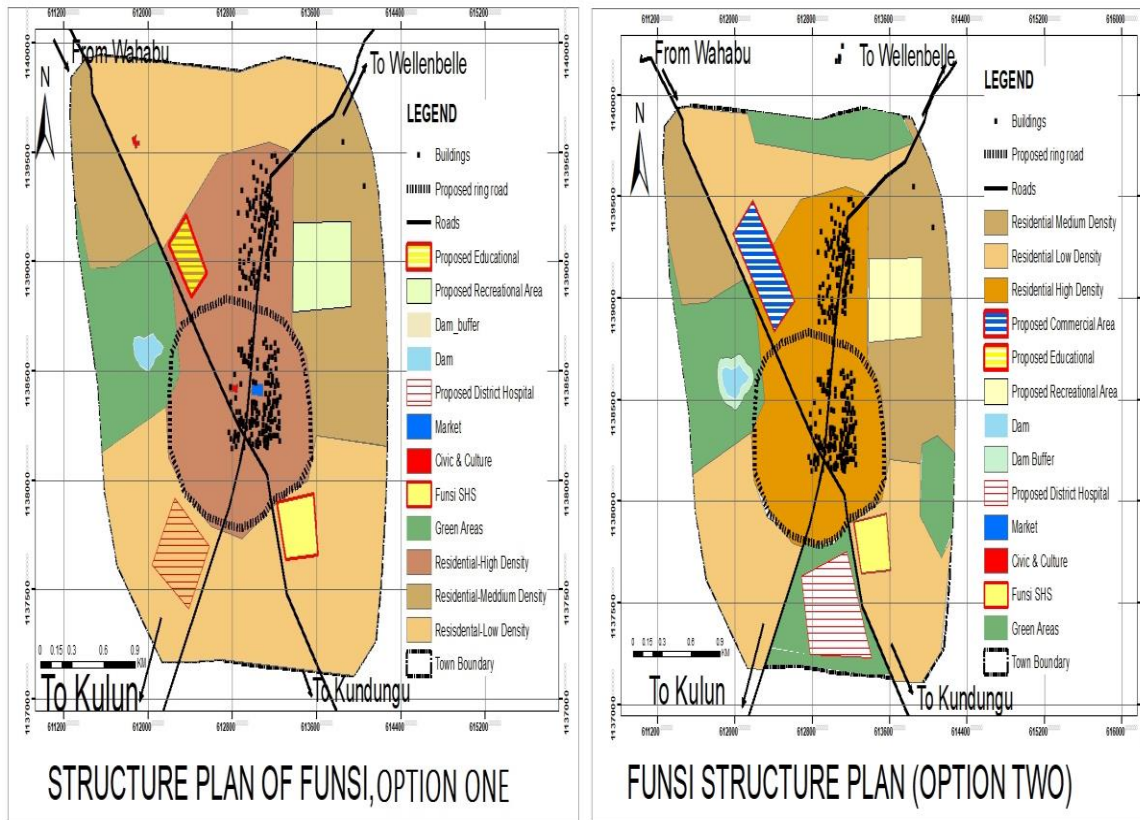
SN	Land Use	Existing	Proposed	Total	Percentage
1	Roads	106.06	0	106.06	5.14
2	Civic And Culture	0.47	0	0.47	0.02
3	Residential	270.95	0	270.95	13.14
4	Commercial	1	44	45	2.18
5	Dam	8	0	8	0.39
6	Educational	22	16	38	1.84

7	Undeveloped Area	1654.11	0	0	0
8	Residential High Density		450	450	21.82
9	Residential Medium Density		325	325	15.76
10	Residential Low Density		511	511	24.77
11	District Hospital		35	35	1.70
12	Ring Road		5.86	5.86	0.28
13	Green Areas		194.81	194.81	9.44
14	Dam Buffer		18.44	18.44	0.89
15	Proposed Recreational Area	0	54	54	2.62
	Total Land Area	2062.59	1654.11	2062.59	100

The Structure Plan

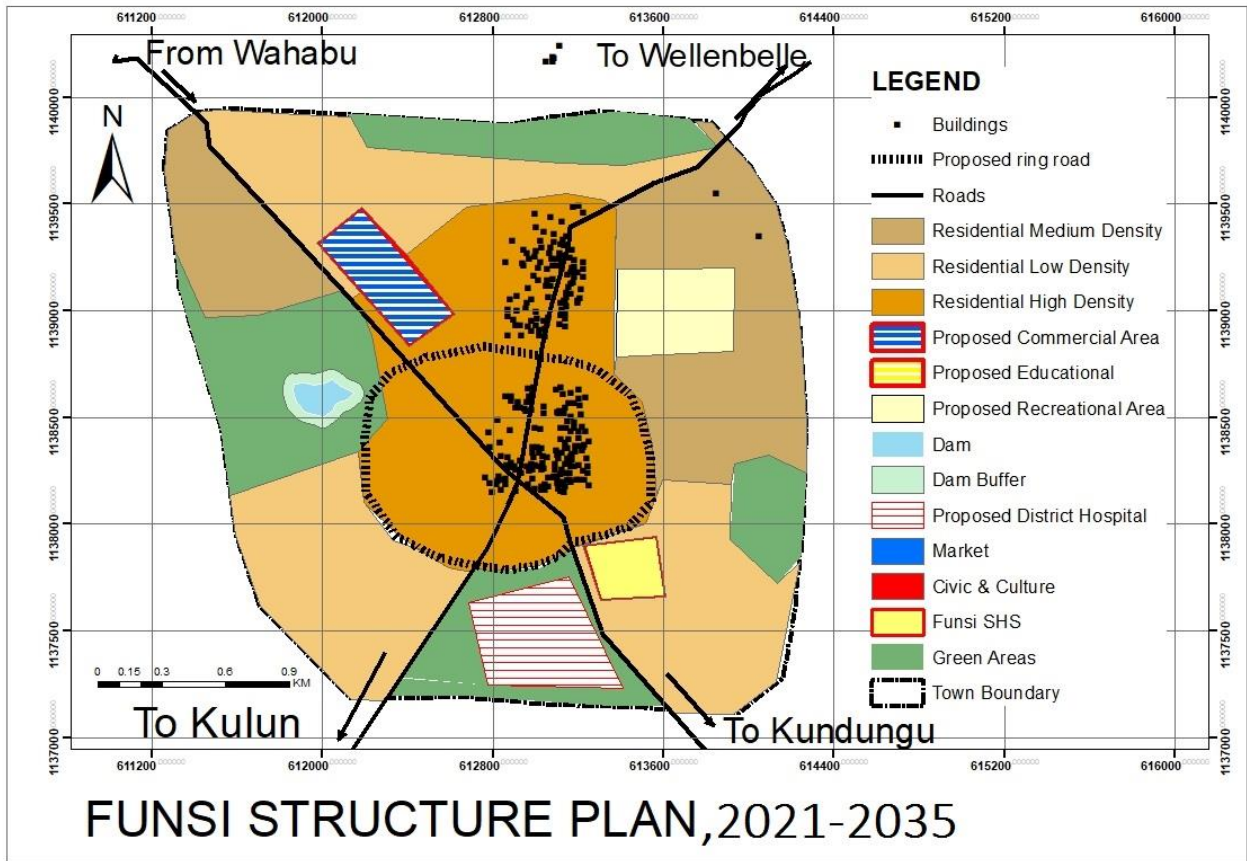
The structure planning started with a brief introduction of the new spatial planning model which defines the various hierarchies of spatial development planning, including National/Regional/District Spatial Development Framework, Structure Plan, and the Local Plan. It also identifies the various legal frameworks backing the development of earlier mentioned outcomes.

The process went further to adopt a methodology and reviewed relevant policies as inputs to the work. An analysis of the physical environment, health, and education, and a detailed SWOT analysis was carried out to inform the nature and extent of the problems and/or opportunities that exist in the Structure Plan area, i.e. Funsì. This was followed up by an assessment of need based on population projection and existing infrastructure and services. Consequently, two options of draft structure plans were developed for consideration.



Upon technical consideration of the projected needs and resource availability, option two of the structure plan was finally adopted as the Structure Plan for Funsí for the period 2021-2035 (subject to review every four years in line with the DMTDP). Below is the adopted structure plan for Funsí.

Fig.gggg



INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Legal frameworks

Currently, the legal framework for land use planning and development is derived from legislations such as:

- **Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)**
- Land Use And Spatial Planning Regulations, 2019 (LI 2384)
- **Town and Country Planning Ordinance (CAP 84) of 1945**
- **Local Government Act, 1993(Act 462)**
- **The National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480)**
- **National Building Regulation, 1996 (LI 1630)**

The stipulations contained in all these legislations as well as any bye-laws of the Assembly in the areas of plan preparation and approval process, development and building permit application and approval processes and standards specifications and codes on buildings and building construction shall apply in the structure plan area.

Institutional Framework

Assembly Structures

With the new planning system, at the local level, the Development Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and the Statutory Planning Committee will be responsible for the implementation of the SDF and the SP and the effective management of development. The plan together with the Medium-term Development Plan will first have to be approved and adopted on the advice of the statutory Planning Committee by the Assembly. The monitoring of implemented proposals, however, will be done through the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), for Planning regulations, and the Technical wing of the Assembly (The Public Works Department). This department through the building Inspectorates Division will see to it that development complies with all regulations.

Traditional Institutions

As the custodians of lands, the roles of the traditional authorities are very crucial to the successful implementation of this structure plan and all local plans that will be prepared from it. There is the need for effective collaboration among the Town and Country Planning Department,

the Statutory Planning Committee of the Assembly, and the Traditional authorities to ensure that the allocation of plots is done only when local plans have been prepared, adopted, and approved.

In the light of the proposals contained in the locals about development in designated areas within the structure plan area, the traditional authorities should invoke the re-entry clause when necessary. The aim is to discourage speculative buying of land and the resultant **unconsolidated leap-frog** development. It is also required of the traditional authorities to allocate plots in serviced areas only. Development in unserviced areas therefore must be frozen until such basic supporting services have been provided.

Local Government Structures at the Grass Roots

In pursuit of the tenets of participatory land use planning and management, the role of the local government structures at the Area and Town Council and the community levels are critical to ensuring the successful implementation and management of the structure plan and local plans. The Assemblypersons and Unit Committee members will be required first to know and understand the plans through their involvement at the plan preparation stage; monitor all development at the local level and report anomalies to the Town and Country Planning Department to be forwarded to the Statutory Planning Committee for necessary actions to be taken.

Utility Service Provider

Utility service providers both public and private will be required to collaborate with the statutory planning committee to supply all necessary services in the structure plan area. The service providers include the Ghana Water Company Limited, Electricity Company Ghana, Urban roads, and the District roads Department. The Assembly may also contract the services of other private sector utility service providers in the areas of water supply and waste management.

Monitoring

The rationale for monitoring is to ascertain how activities essentially outlined for implementation are proceeding; whether or not deadlines are being met and to find out how the inputs required for the implementation of the plan (resources) are being supplied and how they are used.

The Monitoring System

The monitoring system has to deal with different levels of concern including:

i) Performance Monitoring: this includes observing, measuring, recording, and reporting the following issues:

- The use of resources for implementing the broad proposals programmes or projects in comparison with what was scheduled concerning inputs and budget.
- How timely, competently, and efficiently the specific activities have been executed, and what milestones have been achieved compared to what was scheduled.
- The outputs/result achieved in comparison to what is specified as performance indicators.

ii) Monitoring the Risks and Assumptions: This includes observing, measuring, recording, and reporting the following issues:

- Unforeseen side effects of the interventions with special emphasis on negative side effects.

iii) Monitoring the Impact: of the project, by observing, measuring, recording, and reporting the under-listed matters:

- The extent to which the implemented proposals, programmes, and projects have impacted Funsì, the neighborhoods, and the individual households compared to what was estimated.

Recommended Approach for Monitoring

The following have been recommended as approaches for monitoring of the implementation process of this plan,

- The Statutory planning committee shall constitute a Monitoring Team comprising Officers from the Works Department and the Physical Planning Department to track the progress of work and to submit for review progress reports every quarter for various activities carried out on the implementation schedule as well as monitor the use of resources during the implementation process. The rationale is to ensure that proposals and activities are implemented according to schedule through efficient use of resources.
- There shall also be routine site visits and inspections by the Statutory Planning Committee or its delegation to ensure that ongoing developments conform with proposals as contained in the structure plan
- The Executive Committee at their siting shall review the progress report on resource committed to the implementation and of the various institutions charged with the duty of implementing component(s) of the Structure Plan by the District Assembly to assess performance and to track whether activities are going according to schedule.
- There shall be the use of the traditional institution and sub-local government structures at the local plan level such as the Chiefs, Unit committees, Town and Area councils and Assemblypersons to gather information on the progress of work on plan implementation. The rationale is to adopt a more-participatory approach in monitoring the implementation process of this plan.

Indicators for monitoring

The under-listed are some recommended indicators that should form the basis for the monitoring of this plan:

Evaluation

Evaluation is a periodic assessment of the relevance, planning, performance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of a project/programme in the context of its stated objectives and outcomes.

The essence of evaluation is to analyze the quality of what had been translated on the ground in comparison to plan goals and objectives.

Agencies/institution for evaluation

The following institutions shall be responsible for the evaluation of all projects and activities of the plan that shall be implemented. The District Assembly

- The Statutory Planning Committee
- Regional Town Planning Board

The plan Evaluation shall cover;

1. Review of final reports on all projects and activities implemented. At the end of the implementation of any major project(s) or activities contained in the plan, the Statutory Planning Committee shall review all relevant documents and report to the Assembly.
2. Review of the structure plan every five years by the District's Statutory Planning Committee in with both the District's and Regional Spatial Planning Development Frameworks.
3. Review of institutional performance in terms of the respective roles/responsibilities performed by institutions in the course of implementation as contained in the implementation plan.

Indicators for Evaluation

The following are some of the indicators for evaluating the structure plan in terms of how well the proposals, programmes, and projects slated in the plan have been achieved about the set targets.

- Have local plans been prepared for all the designated local plan areas?
- Are the local plans in conformity with the zoning ordinance?
- Have the required infrastructure extensions been developed as planned
- Have reservations for the main road been preserved or encroached upon?
- Have all lands for public and community use been acquired and paid for?
- Have upgrading plans been prepared for all areas scheduled for upgrading?
- Have all the open spaces and river protection areas that require conservation been kept as such?
- Are all land uses in conformity with the structure plan zoning schedule?

Annex 2: Assets Management Plan

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE MAINTENANCE	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
Markets	rehabilitation	Quarterly	274,376.00	Funsi Market Kundungu Market Bulenga Market Kulpong Market Loggu Market	Wa East District Assembly
Transport	Servicing & Maintenance	Quarterly	25,000	Funsi	Wa East District Assembly
Feeder Road	Reshaping	Annually	352,000	Funsi Hamliboi Sawobe Kpalworgu Talawonaa Belekpong	Wa East District Assembly
Wa East administration block	Rehabilitation	Annually	196,428	Funsi	Wa East District Assembly
Staff Accommodation	Rehabilitation	Annually	148,500	Funsi	Wa East District Assembly
School Blocks	Rehabilitation	Annually	25,713.33	Sogla Kpaglaln Sawobe Chaggu Tonsah Baayiri	Ghana Education Service

				Gonsi Bintinge Kataar Jeyiri	
CHIPS Compound	Rehabilitation	Annually	425,000	Bellekpong Bulle Tampaala Motigu Gullembelle Nafuyiri	Ghana Health Service
TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE MAINTENANCE	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE (GHS)	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
Drilling of Boreholes	Sitting Drilling & installations, and maintenance	Annually	121,176	Chawuli Goripie Gbantala Bellekpong Dabilipuo Kambali Kpalworgu Jenpenhi Tousaa Dolidoyiri Kandinge Fungsi Sowbisi Jeyeri	Wa East District Assembly

WA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**REPORT ON AREA COUNCIL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2022-2025 DISTRICT
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

NAME OF DISTRICT: Wa East

REGION: Upper West

VENUE: Bulenga Traditional Council Hall.

DATE: 18th November, 2021

Medium of invitations

- Letters
- Community Information Centers: announcement

Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited

- Bulenga Area Development Association
- Women in Agric Platform.
- Water Users Areas
- Douri farms

Identifiable representations at hearing

- Traditional authorities
- Development Partners, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (Community Development Alliance, USIAD Advancing Nutrition and SAVE GH.)
- Farmers
- Tailors and Beauticians Associations
- Religious bodies (Representations)
- Market women Association
- Women in Agriculture (WAP) Representatives
- Assembly members, Unit committees
- Area Council Executives
- Departments (G.E.S, MOFA, GHS, Fire Service, DSW/CD ETC)
- Others

Total number of persons at hearing

- Eighty Nine (89)

Gender ration/percentage represented

- Males were seventy-three (131) making **70.0%**.
- Females were only twenty-one (56) making **30.0%**.

Languages used

- Dagaare
- Sissali
- English

Major issues at public hearing

Most of the discussion was centered on three Major areas: Education, Agricultures and other livelihoods issues and energy and transport. This in a way validated community needs and priorities and well the general public concerns and issues that needs attention in the 2022-2025 district medium term plan. The following issues were discussed and proposed by participants

- Teachers' absenteeism, lateness and lost of contact hours: the issue of lost of contact hours in most of schools was raised. In the diagnosis of the proposal made were: The District Assembly should focus more on provision of teacher's accommodation in the communities. Also a basic facilities like water, (boreholes) and solar lights should be including when packaging contract for the construction of schools blocks.
- Cattle herds and related crop destruction issues. Proposals were made for registration of all allien herds, creation corridors for animals grazing and strategic construction of dug-outs for animal watering.
- Traditional rules, chiefs and elders to be brought back as front liners and first point of call in dealing all cattle herders and settlement of fulanis and others ethnic groups.
- Issue of uncompleted projects: that priority be given to completion of on-going and stalled projects in the 2022-2025 DMTDP before initiation of new projects
- On transportation it was discussed and agreed for reshaping of some major feeder road in the area
- Request on electricity extension to some communities was also validated.

Controversies and major areas of complaints.

- The issue of Cattle herds and the menace caused. A blame game between some traditional rulers and participants as to who aids and covers the herds to go unpunished when their cattle cause destruction

Proposed resolution.

- It proposed that bye-laws should be enacted across the area council on activities of cattle herds and gazette so much such that no single person will have absolute discretion to deal with the challenges.



Compiled by: Bilatthey Bimi
District Planning Officer



Endorsed by: Yango Karaawo Crispin
District Coordinating Director

WA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2022-2025 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREPARATION

NAME OF DISTRICT: Wa East District

REGION: Upper West

VENUE: Wa East District Assembly conference Hall.

DATE: 15th December, 2021

Medium of invitations

- Letters
- Public announcements

Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited

- Wa East District GNAT Executives
- Inputs dealers' association
- Fulani community leaders
- Small scale miners-Reps
- Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU)

Identifiable representations at hearing

- Traditional authorities
- Development Partners, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (Community Development Alliance, ProNet North, USIAD Advancing Nutrition and SAVE GH.)
- Farmer Based Organisation (Touri farms)
- Tailors and Beauticians Associations
- Religious bodies (Representations)
- Market women Association
- Women in Agriculture (WAP) Representatives
- Assembly members

- Area Council Executives
- Revenue collectors
- Village Saving and Loans Association
- Departments (G.E.S, MOFA, GHS, GNFS, GPS, NADMO, DSW/CD, DSW/CD ETC)
- Others

Total number of persons at hearing

- One Hundred and Twenty-One (121)

Gender ration/percentage represented

- Males **75.0%**.
- Females 25%.

Languages used

- English and Sisali

Major issues at public hearing

In terms of issues raised the discussion bordered around goals, objectives and strategies adopted to address the development challenges in the medium term. It also bordered on prioritization of these strategies as well. The following specific issues were discussed in thoroughly;

- Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels.
- Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal coverage of health facilities.
- Gender empowerment and support to women to participate in local election and decision-making processes
- Security: the need to increase police visibility and open up more security post especially around Bulenga- Katua enclave
- Focus on provision of teacher's quarters and furniture
- Recruit and train revenue collectors.
- Upgrading of some health centers (Kulkpong HC) to Polyclinics

Controversies and major areas of complaints.

The issue of district boundaries with Wa Municipal came up as the assembly member for Yaru electoral area indicated that the district map and spatial map on educational facilities did not include some communities in the area.

Proposed resolution.

- The District Planning Officer stated that it is an error with regards to the communities and coordinates compiled and presented for the development of the maps and so that will be rectified and new maps developed to include the missing communities and facilities



Compiled by: Bilathey Bimi
District Development Planning Officer



Endorsed by: Yango Karaawo Crispin
District Coordinating Director

WA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2022-2025 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREPARATION

NAME OF DISTRICT: Wa East District

REGION: Upper West

VENUE: Wa East District Assembly conference Hall.

DATE: 22nd June 2022

Medium of invitations

- Letters
- Public announcements

Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited

- Wa East District GNAT Executives
- Inputs dealers' association
- Fulani community leaders
- Small scale miners-Reps
- Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU)

Identifiable representations at hearing

- Traditional authorities
- Development Partners, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (Community Development Alliance, ProNet North, USIAD Advancing Nutrition and SAVE GH.)
- Farmer Based Organisation (Touri farms)
- Tailors and Beauticians Associations
- Religious bodies (Representations)
- Market women Association
- Women in Agriculture (WAP) Representatives
- Assembly members
- Area Council Executives
- Revenue collectors

- Village Saving and Loans Association
- Departments (G.E.S, MOFA, GHS, GNFS, GPS, NADMO, DSW/CD, DSW/CD ETC)
- Others

Total number of persons at hearing

- One Hundred and Twenty-One (123)

Gender ration/percentage represented

- Males were seventy-three (131) making **76.0%**.
- Females were only twenty-one (56) making **24.0%**.

Languages used

- English and Sisali

Major issues at public hearing

Majority of the discussion was centered on alternative revenue mobilizations strategies to bridge the funding gap identified in the indicative financial plan of the medium-term plan. The following strategies were proposed by participants

- The District Assembly should focus on the informal sector to widen its revenue net. Since most of the businesses are in the informal sector.
- Traditional rules, chiefs and elders to be brought back as front liners in revenue mobilisation, with a nominal roll and investment document to guide revenue mobilizations
- The Assembly was also urged to complete the Street Naming and Property Addressing System (SNPA) as is a major tool to enhance revenue mobilisation
- The District Assembly encouraged to give identification tags and Uniforms to revenue collectors as a means of easily identification by revenue payers
- The assembly was charged to improve and introduce electronic billing and IGF collection to minimize leakages.
- Community Development Alliance (CDA) pledged to support strengthened IGF mobilization structures and systems in the district

- Finally, the assembly was encouraged to build capacity of staff into collaborating with NGOs, CBOs in proposal writing and concept note development for additional funding opportunities

Controversies and major areas of complaints.

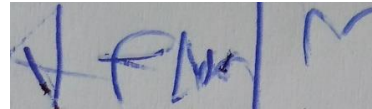
- The sub-structures (Area Councils) complained of not receiving their ceded revenue on time even when collected revenue are paid into the district accounts

Proposed resolution.

- The finance officer explained that though mobilized revenue are paid by the councils, into the assembly accounts however, the council delays in requesting for there 50% with the reason of distance and not wanting to be making request for small amounts. They there wait to request on accumulated payment which by then the money might have been spent. He urged the councils to request for their share as soon they make payment to the office account.



COMPILED BY: BILATTEY BIMI
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER



ENDORSED BY: ALHAJI MUSAH YUSSIF
DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR