EAST MAMPRUSI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014-2017

DISTRICT PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT

OCTOBER 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HONOURABLE ADAM IMORO

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABREVATIONS

A/TC	Area/Town Council
ACD	Agro-Chemical Dealers
AEAs	Agric Extension Agencies
AEAs	Agriculture extension officers
ANC	Antenatal Care
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
BHs	Bore Holes
BMC	Baptist Medical Centre
CBMF	Community-Based Milling & Fortification
CHAG	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHOs	Community Health Officers
CHPS	Community Health Planning Systems
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
D.H.M.T	District Health Management Team
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DGPD	Development of Global Partnership for Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DWD	District Works Department
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECDC	Early Childhood Development centres
EMDA	East Mamprusi District Assembly
FAITH	Feasibility and Acceptability of Introducing standard days' method for Improved Health
FBOs	Farmer Base Organisations
FPE	Family Planning Education
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HDWs	Hand Dug Wells

HEP	Hydro- Electric Power
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KVIPs	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pits
LBW	Low Birth Weight
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Alternative Programme
LI	Legislative Instrument
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMCCSP	Nutrition and Malaria Control for Child Survival Project
NPF	National Policy Framework
NR	Northern Region
NTD	National Teachers' Day
OPD	Out- Patient Department
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLWDs	People Living With Disabilities
PLWHIV	People living With Human Immune Virus
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNC	Postnatal Care
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
RMNCH	Reproductive Health, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDM	Standard Days Method
SHS	Senior High School
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMS	Small and Medium Scale
TA	Traditional Authorities
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendance
TC	Traditional Council
UC	Unit committee

UWR	Upper West Region
VIPs	Ventilated Improved Pits
WHO	World Health Organization
WMDA	West Mamprusi District Assembly

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Ghana Government's policy on decentralisation as specified in the fourth Republican Constitution of 1992, the Civil Service Law 1993, (PNDC law 327) the Local Government Act 1993, (Act 462), National Development Planning Commission Act 1994 (Act 479), National Development Planning System Act 1994 (Act 480), Local Government (Urban, Zonal, Town Council and Unit Committees Establishment Instrument 1994 (LI 1589), has given the MMDAs some measure of autonomy to exercise administrative, political and planning functions over issues relating to development of their constituents. Thus, some level of authority to formulate policies, develop plans and execute programmes and projects for the development of their localities have been delegated to the MMDAs. It is against this backdrop that MMDAs have been mandated to prepare a Four–Year Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) spanning 2014 to 2017 under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II).

Prior to the preparation of 2014–2017 MTDP, EMDA has prepared and executed similar plans including the following:

- 1996-2000 DMTDP under Vision 2020
- 2002-2005 DMTDP under GPRS I
- 2006-2009 DMTDP under GPRS II
- 2010-2013 DMTDP under GSGDA I

Substantial progress has been made towards the execution of programmes and projects geared towards solving the socio–economic needs of residents in the district over the years. Nevertheless, not all the programmes and projects planned were executed during these periods. This gap has resulted due to certain difficulties uncounted by the Assembly. Among them include

- Inadequate/irregular flow of funds
- Weak capacity to monitor the implementation of programmes/projects and utilizing the feedback therein
- Weak capacity to mobilise internally generated funds for project implementation
- Dwindling donor support to the district

- Implementation of programmes and projects outside the plans.

The current MTDP (2014 - 2017) has been prepared based on the GSGDA II. Considering the challenges and setbacks of the immediate past, the current framework outlines the development policies and strategies that will guide the management of the district between 2014 and 2017. The thematic areas where resources will be concentrated within this period remain the same and include:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector
- Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management
- Oil and gas development
- Infrastructure and human settlement development
- Human development, employment and productivity
- Transparent and accountable governance

Plan Preparation Process

(i) Formation of the Plan Preparation Team:

Several processes have been undertaken towards the preparation of the MTDP. The plan preparation process started with the formation of the Plan Preparation Team, under the Chairmanship of the District Co-ordinating Director, with other members drawn from the Heads of the Decentralised Department. The Plan Preparation Team was constituted to prepare the grounds for the eventual preparation of the plan document. Other key stakeholders were included in the plan preparation process.

(ii) Ensuring Community Ownership of Plan:

In order to ensure ownership of the plan, community members, Traditional Authorities and civil society organisations

and all other relevant stake holders were vigorously engaged. They were involved throughout the planning process from the area council level to the various consultative fora at the district level. In many instances they were given the opportunity to lead the discussions.

(iii) Data analysis and Public Hearing:

Following the data collection and analysis, a public hearing was organised for Traditional Rulers, Assembly Members, Heads of Decentralised Departments as well as the General Public to present a review of performance of the immediate past plan with a view to soliciting suggestions to bridge the identified gaps and more importantly assessing critically their implications for future planning.

(c) Final Hearing and Approval

A second and final Public Hearing was convened for the entire public after the plan had been completed. The essence of this second hearing was to enable the public deliberate on programmes and projects that had been embodied in the plan document. This hearing was also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the district to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the draft document to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

(d) Scope and Direction of Interventions of the DMTDP

EMDA is the geographical focus of the plan. The DMTDP proposes programmes and projects that need to be executed between 2014 and 2017. The main police framework that guided the preparation of the DMTDP and will guide the flow of resources is GSGDA II.

The GSGDA underscored seven areas that need concerted efforts to ensure overall growth and development of the economic. These seven areas are

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector
- Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management
- Oil and gas development
- Infrastructure and human settlement development
- Human development, employment and productivity
- Transparent and accountable governance

Guided by this policy framework, it is envisaged that at the end of the plan period considerable improvement would have been achieved in the following areas:

- Access to quality socio-economic conditions of the people which finds expression in quality health delivery system, quality education, potable water and the productive capacity of the people
- General poverty level of the people
- Built Environment, Waste and Sanitation Management.
- Increased Revenue Collection.
- Job opportunities created for the unemployed / underemployed youth.
- Local Economic Development and increased investment in small and medium enterprises.
- Women and the vulnerable children under various forms of abuse/labour.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANVE REVIEW, PROFILE AND CURRENT SITUATION OF EMDA

1.1 Performance Review of District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2010 – 2013

1.1.1 Introduction

The main objective of EMDA is to develop programmes and projects that meet the goals and aspirations of the people in the District. Such goals and aspirations must, as a matter of principle, be in line with the National Policy Framework.

The policy guidelines for the country between 2010 and 2013 were based on Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). Therefore, the development plan which spanned from 2010 – 2013 was prepared and implemented on the basis of the GSGDA. Programmes and Projects which were implemented had to undergo a review process to ascertain their levels of implementation

1.1.2 Review Process of MTDP

The level of implementation of the programmes and projects captured in the MTDP (2010-2013) were considered under the following:

- Fully implemented
- Partially implemented
- On-going and
- Not implemented

The review process looked at:

- The achievement rate of planned goals and objectives
- Reasons for non-achievement of goals and objectives
- Problems and constraints that militated against the project implementation process
- The Lessons learnt out of the process and their implication for future planning

1.2.3 Thematic Areas of GSGDA I

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector
- Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management

- Oil and gas development
- Infrastructure and human settlement development
- Human development, employment and productivity
- Transparent and accountable governance

The development Policy Framework from which the DMTDP was developed was heavily influenced by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which are geared towards upgrading the livelihood of poor people to reduce the level of poverty to insignificant level. The goals of MDGs are:

- Eradicate Extreme Poverty.
- Achieve Universal Primary Education.
- Reduce Child Mortality.
- Improve Maternal Health.
- Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.
- Ensure Environmental Sustainability.
- Development of Global Partnership for Development.

Guided by these policy frameworks, it was envisaged that at the end of the plan period considerable improvement would have been achieved in the following areas:

- Built Environment, Waste and Sanitation Management.
- Increased Revenue Collection.
- Job opportunities created for the unemployed / underemployed youth.
- Local Economic Development and increased investment in small and medium enterprises.
- Women and the vulnerable children under various forms of abuse/labour

1.1.4 Goals of the GSGDA I by Thematic Area

Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability

- strengthen the revenue generation and mobilisation base of the District

Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector

- Increase production base of viable sectors of the district economy

Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management

- Harness the economic resource potentials, facilitate the production of food crops and livestock as well as improve management of natural resources of the district to ensure food security and reduce the effects of climate

Infrastructure and human settlement development

- To provide Basic Socio- Economic Infrastructure to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases and accelerate the development of the local economy.

Human development, employment and productivity

- Improve access and standard of health and education, ensure the protection of Children's Rights and reduce poverty, income inequalities to better the quality of life of people especially Women and other vulnerable groups in the District

Transparent and accountable governance

- Ensure effective Governance at the District and Sub-District Levels, ensure effective implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects and improve upon the quality of life of the vulnerable and excluded groups of the District

1.1.5 Objectives of the Focus Areas under the Thematic Areas

Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability

Revenue Mobilization

- Increase internally generated revenue of the District **by at least 20%** annually

Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector

Local Enterprises

- Promote and strengthen 150 micro, small and medium scale enterprises annually.
- Enhance micro, small and medium scale women enterprise holdings by 50% annually

Accelerated agricultural modernization and natural resource management

Agriculture

- To increase production of cereals, legumes and root crops by 20% annually.

- Increase farmers' access to good quality seeds and planting materials by at least 70% by 2013
- To increase the establishment of women-owned Agro-processing interventions from 10 to 30 by 2013
- To ensure Value Addition to some Agro-products by 2013
- To increase production of horticultural crops by at least 20% annually between 2010-2013
- To ensure that 80% of horticultural farmers have access to available markets for their produce outside the district by 2013
- To increase production and utilisation of soya beans to 15,000 metric tonnes by 2013
- To promote the increase cultivation of cashew, mango, acacia and teak by 30% by the year 2013.
- To reduce Post Harvest losses of Agricultural commodities by 10% per annum
- To increase the production of livestock by 30% by 2013

Natural Resource Management

- Prepare communities against the effects of global climatic changes.
- Organise 2 public educations for 36 communities annually to reduce incidence of Bush Burning in the District.
- Monitor foreign herdsmen activities on the environment quarterly

Infrastructure and human settlement development

Water and Sanitation

- To ensure that 70% of the population have access to potable water by 2013
- To improve sanitation coverage from 12% to 25% by the year 2013

Feeder Roads

- To improve upon 100 km of feeder roads in the District for easy transportation of goods, services and people

Energy

- To extend Hydro-Electric Power [HEP] to 10 rural communities in the district by 2013.
- To provide solar power to 100 households in rural communities by 2013

ICT

- To establish a district internet facility.

Human development, employment and productivity

Education

- To increase total enrolment of basic schools by 20% by the year 2013

- To reduce Pupil Teacher Ratio at Basic Schools from **1:53 to 1:40 by 2013**

Health

- To provide at least of 3No residential accommodation for Nurses in remote communities by 2013.
- To upgrade Gambaga Health Center to a District hospital by 2013
- To reduce reported cases of top ten diseases by at least 50% by 2013
- To increases the acceptance rate of family Planning by 45% by the year 2013.

Poverty Reduction

- To reduce the migration of young women to southern part of the country by at least 65% by 2013.
- To economically integrate all Kayayi [head porters] returnees into viable ventures of livelihoods

Transparent and accountable governance

Governance

- Construct and furnish 7no office Accommodation by **2013**
- Construct and furnish 4no residential accommodation for workers **by 2013.**
- Renovate 24no DA staff bungalows/quarters by **2013**
- Organise 2 workshops annually to sensitise sub-District structures, Traditional Authorities and other key community leaders on Transparent and accountable Local Governance, DA Programmes, Rights and Responsibility of Citizens, and the constitution
- Organise at least 4 meetings of all sub-committees of the Assembly annually.
- Organise at least 3 meetings of the general assembly annually

Monitoring and Evaluation

- To effectively monitor and evaluate district programmes and projects.

Vulnerability and Excluded

- To ensure that People Living with Disabilities [PLWDs] and the excluded are brought into the main stream of socio-economic activities with at least 50% of them engaged in economic activity
- To protect all children in the district against child labour and other forms of discrimination by 2013

1.1.6 Status Report on the Implementation of the Activities of 2010-2013 DMTDP

Table 1: Status Report on the Implementation of the Activities of 2010-2013 DMTDP

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in the Private Sector

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
1	Identify and register existing Small & Medium scale enterprises	Private Sector	Local Economy		√			About 50 existing SME registered with support from Rural Enterprises Project
2	Form association of MSM scale enterprises	Private Sector	Local Economy	√				Activity fully implemented
3	Provide technical assistance to registered enterprises	Private Sector	Local Economy	√				Activity fully implemented
4	Organise entrepreneurial training for women's groups	Private Sector	Local Economy	√				Activity fully implemented
5	Provide credit to women groups	Private Sector	Local Economy			√		Groups being linked to banks through VSLA programme
6	Help liaise with and create a network of these associations with other groupings outside the district	Private Sector	Local Economy			√		Inadequate funding for timely implementation of projects

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
7	Conduct feasibility studies into resource endowments, tourism and investment potentials of the District	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
8	Prepare report on identified resource endowment, tourism and investment potentials of the District	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
9	Develop District Investment code	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Lack of data
10	Print and distribute brochure on District investment potentials	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Lack of funds
11	Conduct Investment fair to showcase the district investment portfolio	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Lack of funds
12	Assess private sector needs and provide assistance.	Modernization of Agric	Agric			√		Core duty of the REP

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
13	Create enabling environment to promote the establishment and growth of businesses in the district .	Modernization of Agric	Agric			√		A lot of capacity building programmes carried out for the local businesses
14	Liaise with GIPC/MC to facilitate the Exploitation of clinker in the district	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Lack of funds
15	Enhance the supply and availability of improved planting materials to 10,000 farmers	Modernization of Agric	Agric		√			Some farmers were supported
16	Identify and form 10 farmer groups per zone and train them on improved techniques in the cultivation of cereals, legumes and root crops	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Fully implemented with support from development partners
17	Ensure that fertilizers and other farm inputs get to farmers prior to the start of the in farming season.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Fertilizer subsidy programme enable many farmers access the inputs

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
18	Encourage farmers to make use of the tractor services provided by the mechanisation centres in the district	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Tractor services is a popular means of tilling land in the district
19	Group women entrepreneurs into cooperatives	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Inadequate funding of development activities
20	Organise workshop for stakeholders and donors on how to promote women entrepreneurship annually.	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Inadequate funding of development activities
21	Enhance the supply and availability of agro- processing machines to women groups.	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Inadequate funding of development activities
22	Organise one day training for entrepreneurs' on entrepreneurial skills, records keeping and preparation of business plans annually.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Project successful implemented
23	Link women entrepreneurs to external market sources.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Carried with support from development partners

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
24	Train AEAs and farmers on improved horticulture crop production	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully implemented
25	Assist farmers to acquire certified seeds for Horticulture crop production to meet international standards	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully implemented
26	Acquire water reservoirs, pumping machines, and other farm implements for farmer groups to embark on dry season gardening.	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Inadequate funding
27	Link cooperative horticulture farmer groups to external market sources	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Inadequate funding
28	Ensure that farmers have access to improved soya bean seeds.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully carried out with support from development partners
29	Ensure the formation of FBOs in the five [5] zones of the District	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully carried out with support from development partners
30	Create awareness of the benefits of production and varied utilisation of soya bean.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully carried out with support from development partners

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
31	Promote the effective delivery of extension services on Soya production	Modernization of Agric	Agric			√		Inadequate funding
32	link farmer groups to external market Sources.	Modernization of Agric	Agric			√		Inadequate funding
33	Make available to farmers improved cashew, acacia, teak and mango seedlings.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Fully implemented
34	Encourage the establishment of multiplication sites (nurseries) in the five (5) zones in the district.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Fully implemented
35	Form and train 500 cashew, acacia, and mango and teak farmer groups annually.	Modernization of Agric	Agric		√			Inadequate funds
36	Construct 5no improved storage facilities and promote the usage in the district to reduce post-harvest lose	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Inadequate funds
37	Train farmers on appropriate intervention techniques to reduce post-harvest losses.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
38	Link Farmers to Agro-Chemical Dealers	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Easily executed
39	Promote mass rearing of small ruminants, birds and cattle in the district	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Executed with development partner support
40	Organise a one-day awareness creation workshop on livestock breed improvement for 25 farmer groups in the district.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Done
41	Conduct 1 field day study tour for 25no farmer groups annually	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Done
42	Assist 25no livestock farmer groups to source credit to expand their farms	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Done
43	Help farmers develop improved forages and communal grazing lands for livestock rearing	Modernization of Agric	Agric				√	Inadequate funds
44	Sensitise communities on the effects of global climatic changes	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully carried out

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
45	Encourage river line communities to plant trees along water bodies.	Modernization of Agric	Agric			√		Dwindling communal spirit
46	Conduct educational campaigns to educate community members to avoid cropping on lowlands.	Modernization of Agric	Agric			√		Delay in the release of funds
47	Establish voluntary clubs responsible for the conservation of water bodies in each area/town council.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully carried out
48	Make adequate contingency plans against any unforeseen disaster	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully carried out
49	Organize 2 public education and sensitisation workshop for 36 communities annually on the consequences of bush burning.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully carried out
50	Hold community meetings on bush burning.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Successfully carried out

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp’ted	Partially Imp’ted	On-going	Not Imp’ted	
51	Incorporate activities on prevention of Bush Fires in District Basic schools extracurricular activities.	Modernization of Agric	Agric			√		Inadequate funds
52	Form and Train 250 community based Fire Volunteers to control Bush Fires.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Done
53	Form and task community based groups to monitor and report all foreign herdsmen’s activities to District authorities.	Modernization of Agric	Agric	√				Done

Thematic Area: Human Development, Production and Employment

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
54	Construct new classroom blocks	Human dev & employment	Education	√				A lot of new blocks completed
55	Promote and encourage the construction of community initiated projects	Human dev & employment	Education			√		Delay in release of funds
56	Rehabilitate dilapidated school blocks	Human dev & employment	Education			√		Delay in release of funds
57	Construct Early Childhood Development centres	Human dev & employment	Education	√				A number of them completed more to be added in coming years
58	Provide Furniture to Schools	Human dev & employment	Education	√				Many schools benefitted from intervention
59	Procure motorbikes for district education directorate for monitoring and supervision	Human dev & employment	Education		√			Inadequate funds
60	Provide [dormitory] accommodation facilities to schools.	Human dev & employment	Education	√				SHS in Nalerigu and Gambaga are the beneficiaries
61	Extend electricity to School campuses.	Human dev & employment	Education			√		Delay in release of funds

Thematic Area: Human Development, Production and Employment

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
62	Provide dining hall facilities to schools.	Human dev & employment	Education			√		Irregular payment of contractors
63	Construct and furnish Library facilities.	Human dev & employment	Education				√	Inadequate fund for project execution
64	Sponsor DA officers for higher education	Human dev & employment	Education			√		As and when funds are available
65	Conduct refresher courses for drivers	Human dev & employment	Social protection				√	Inadequate funds
66	Sensitise all communities on the rights of the child	Human dev & employment	Social protection	√				Done
67	Form Community based Children's rights Committees to monitor child rights and protection	Human dev & employment	Social protection	√				Done
68	Facilitate the formation of Child Panel in 5no Town/Area Councils to handle children's issues.	Human dev & employment	Social protection	√				Done

Thematic Area: Human Development, Production and Employment

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
69	Facilitate the construction of recreational grounds for children's use	Human dev & employment	Social welfare				√	Inadequate funds
70	Organise workshop annually for Traditional Authorities, opinion leaders, leadership of political parties and other identifiable groups on child rights and protection	Human dev & employment	Social welfare				√	Inadequate funds
71	Organise workshop annually for Traditional Authorities, opinion leaders, leadership of political parties and other identifiable groups on child rights and protection	Human dev & employment	Social welfare				√	Inadequate funds
72	Design a system of identifying needy but brilliant pupils and offer appropriate assistance.	Human dev & employment	Education	√				Done
73	Recruit new teachers	Human dev & employment	Education			√		Band on recruitment

Thematic Area: Human Development, Production and Employment

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
74	Sponsor Teacher Trainees annually.	Human dev & employment	Education		√			Fewer number s benefitted
75	Support teacher trainees annually.	Human dev & employment	Education		√			Fewer number s benefitted
76	Operate volunteer Teacher scheme for deprived communities	Human dev & employment	Education				√	Inadequate stakeholder support
77	Initiate and operate programme to motivate teachers in deprived communities	Human dev & employment	Education				√	Inadequate stakeholder support
78	Award teachers on National Teachers' Day	Human dev & employment	Education			√		Not regular as expected
79	Construction of 5no Teachers Quarters	Human dev & employment	Education		√			2No out of five completed
80	Construct accommodation facility for nurses in rural communities.	Human dev & employment	Health			√		Delay in release of funds
81	Construct health post in 2 communities	Human dev & employment	Health	√				Done
82	Renovate nurses' quarters	Human dev & employment	Health	√				Done

Thematic Area: Human Development, Production and Employment

NO	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
83	Renovate and furnish a maternity ward	Human dev & employment	Health			√		Inadequate and delay in release of funds
84	Acquire ambulances for health centers	Human dev & employment	Health	√				Done
85	Construct hospital wards.	Human dev & employment	Health		√			2no health centers benefitted
86	Procure generators for health centers	Human dev & employment	Health				√	Lack of funds
87	Organise awareness workshops on Family Planning, reproductive health and population related issues for chiefs, opinion leaders and Men/women's groups in the District annually.	Human dev & employment	Health	√				Done
88	Embark on family planning education campaigns at Town/Area council levels	Human dev & employment	Health	√				Done

Thematic Area: Human Development, Production and Employment

NO	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
89	Establish rural Family Planning service centers at all the health posts and CHPS compounds in the district.	Human dev & employment	Health	√				Done
90	Strengthen the teaching and form clubs of family life education in basic and senior high schools in the district.	Human dev & employment	Social welfare			√		Inadequate funds
91	Organise 2no workshops on early and forced marriages annually	Human dev & employment	Social welfare				√	Inadequate funds
92	Carry out community Campaigns to discourage Teenage Pregnancy	Human dev & employment	Social welfare			√		Inadequate funds
93	Identify and register PLWDs and the alleged witches living in each area council.	Human dev & employment	Social welfare	√				Done
94	Conduct needs assessment of registered PLWDs and prioritises needs	Human dev & employment	Social welfare	√				Done

Thematic Area: Human Development, Production and Employment

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
95	Organise handiwork skills training for PLWDs in the district	Human dev & employment	Social welfare				√	Lack of funds
96	Construct skills acquisition workshops for PLWDs	Human dev & employment	Social welfare				√	Lack of funds
97	Facilitate accessibility of PLWDs and the excluded to credit facilities to expand their businesses.	Human dev & employment	Social welfare				√	Lack of funds
98	Enrol all registered PLWDs and the excluded into the LEAP Programme.	Human dev & employment	Social welfare	√				Done
99	Incorporate all disability friendly features into all structural designs of the district physical infrastructure e.g. school blocks, hospital	Human dev & employment	Social welfare	√				Done
100	Source market for products of PLWDs and the excluded	Human dev & employment	Social welfare			√		Inadequate funds

Thematic Area: Human Development, Production and Employment

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
101	Construct a skill acquisition workshop for socially and economically excluded [witches]	Human dev & employment	Social welfare			√		Delay in the release of funds
102	Organize workshop on stigmatisation of witches for chiefs, opinion leaders and CSOs.	Human dev & employment	Social welfare	√				Done
103	Organise workshops for chiefs, opinion leaders, CSOs, assembly persons on the socio-economic effects of young women migrating to the south of the country and how migration can be stopped.	Human dev & employment	Social welfare	√				Done
104	Sensitise all communities through Mobile Van Video footages on hazards emigrants face in the southern part of the country	Human dev & employment	Social welfare	√				Done

Thematic Area: Human Development, Production and Employment

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
105	Setup girl-child migration committees in each of the five area councils to constantly update the Assembly on issues of migration.	Human dev & employment	Social welfare	√				Done
106	Identify needy young women, register and conduct their needs assessment.	Human dev & employment	Social welfare				√	Inadequate funds
107	Carry out vocational training programmes for rural girls and kayayi returnees by attaching them to tradesmen/women	Human dev & employment	Social welfare			√		A number of NGOs are engaged in the exercise
108	Source credit facility to Support Young women to engage in viable economic ventures	Human dev & employment	Social welfare				√	Inadequate funds

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
109	Construct Boreholes (BHs) in 20 communities	Infra. & sett. development	Water & sanitation		√			10No constructed
110	Construct Hand Dug Wells (HDWs) in 10 communities	Infra. & sett. development	Water & sanitation				√	Inadequate funds
111	Construct small town water supply system	Infra. & sett. development	Water & sanitation			√		Delay in release of funds
112	Rehabilitate 40 broken down Boreholes (BHs)	Infra. & sett. development	Water & sanitation	√				Done
113	Improve and expand 2 water supply systems.	Infra. & sett. development	Water & sanitation			√		Delay in release of funds
114	Construct KVIPs toilets in 5 communities	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation	√				Done
115	Procure litter bins for collecting solid waste.	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation	√				Done
116	Procure cesspit solid waste containers	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation				√	Lack of funds

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
117	Procure hydraulic waste truck	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation				√	Lack of funds
118	Procure cesspit emptier	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation				√	Lack of funds
119	Identify, acquire and establish final refuse dumping sites	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation				√	Lack of funds
120	Promote Private Sector Participation in provision of Sanitation facilities and services.	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation			√		Services of Zoom Lion on-going
121	Institute cleanup campaigns	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation	√				Done
122	Support the Environmental Health Office with logistics for regular Monitoring of Environmental Health Activities	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation			√		Routine activities of DEHO
123	Institute and implement best award schemes for neatest communities and schools	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation				√	Inadequate stake holder commitment

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
1124	Desilt existing toilets	Infra. & sett. development	sanitation			√		Inadequate Funds
125	Procure Sanitary equipments	Infra. & sett. development	Water & sanitation			√		Inadequate Funds
126	Orgainse training for DWST and core DA staff	Infra. & sett. development	Water & sanitation	√				Done
127	Establish and regularly update District Water and Sanitation Water data base	Infra. & sett. development	Water & sanitation				√	Inadequate funds
128	Extend outreach services to remote communities in the District	Infra. & sett. development	Water & sanitation	√				Done
129	Organise seminars in to educate communities on health insurance scheme	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done
130	Organise seminars in to educate communities on health insurance scheme	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done
131	Conduct indoor residual spray on households	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
132	Intensify education on proper dosage and use of prescribed drug for the treatment of malaria	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done
133	Conduct educational campaigns on the top ten reported diseases of the district.	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done
134	Train Health Staff on nutrition reporting	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done
135	Organize World Breastfeeding week celebration	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done
136	Organise food demonstration workshops	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done
137	Organize iodated salt committee meetings	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
138	Monitor and Supervise Re-bagging and Sale of Iodised Salt (RSIS) and Community-Based Milling & Fortification (CBMF) Programme Sites.	Infra. & sett. development	Health	√				Done
139	Spot improve some Feeder Roads	Infra. & sett. development	Roads & transport	√				Done
140	Construct culverts for easy access.	Infra. & sett. development	Roads & transport			√		Delay in release of funds
141	Construct foot bridges for rural access improvement	Infra. & sett. development	Roads & transport			√		Delay in release of funds
142	Maintain foot bridges yearly for rural access improvement	Infra. & sett. development	Roads & transport				√	Delay in release of funds
143	Construct Open Sheds for markets	Infra. & sett. development	Local economy		√			Delay in release of funds
144	Construct lockable stores for markets	Infra. & sett. development	Local economy		√			Delay in release of funds
145	Construct 10-seater KVIPs toilets and urinals in markets places	Infra. & sett. development	Sanitation				√	Lack of funds

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
146	Construct standard Butchers Shop at some selected places in the district.	Infra. & sett. development	Sanitation				√	Lack of funds
147	Solicit for the construction and installation of an internet facility for the district	Infra. & sett. development	communication				√	Lack of funds
148	Extend of HEP to rural communities.	Infra. & sett. development	Energy			√		Delay in release of funds
149	Install and maintain street lighting system	Infra. & sett. development	Energy			√		Delay in release of funds
150	Assist remote communities to acquire solar power	Infra. & sett. development	Energy				√	Lack of funds
151	Assist communities to sustain the solar panel.	Infra. & sett. development	Energy				√	Lack of funds

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
152	Identify and establish members of the peace advocacy committee	Good governance	Security			√		
153	Communicate Functions and Terms of Reference to peace advocacy committee members	Good governance	Security				√	Security committee need to do broad consultation before the modalities put in place because of it delicate nature
154	Put in place modalities for effective communication of the peace and security advocacy committees	Good governance	Security				√	Security committee need to do broad consultation before the modalities put in place because of it delicate nature
155	Construct structure for Police Post	Good governance	Security		√			Inadequate funds hampered it
156	Construct staff quarters for Police Posts	Good governance	Security				√	Lack of funds
157	Lobby the central government to supply patrol vans to the police	Good governance	Security				√	The ground to do the lobby was not fertile
158	Organise workshops annually to sensitise Area/Town councillors, Traditional Authorities and key community members on transparent and accountable local governance	Good governance	Governance		√			Challenged by inadequate funds allocated for the exercise

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
159	Sensitise communities to always make inputs before general assembly meetings through their representatives and demand for feedback after each assembly meeting	Good governance	Governance	√				Assembly committed to promoting good governance by making provisions for activities
160	Ensure that regular area/town councils meetings are organised annually.	Good governance	Governance	√				Assembly committed to promoting good governance by making funds available
161	Organise meetings of all sub-committees of the assembly annually	Good governance	Governance	√				Assembly committed to promoting good governance by making funds available
162	Organise general assembly meetings annually.	Good governance	Governance	√				Assembly committed to promoting good governance by making funds available
163	Ensure that all progress reports on the implementation of the annual action plans, annual estimates, and fee-fixing resolutions, statement of accounts are prepared and made available to the general assembly timely	Good governance	Governance	√				Assembly committed to promoting good governance by making provisions for activities
164	Provide notice boards and post communiqués at the sub-district level.	Good governance	Governance	√				Assembly committed to promoting good governance

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
165	Organise DPCU meetings	Good governance	Admiration	√				Assembly determination to meet development needs and aspirations of the people
166	Organise development fora with stakeholders, management and press on development issues of the district	Good governance	Admiration				√	Lack of funds
167	Renovate and furnish sub-district offices	Good governance	Admiration		√			Inadequate funds to carry out renovation in all the sub-district offices
168	Conduct participatory monitoring of all development projects and programmes in the district.	Good governance	Admiration	√				DA is committed participatory development
169	Procure 3no 4*4 vehicles for projects monitoring	Good governance	Admiration				√	Inadequate of financial support
170	Maintain and replace worn-out office equipment	Good governance	Admiration			√		Good office equipments improves efficiency and service delivery
171	Maintain serviceable office vehicles for projects monitoring.	Good governance	Admiration			√		It is because the vehicles service and the need to do monitoring all the time
172	Provide vehicles with all the requisite tools and accessories	Good governance	Admiration				√	Lack of funds

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
173	Prepare a plan to dispose of unserviceable office vehicles	Good governance	Admiration				√	The processes one has to go through delayed the process
174	Conduct projects and programmes performance review workshops once annually	Good governance	Admiration		√			Inadequate funds hampered its full implementation
175	Provide notice boards and revenue charts at the offices of each area/town council.	Good governance	Admiration	√				DA determination to meeting revenue target sustaining it
176	Organise regular quarterly meetings of the district tender committee and tender review board meetings	Good governance	Admiration	√				High commitment of the DA to provide accommodation for its staff
177	Maintain, reequip and furnish District Assembly Office Complex.	Good governance	Admiration	√				DA is committed promotion of good governance
178	Complete and furnish DWD office complex	Good governance	Admiration	√				Funds were adequately allocated for the completion of the office complex
179	Renovate and equip Area/Town councils.	Good governance	Admiration		√			Low revenue generation from the town/area councils
180	Construct semi-detached quarters for DA staff.	Good governance	Admiration	√				Assembly commitment to solving staff accommodation problem

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
181	Rehabilitate DA staff Quarters and Bungalows	Good governance	Admiration		√			Due to fall in IGF
182	Furnish DA Staff quarters/ bungalows	Good governance	Admiration	√				High commitment of the DA to provide accommodation for its staff
183	Review the current system of revenue collection	Good governance	Admiration		√			Inadequate fund to organize the review meeting
184	Organize stakeholders fora, twice annually on the utilization of the IGF and the need to pay levies and rates promptly.	Good governance	Admiration				√	Could not be organized due to lack of fund
185	Develop a data base on IGF	Good governance	Admiration	√				Was successfully carried out
186	Set revenue targets	Good governance	Admiration				√	Most people not willing to pay taxes and non commitment of revenue collectors
187	Embark upon issuance of business operating licenses/permits	Good governance	Admiration		√			Could not reach out to all the business operators
188	Zone out District for revenue collection purposes and declare proceeds collected on a revenue chart	Good governance	Admiration	√				Determination to meet revenue target

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

NO.	Programme /Projects	Thematic Area	Sector	Level of Plan Implementation				Reasons for Deviation/Remarks
				Projects Imp'ted	Partially Imp'ted	On-going	Not Imp'ted	
189	Involve Town/Area councils and Traditional Authorities in the mobilization of revenue.	Good governance	Admiration		√			Non functioning of some area councils and Lack of support from authorities
190	Engage more commission collectors/agents	Good governance	Admiration		√			People not interested due to low commission for revenue collectors
191	Provide training to commission collectors.	Good governance	Admiration	√				The was fund for the organization
192	Provide photo ID cards /Tags to revenue collectors	Good governance	Admiration				√	Lack of financial support
193	Provide needed logistics to enhance work of collectors	Good governance	Admiration	√				Because of funds were made available
194	Establish and operate 4 revenue check points	Good governance	Admiration				√	Lack of funds and personnels

From table 1, it could be seen that substantial progress has been made in the implementation of programmes and projects contained in the plan during the period under review. It was observed that:

- 43.8% of the activities were fully implemented
- 10.8% were partially implemented
- 18.6% were on-going at the time of the review
- 26.8% were not implemented at all
- Thus, 73.2% of the activities were either fully implemented, partially or on-going at the time of the review

1.1.7 Challenges

- Implementation of some programmes/ projects outside the plan.
- Inadequate / irregular flow of funds
- Weak monitoring of programmes/ projects as a result of low involvement of Planning and Budget Units in project implementation.
- Limited community participation in project implementation and monitoring.
- Weak departmental linkages.

1.1.8 Lessons Learnt

- Resourcing the Monitoring Team will enhance efficient implementation of projects and programmes.
- Increase community participation will lead to successful project implementation, operation and maintenance.
- Downsizing programmes /projects in the plan will lead to high achievement level of planned activities.
- High stakeholders' participation in project/programme identification/implementation and monitoring and evaluation enhances achievement levels.

2 Profile and Current Development Situation of East Mamprusi District Assembly (EMDA)

1.2.1 Background

The East Mamprusi District is one of the 26 administrative MMDAs in the region. It was established under PNDC Law 207 in 1988 by a Legislative Instrument (LI. 1456) with the capital at Gambaga. Gambaga is a historic town lying next to the seat of the Nayiri, king of Mamprugu, and also the first headquarters of the Northern Territories. It is one of the oldest districts in Northern Region. Out of it, the West Mamprusi District was carved in 1988. In 2004, the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District was also created to promote developments. The creation of the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District resulted in the change of the LI to (LI.1776). It therefore serves as the parent District for West Mamprusi and Bunkpurugu -Yunyoo Districts

1.2.2 Physical Characteristics

Location and Size

The East Mamprusi District is located in the north-eastern part of the Northern Region. The district shares boundaries with Talensi and Nabdam Districts, Bawku West and Garu-Tempane Districts, all in the Upper East Region to the North, Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo to the East, Gushiegu and Karaga Districts to the South and West Mamprusi to the West. It covers a land mass of 1,660sqkm, representing about 2.2% of the total land mass of the region.

Relief and Drainage

The land is generally gently undulating and the Gambaga escarpment marking the Northern limit of the Voltain Sandstone basin. Apart from the mountainous areas bordering the escarpment there is little runoff when it rains. There are different types of rock formation given the different relief features, which range from flat bottom valleys to steep-sided highlands. The upper half of the District is underlined by the middle Voltain formation consisting of shale, mudstone, iron pans and sandstone.

The District has very good water drainage basin. The White Volta, which enters the region in the northeast is joined by the Red Volta near Gambaga, the Nawong and Moba rivers are major perennial rivers in the District.

Climate

The District lies in the tropical continental western margin and characterized by a single rainfall pattern brought in by the rain bearing tropical maritime air mass (MT). This occurs around April to October every year. This is followed by the tropical continental air mass (CT) which brings about the dry season which occurs from late November to March. The mean annual rainfall is between 1000mm to 1500mm with the peak occurring from July to September. The district experiences a prolonged dry season with the peak occurring between March and April. Temperature is fairly high with the annual mean temperature ranging from 27.4^{o}C to 35^{o}C depending on the season. The highest temperature is recorded in the dry season whiles the lowest is experienced during the Harmattan season.

Soil and Vegetation

There are two major soil types in the District. These are the Savannah Ochrosols and Ground water Laterites. The Savannah Ochrosols which covers almost the entire District, is moderately drained and the upland soils developed mainly on Voltain sandstone. The texture of the surface soil is sandy to sandy loam with fairly good water retention.

The Groundwater Literate covers a smaller portion of the District and is mainly found in the southern part of the District. These are concretionary soils developed mainly from Voltain shale, mudstone and argillaceous sandstone materials. The texture of the soil is sandy loam which is suitable for the cultivation of annual food crops such as maize, millet, sorghum, water melon etc. and tree crops with long gestation period such as shea nut, dawadawa, cashew etc which are of economic importance.

The District lies within the interior woodland savannah belt and has Common grass vegetation with trees like dawadawa, baobab, shea nut trees, etc. Grasses grow in tussocks and can reach a height of 3 metres or more. There is marked change in the vegetation depending on the two prevailing climatic condition. During the raining season animals graze on the grasses. The shea nut tree is of great economic value for women who pick the nuts and process it into shea butter.

Natural Environment

The natural vegetation in most parts of the District especially around settlements has seriously been altered due to over cultivation, overgrazing by animals, over exploitation for fuel wood without replacement. Farming (crop and livestock) is the mainstay of the people. Crop cultivation being mainly on off-compound (bush) farms with an average of 0.5 hectares per farm holding. The major land degradation issues are cutting of trees for firewood, charcoal burning and chain saw operation.

Built Environment

There are three urban settlements with population of 5,000 and above. They are Nalerigu, Gambaga, and Langbinsi. The people in these urban settlements constitute about 30% of the total population of the district. Seventy percent of the people are thus rural dwellers. Since all the major social and economic infrastructure and services are located in the urban areas, majority of the people are either deprived totally of utilizing these facilities or have limited access to them.
Other settlements that follow are Gbintiri, Nagbo, and Sakogu. Socio-economic infrastructure and services are concentrated in the Northern half of the District. Settlement in the South and Central parts do not have easy access to these facilities. Settlement patterns are largely dispersed. This is more so with the rural communities. A number of compounds made up of usually round huts roofed with thatch and owned by a number of households are scattered over large farmlands. This pattern in the rural areas sometimes poses a problem of distinguishing one community from another in some cases.

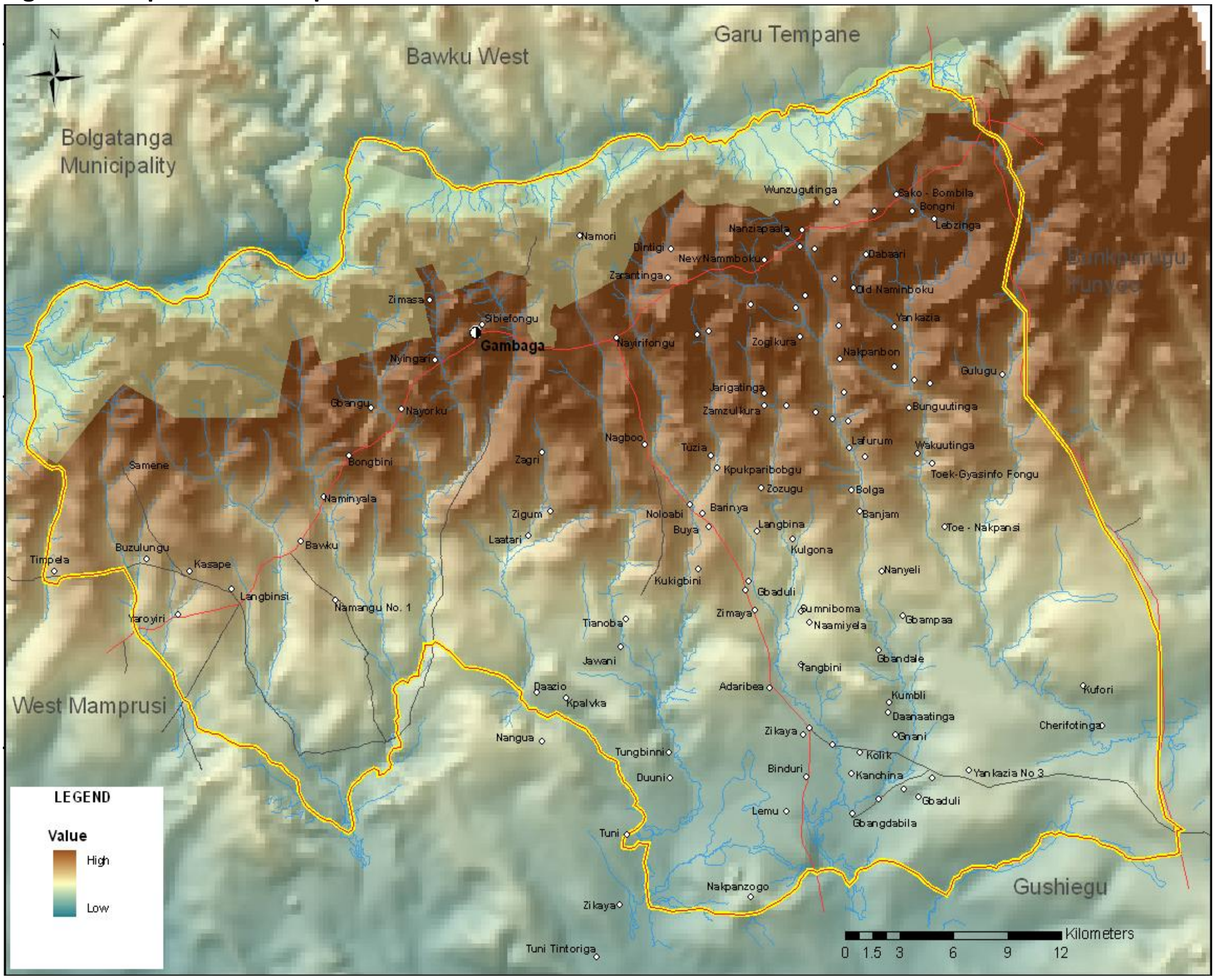
Land Tenure

Chiefs and family heads own land in the District. An individual or a group of people can acquire a piece of land for construction or farming purpose.

Geology and Minerals

There are Gold deposits on the Gambaga escarpment's stretch. Also clinker is found around Gbintri and Langbinsi areas.

Figure 1: Map of East Mamprusi District



Source: East Mamprusi District Assembly, 2013

1.2.3 Cultural and Social Structure

Chieftaincy

The Nayiri is the King or overlord of Mamprugu traditional area and has council of elders who advise him. The Nayiri is supported by paramount chiefs, Divisional and other sub-chiefs under him in the kingship of Mamprugu. His paramountcies extend beyond the boundaries of the District and are located in other Regions and Districts. Notable of mention are the Wulugu Naaba, Wungu Naaba, Soo Naaba, Kulgu Naaba etc (all in the West Mamprusi District); Yunyoorana and Bunkpurugu Naaba (in the Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District) and Zuarungu Naaba, Tongu Naaba, Sakuti etc (all in Upper East Region).

Languages, Culture and Ethnicity

Mamprusis are the major ethnic group in the district. However, there are also Bimobas, Konkombas, Talensis, Moshis, Chokosis and Hausas who have settled at the eastern part of the district. The people of East Mamprusi District celebrate a number of festivals. This include Damba festival, Bugum (fire) festival and others. The district is a multi religious on. The dominant religions are Islam, Christianity and Traditional worshiping.

Implication of Physical Characteristics for Development

The district has large tracks of irrigable land (rivers, swampy, marshy lands). Provision of irrigation facilities will promote all year round farming, including vegetables resulting in the creation of more jobs for the youth.

The development of the District's investment and tourism potentials will result in the creation of more jobs for school leavers.
The District can also diversify into the production of other crops like onion, water melon etc.

1.2.4 Demographic Characteristics

The population of the District is 121,009 (2010 Population and Housing Census). The distribution shows that females account for 61,556 with 59,453 males, representing 50.9% and 49.1% respectively. With a growth rate of 3%, the District's population is projected to be 132,230 in 2013. The average population density is 80 per km^2. There are 142 communities in the District.

Table 2: Distribution of the Population

Age Category	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-5	12,484	13,412	12,531	13,814	13,245	14,225	13,642	14,655
6-11	10,936	11,088	11,592	11,421	11,940	11,764	12,298	12,117
12-15	5,406	4,880	5,568	5,026	5,735	5,177	5,558	5,332
16-18	3,667	1,052	3,777	1,234	3,890	1,270	4,007	1,309
Working Age 19-60	25,295	29,159	26,054	29,884	26,836	30,781	27,641	31,704
61+	1,665	1,965	1,715	2,024	1,767	2,085	1,820	2,147
Total	**59,453**	**61,556**	**61,237**	**63,403**	**63,413**	**65,305**	**64,966**	**67,264**

Majority of the population are between the ages of 15 and 40. The population structure of the District can be said to be young. The implication of such a young population age structure for the provision of social and community facilities is enormous. The current growth rate of the population is 3%. The high rate of growth has created a high dependency ratio and has escalated the poverty situation of parents. Another effect of the high growth rate and high fertility rates of population in the district is that infrastructural facilities and services lag behind demand and there is considerable strain on the existing services and facilities and this has negative implications for the district's economy and development. Households in East Mamprusi District are predominantly male-headed. There are 14,279 households in the District, with average household size being 8.

Migration Trends
Out-migration by girls in particular is very prevalent in the District. They move out of the district largely to Kumasi and Accra for Kayaye (head porterage). The girls end up by being abused sexually leading to teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases etc.

Culture
There are three main ethnic groups in the District and these are the Mamprusi's, Konkombas and Bimoba's. Smaller groups like the Moshis, Tamplimas, Frafras, Gurushis, Bissas (Busangas) and Fulanis also live in the District. In some Communities, Chiefs see to the traditional administration and local political issues in their communities.

The family is the microcosm of the people of the District where compound life incorporates many family members. Members of the family play a critical role in transmitting to the child the culture based moral values and beliefs of the family, and community. Polygamous marriages are pronounced in the District.

Among some ethnic groups in the District a mother was betrothed to her potential husband at tender age. Betrothal of girls by their parents before birth was a common practice.

The Mamprusis in the District celebrate the Damba and Fire festivals. Muslims among the Mamprusis celebrate the Eid festivals. Mamprusis who are Christians, Konkombas and Bimobas celebrate Christmas festival.

Implication of Demographic Characteristics for Development

The annual growth rate of the population has serious implication for development.

- The large population and high growth rate will assist in providing labour force for farmers in the District since farming is mostly labour intensive in the District.

- The large population size coupled with the growth size can result in a pressure over arable land resulting in ethnic conflicts.

- The structure of the population of the District reveals that of a growing population which could exert pressure on infrastructure in the District such as roads, schools, health care delivery, energy, and housing facilities.

- More than half of the population are female which suggest that development interventions need to be all embracing that take care of the needs of women who constitute the larger segments of the society just like men in order that no imbalances are created in the development process.

- The out-migration by girls if intensified will affect their education, health, resulting in vices and in the final analysis keep women in perpetual poverty.

- The ethnic diversity of the District if not well managed can lead to conflicts.

- There is the need on the part of the Assembly and other partners to find a way of addressing this high population growth rate.

1.2.5 Political and Administrative Structure

The district has 142 communities with five Area Councils (namely Nalerigu, Gambaga, Langbinsi, Sakogu and Gbintri) with Nalerigu, Gambaga and Langbinsi being the largest communities with populations above 5000 each. The District Assembly has 36 elected members, 15 Government appointees, one Member of Parliament, and a District Chief Executive (DCE) who is the executive and administrative head of the district and assisted by the District Co-ordinating Director and his technical team as the technocrats and advisers of the DCE. The district has two Town Councils, (Nalerigu, Gambaga) 3 Area Councils (Langbinsi, Sakogu and Gbintri) and 36 Unit Committees.

Table 3: Departments East Mamprusi District Assembly

NO	Department	Division established	Division not established
1	Education, Youth and Sports	1 Education 2 Ghana Library Board 3 National Youth Council	
2	Administration	Central Administration Dev. Planning Control Unit. Births & Deaths Registry Information Services	Statistical services
3	Works	Public Works Department District Assembly Works Department Feeder Roads Rural Housing DWST	
4	Physical Planning	Land valuation Board	Town & Country Planning parks and Gardens
5	Social Welfare and Community development	Social welfare and community development	
6	National Resource Conservation	Forestry department	Game and wildlife
7	Disaster Management	NADMO	Fire service
8	Finance	Cont. & Acct. General	
9	Trade and Industry	Co-operatives Dept	Trade
10	Health	D.H.M.T.D.H.M.T.	
11	Agriculture	MOFA	

The District has Eleven (11) decentralized departments established according to the local Government Act 1993, Act 462. However, most of them do not have the full complement of staff and the various constituents. The established Departments are Education, Health, Works, Physical Planning, Industry, Social Welfare, and Agriculture, as captured under the table below.

1.2.6 Environment

Two major environmental issues facing East Mamprusi District are:
(a) Environment degradation
(b) Environment health and sanitation.
Environment degradation is caused mainly by the following activities of man:
(a) Clearing and burning of the vegetation for agriculture and hunting of animals.
(b) Cutting the grass and trees for building purposes.
(c) Cutting of trees for firewood (charcoal burning.)
(d) Over grazing by livestock
(e) Bush fire.
Large scale of removal of the forest cover which is not accompanied by reforestation has led to rapid environment degradation.
Inhabitants of the district, out of perceived necessity are destroying the basis of their own livelihood as they violate the limits of natural systems. The search for the basic requirements of food and fuel often force them to hasten the destruction of their own productive environment. One manifestation of this is seen in the growing demand for firewood and charcoal. For example, daily truck loads of charcoal from the district to the south are reaching alarming stages. Bush fires result from the dry season activities of the people. The overall effects of bush burning are:
(a) Trees are fast disappearing in the environment
(b) The air becomes polluted with dust
(c) The soil binding by trees is lost under conditions of de-forestation caused by bush fire (d) Exposure of soils without plant cover aggravates conditions of wind erosion.
(e) Destruction of wildlife.
(f) Economic trees and herbs needed for medicine are lost to bush fires.
(g) Devastating windstorms.

Environmental Health and Sanitation
The main environmental health and sanitation issues of the district could be grouped under the following headings;
(a) Poor environment sanitation due to indiscriminate liquid (defecation) and solid waste disposal.
(b) Inadequate food hygiene
(c) Water sanitation
(d) Poor housing.

Most of the communities and towns do not have refuse disposal facilities. There is uncontrolled dumping of house-hold refuse around and public places. During the dry season, strong harmattan winds normally blow these refuse around and in the rainy season the refuse is carried by water into rivers, dams and other sources of water supply, mosquitoes breeding are encouraged under this condition.
Another environmental issue of great importance is that of excreta disposal, contamination of food, water and soil with human and animals waste poses a great health problem or hazard. Many communities do not have toilets of any kind and people practice indiscriminate defecation at any place of their choice.

Improper food hygiene is yet another major environmental issue in the district. The district currently cannot boast of a single slaughter house. Market places such as Nalerigu market and Gbintri are not provided with toilets. Accumulation of refuse in towns and other places lead to contamination of food items on sale at such places which sometime leads to food poisoning. Food vendors and chop-bar operators have not undergone any medical examination of any kind thus exposing those who rely on wayside prepared food to the risk of contracting diseases.

Majority of the people rely on dug-out wells, rivers and dams or their water supply. Most of these sources of water are not constructed to sanitary standards. For instance, during the rainy season, storm water and run-offs from the surroundings of the well and dams wash dirt into them thereby contaminating the water. These sources of water are not zoned; hence both animals and human beings drink from them. This obvious health hazards with regard to spread of water related diseases. None of the communities in the district can boast of pipe borne water, but there are a number of bore-holes that are being constructed by the government and some No-government organizations. Some of these bore-holes unfortunately have dried up.

1.2.7 Human Development

Health and Nutrition

The provision of quality health care remains the goal of the District. Significant progress has been made over the years though much still has to be done to improve access to quality health care delivery in the district.

Health Care Infrastructure

The district has twelve health facilities: four (4) health centers, six (6) CHPS facilities, one hospital and one district health administration. The table above classifies these facilities by ownership and level of facilities. Currently Kolinvai CHPS is operating without a physical structure (run outreach clinical and preventive services).

Table 4: Health Care Infrastructure

GHANA HEALTH SERVICE	CHAG	CHPS ZONES (FUNCTIONAL)
Gambaga Health Centre Gbintiri Health Centre Sakogu Health Centre	Baptist Medical Centre (Dist. Hospital -Baptist Mission) Langbinsi Health Centre (Presbyterian)	Wundua CHPS Jawani CHPS Gbangu CHPS Samini CHPS Nagbo CHPS Kolinvai CHPS

The district has fifteen (15) quarters' both for the DHA (5) and all the GHS facilities (10). Below is the status of accommodation for facilities.

Table 5: Accommodation

FACILITY	ACCOMODATION NEEDED	ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE
Gambaga Health Centre	8	4

Gbintiri Health Centre	5	2
Sakogu Health Centre	5	2
Wundua CHPS	3	1
Kolinvai CHPS	4	0
Jawani CHPS	3	1
Gbangu CHPS	3	1
Samini CHPS	3	1
Nagbo CHPS	3	0
DHA	7	3
TOTAL	**44**	**15**

Diseases Situation

Malaria remains the number one disease for OPD cases. The top ten causes of OPD attendance pattern have not change as malaria continues to top the list through the three year period. However, there is a decreasing trend of suspected malaria cases from 43.9% in 2011 to 43.06% in 2012, and now to 30.3% in 2013. The worrying phenomenon is the increasing trend of diarrhea, hypertension, pneumonia skin diseases, and anemia as shown in the table below.

Table 6: Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance

2011		2012		2013	
Disease/condition	%tage	Disease/condition	%tage	Disease/condition	%tage
Malaria	43.9	Malaria	43.6	Malaria	30.3
RTI	9.9	RTI	8.2	RTI	11.2
Diarrhoea	6.1	Diarrhoea	6.2	Diarrhoea	8.9
Hypertension	3.7	Hypertension	3.5	Hypertension	4.7
Pneumonia	3	Pneumonia	2.7	Pneumonia	3.3
Rheu. & joint pains	2.7	Skin diseases	2	Skin diseases	3.2
Aneamia	2	Aneamia	1.8	Rheu. & joint pains	2.4
Eye infection	1.6	Rheu. & joint pains	1.5	Anaemia	1.9
UTI	0.9	Eye infection	1.3	Eye infection	1.3
Vaginal discharge	0.8	AUTI	1.1	AUTI	1.3
Total	74.5	Total	71.9	Total	68.6

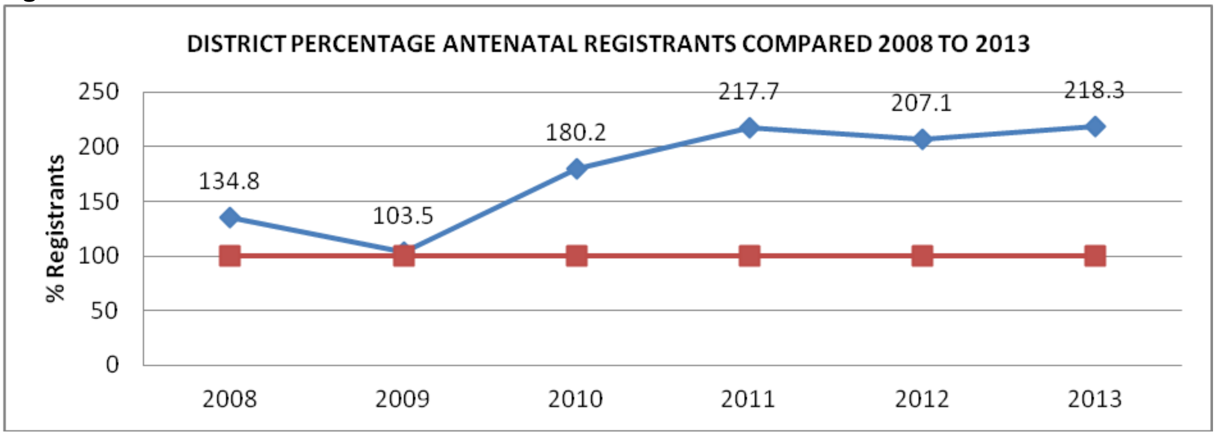
Table 7: Non-Communicable Diseases with Special Focus

NCD	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hypertension	4124 (3.2%)	5958 (3.7%)	6478 (3.9%	8548 (4.7%)
Diabetes mellitus	521	366	313	421
Sickle cell	159	301	241	148

Hypertension continues to increase in the population affecting people even below fifteen years of age. In absolute figures, diabetes mellitus cases have also increased from 313 cases in 2012 to 421 in 2013. This may be a result from the increasing non healthy lifestyles such as the consumption of high sugar foods and less physical activities.

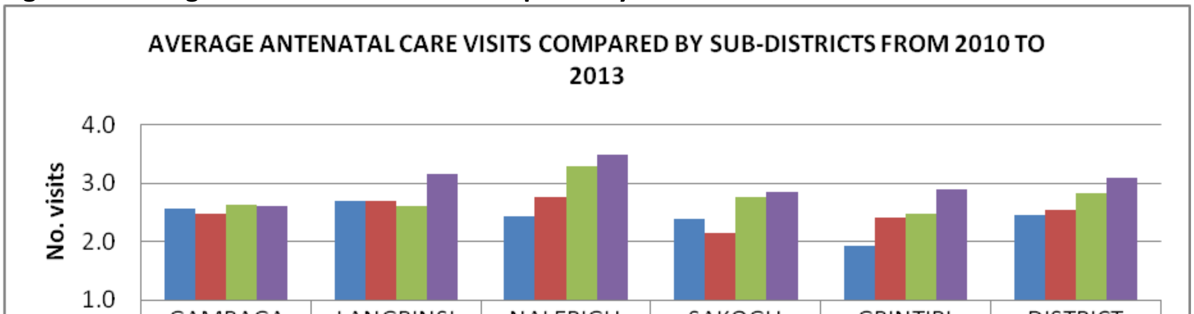
Reproductive Health, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health (RMNCH) Services

Figure 2: Maternal and Newborn Child



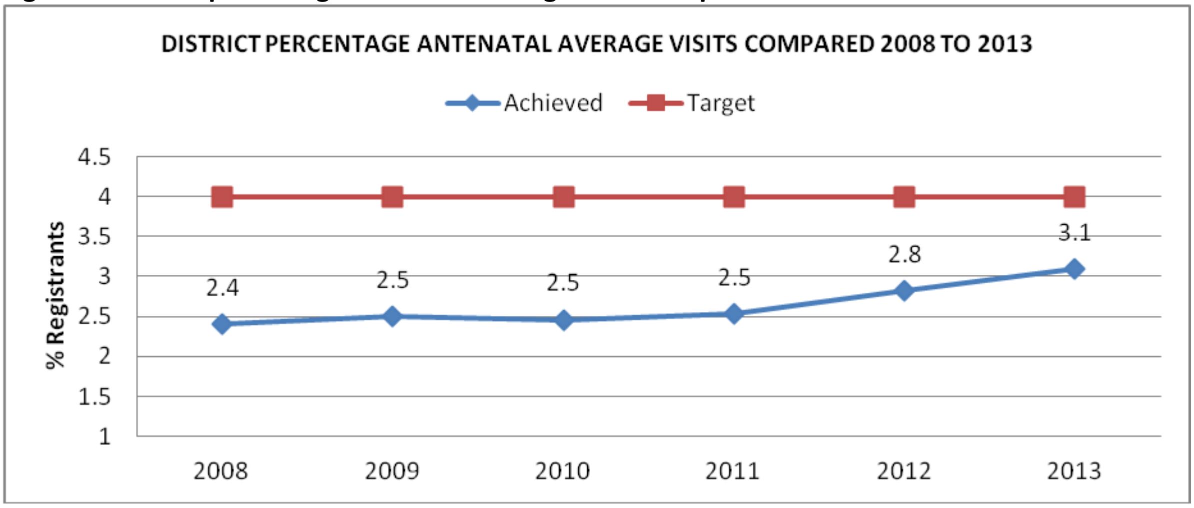
Consistently the district has recorded improvement in the number of women who register at the antenatal clinic. All sub-districts have recorded increase in ANC registrants over past years except Gbintiri sub-district. This could be attributed to the fact that outreach services came to halt at some time of the year 2013 as a result of inadequate staff. The few staff available concentrated on the static clinic at the health Centre. For the past three years, Gbintiri sub-district recorded falling performance in ANC registrants. It is the farthest in the district about fifty-six (56) miles away from the district capital with fourty-four (44) communities located far apart and houses sparsely built.

Figure 3: Average antenatal care visits compared by sub-districts from 2010-2013



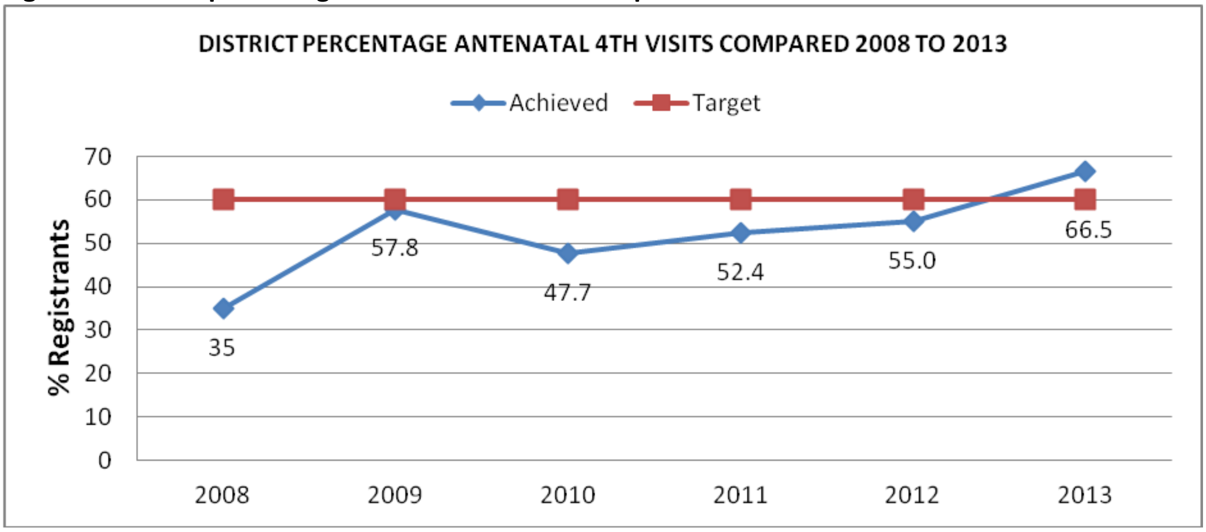
	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.5
2011	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.5
2012	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.8
2013	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.1

Figure 4: District percentage antenatal average visits compared from 2008-2013



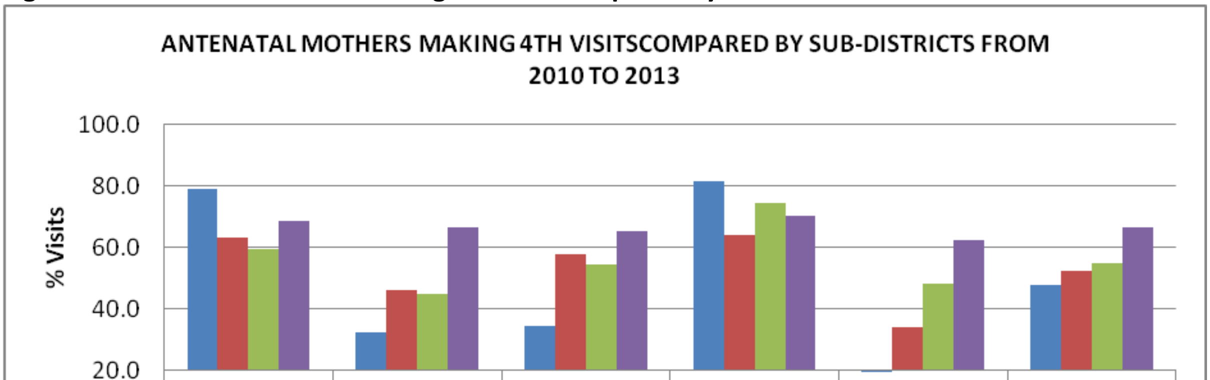
Antenatal average visits measures the number of times ANC mothers visits the health facility before delivery. According to WHO standards, a pregnant needs four (4) or more antenatal visits before delivery. This is to ensure that the woman gets adequate ANC package to prepare her for labour. The district has been working hard to meet this target. The district recorded an average visit of 3.1 in 2013 as against 2.8 during the same period in 2012. Significant achievements have been made as a result of a number of interventions that include health education, community leadership engagements, formation of support groups in communities and massive community mobilization and participation activities supported by the EPPICS project.

Figure 5: District percentage antenatal 4th visits compared 2008-2013



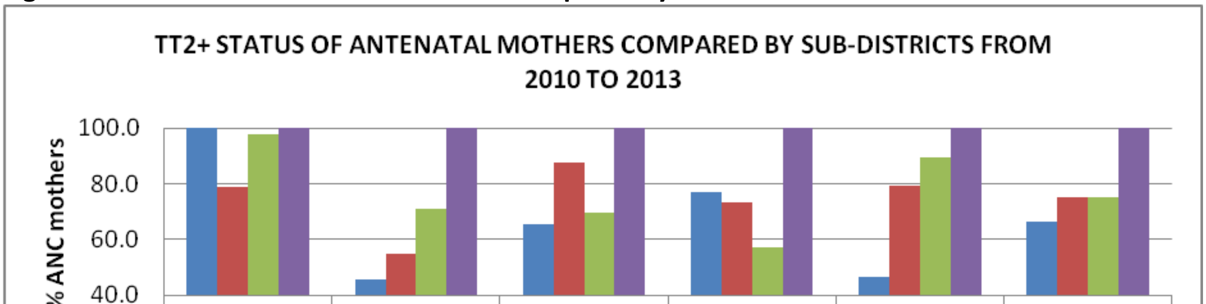
In the period under review, 66.5% of the pregnant women were able to attend at least four (4) visits before delivery. This is an improvement over 2012 which recorded 55%. Though the coverage of Sakogu sub-district is not bad, but there has been a drop from 74.3% in 2012 to 70.3% in 2013. Could this be attributed to the fact that there is a reduction in their first trimester registration? Meaning more women report in later stages of the pregnancy hence not able to attend four times before delivery. This has an implication on the ANC package they receive including IPTp, iron and other drugs against aneamia and many more. The DHA will monitor their performance closely to see where the challenge is.

Figure 6: Antenatal mother s making 4th visits compared by sub-districts from 2010-2013



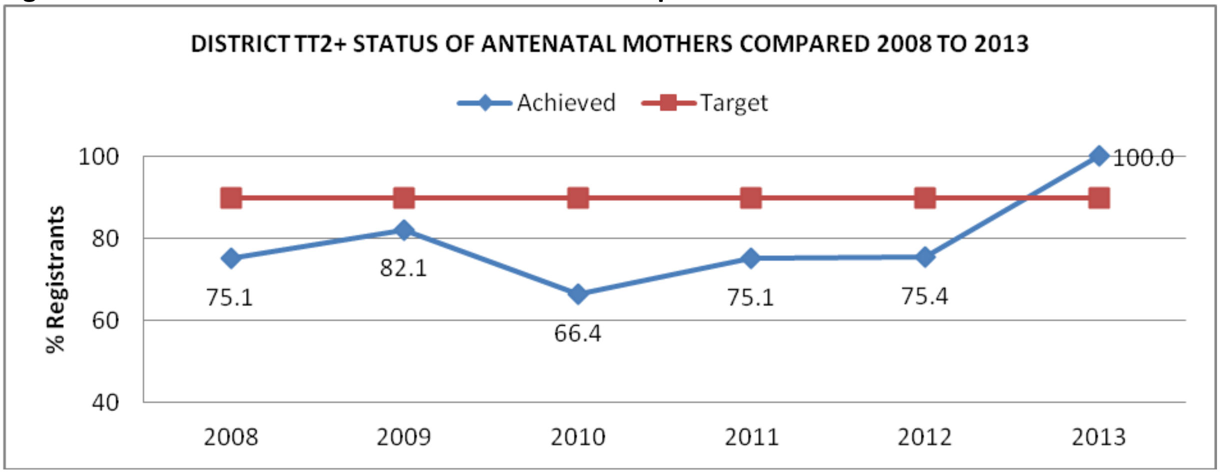
	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	79.0	32.5	34.4	81.5	19.6	47.7
2011	63.4	46.3	58.0	64.1	34.0	52.4
2012	59.7	44.8	54.6	74.3	48.1	55.0
2013	68.8	66.7	65.5	70.3	62.6	66.5

Figure 7: TT+ Status of antenatal mothers compared by sub-districts from 2010-2013



	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	100.4	45.3	65.3	76.9	46.4	66.4
2011	78.8	55.0	87.6	73.2	79.4	75.1
2012	97.8	70.9	69.4	57.1	89.3	75.4
2013	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

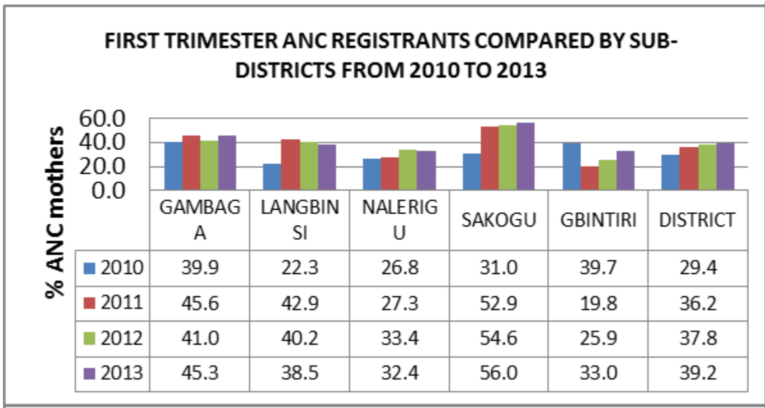
Figure 8: District TT+ Status of antenatal mothers compared 2008-2013



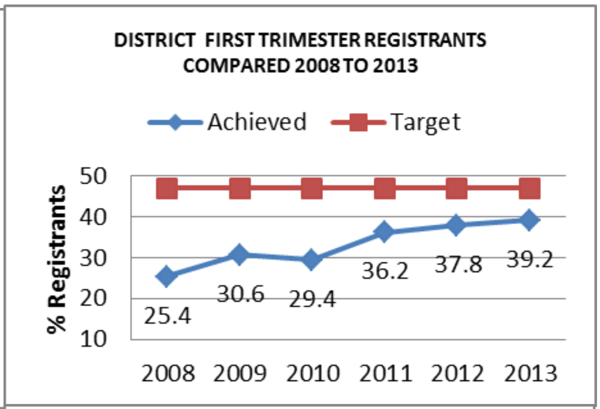
Neonatal tetanus is one of the leading causes of death among neonates largely due aseptic conditions during delivery (clean surface, clean hands, and clean instruments). In order to avert this phenomenon, pregnant women are given tetanus toxoid to protect the child against neonatal tetanus. This is given up to a five times schedule in order to give complete protection. But studies have shown that a woman starts building immunity from the second dose of the tetanus toxoid hence the measure TT2+ status of antenatal mothers. This initiative was started in routine services and some supplementary immunization activities to boost coverage. In 2013, all the antenatal mothers have received two or more doses of TT hence 100% coverage of TT2+. This is a great improvement over 2012 performance of 75.4%.

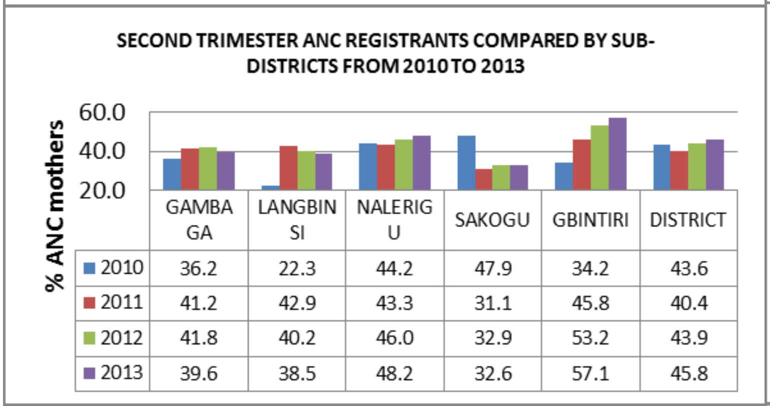
All the sub-districts have 100% coverage. The challenge now is how to sustain this good coverage. This means that there should not be shortage of the TT vaccine and outreach services needs to be intensified to cover all pregnant women. There is also the need for booster doses to cover the upcoming young women.

Figure 9: Duration of Pregnancy at Registration

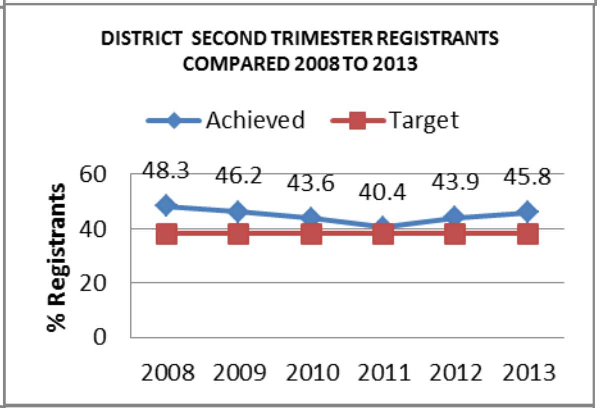


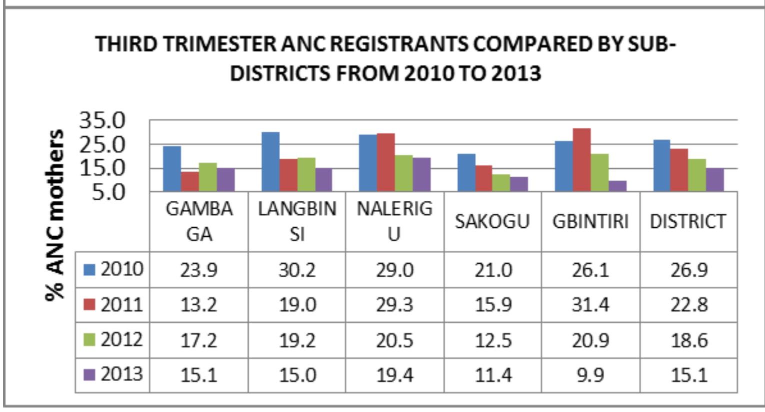
	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	39.9	22.3	26.8	31.0	39.7	29.4
2011	45.6	42.9	27.3	52.9	19.8	36.2
2012	41.0	40.2	33.4	54.6	25.9	37.8
2013	45.3	38.5	32.4	56.0	33.0	39.2



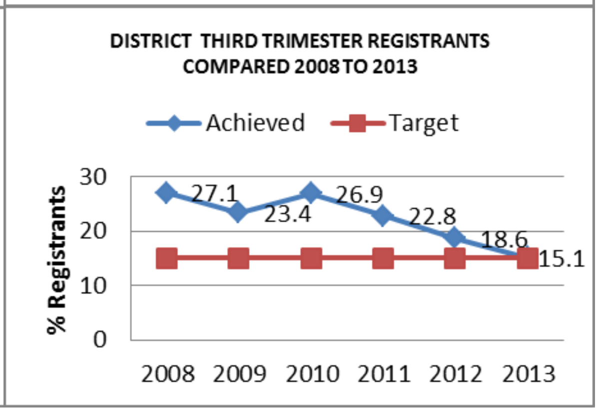


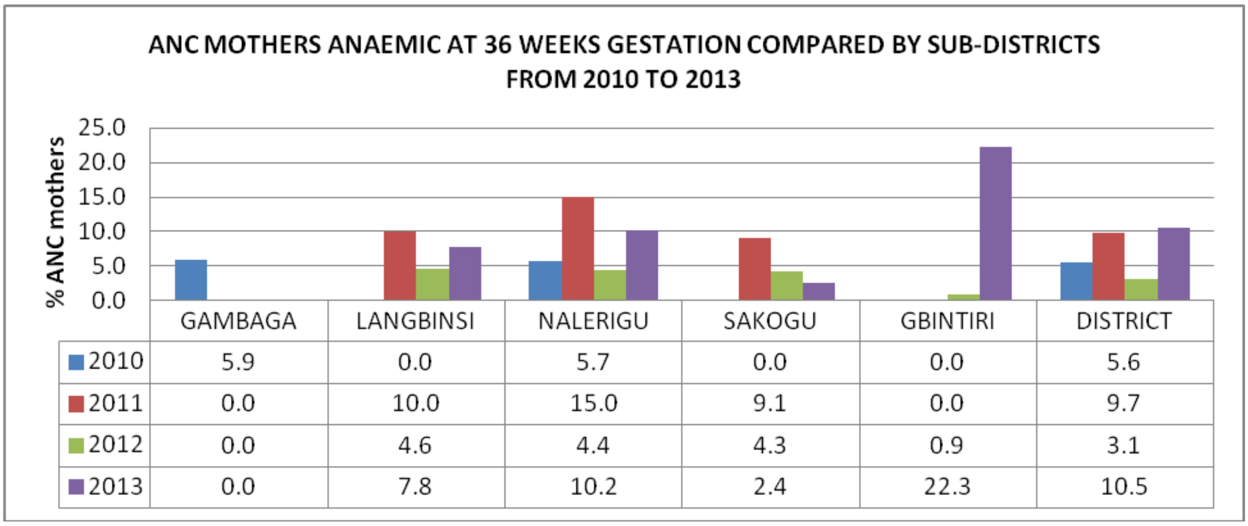
	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	36.2	22.3	44.2	47.9	34.2	43.6
2011	41.2	42.9	43.3	31.1	45.8	40.4
2012	41.8	40.2	46.0	32.9	53.2	43.9
2013	39.6	38.5	48.2	32.6	57.1	45.8





	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	23.9	30.2	29.0	21.0	26.1	26.9
2011	13.2	19.0	29.3	15.9	31.4	22.8
2012	17.2	19.2	20.5	12.5	20.9	18.6
2013	15.1	15.0	19.4	11.4	9.9	15.1

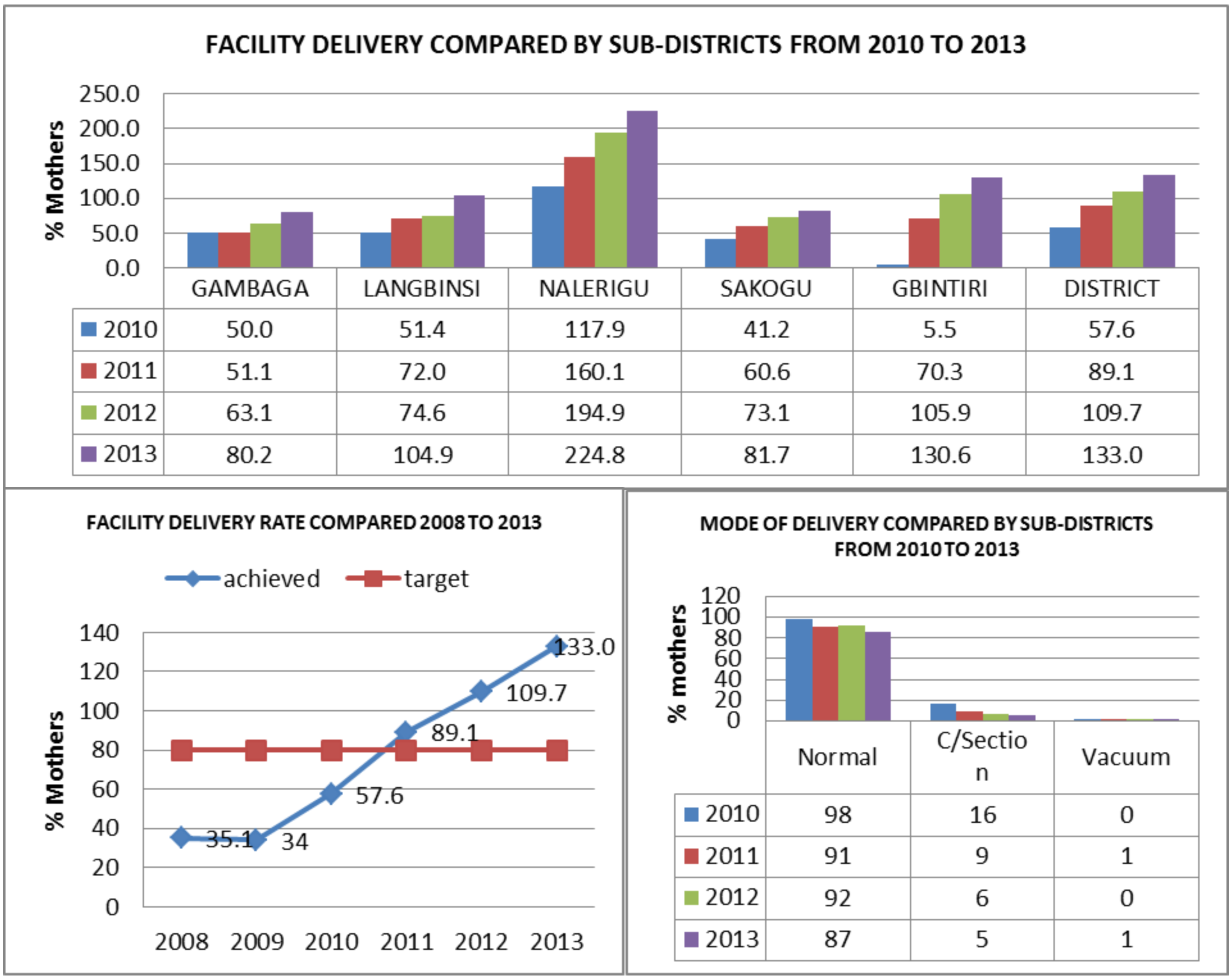




	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	5.9	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.6
2011	0.0	10.0	15.0	9.1	0.0	9.7
2012	0.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	0.9	3.1
2013	0.0	7.8	10.2	2.4	22.3	10.5

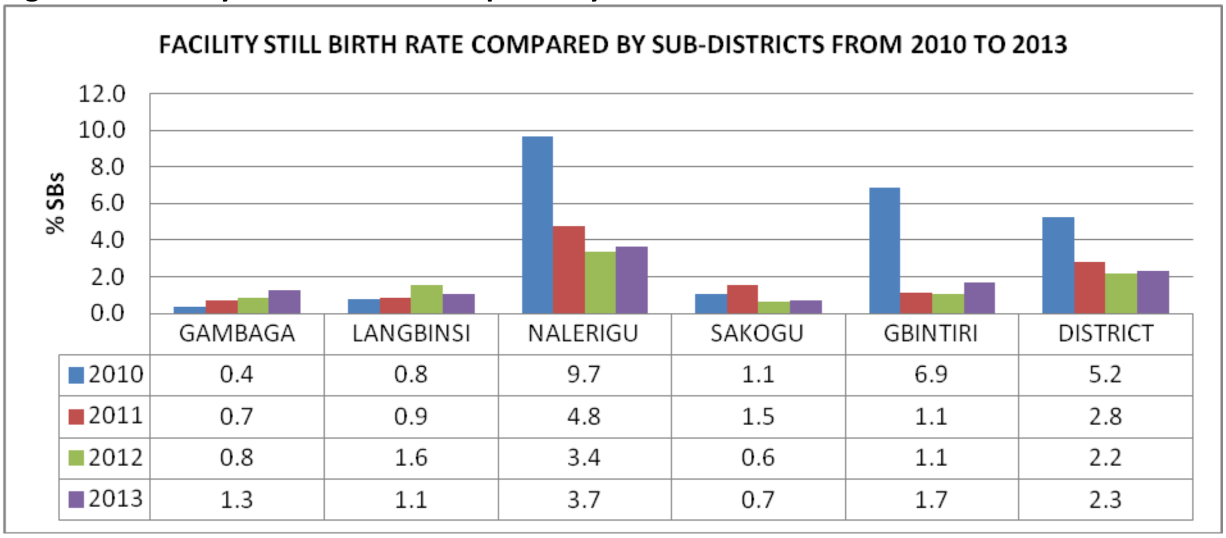
The district recorded high aneamia cases among pregnant women in 2013. 14% of ANC mothers were anaemic at registration whiles 10.5% were aneamic at thirty-six (36) weeks of gestation. This could be due to parasite infection such as malaria and other related cases.

Figure 10: FACILITY DELIVERY



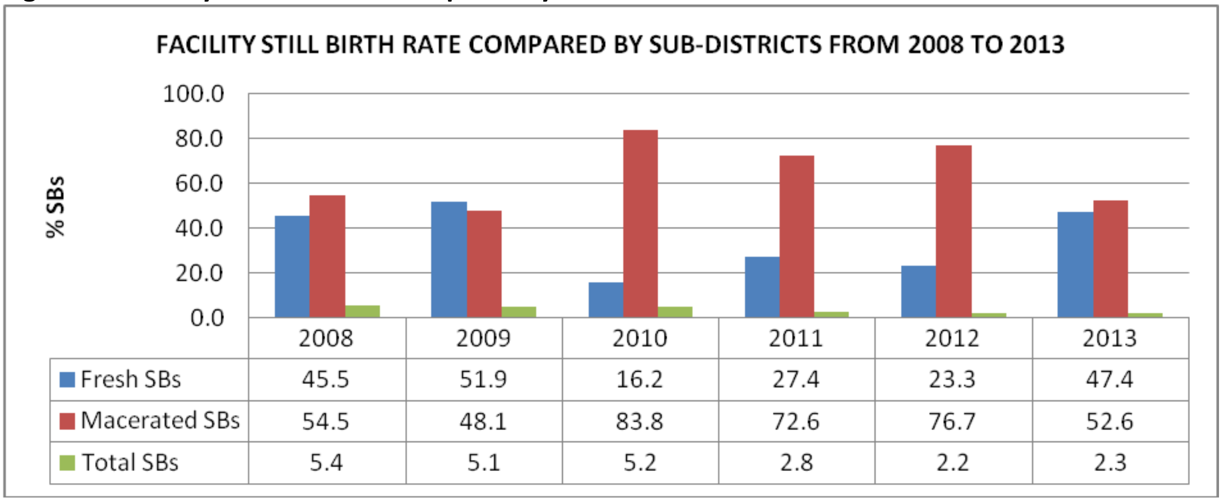
Over the past five years the district has continuously increased the number of supervised deliveries from 57.6% (1897) in 2010 to 133% (4910) in 2013. All the sub-districts have increased the number of supervised deliveries but notable are Gbintiri and Langbinsi sub-districts. The district hospital (Baptist Medical Center is located in Nalerigu sub-district and as a referral point, cases come within and outside the district and that explains the good performance in the number of supervised deliveries. This performance was made possible with even lesser number of midwives as compared to the periods before 2010. This has been made possible as a result of many community and household level initiatives including the engagement of chiefs and opinion leaders as council of champions, formation of CPress, formation of support groups (HMNCC, PDMs, CEmTC etc.), and the engagement of TBAs as link providers. Motor kings were purchase and modified as ambulance to support referral of women in labour from the hinterlands to the health facilities. All these interventions were made possible as a result of the EPPICS project being implemented in the district. In fact now some communities came out with bye-laws that compel family to pay a fine for every home delivery. 87% of deliveries were normal

Figure 11: Facility still birth rate compared by sub-districts from 2010-2013



	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	0.4	0.8	9.7	1.1	6.9	5.2
2011	0.7	0.9	4.8	1.5	1.1	2.8
2012	0.8	1.6	3.4	0.6	1.1	2.2
2013	1.3	1.1	3.7	0.7	1.7	2.3

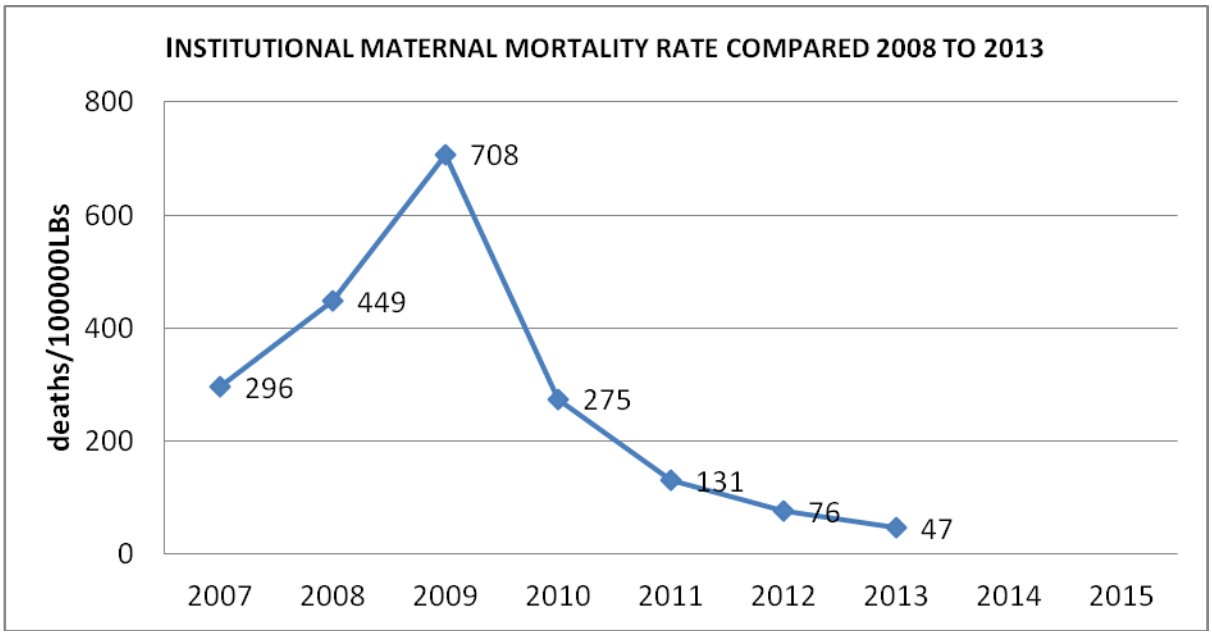
Figure 12: Facility still birth rate compared by sub-districts from 2008-2013



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fresh SBs	45.5	51.9	16.2	27.4	23.3	47.4
Macerated SBs	54.5	48.1	83.8	72.6	76.7	52.6
Total SBs	5.4	5.1	5.2	2.8	2.2	2.3

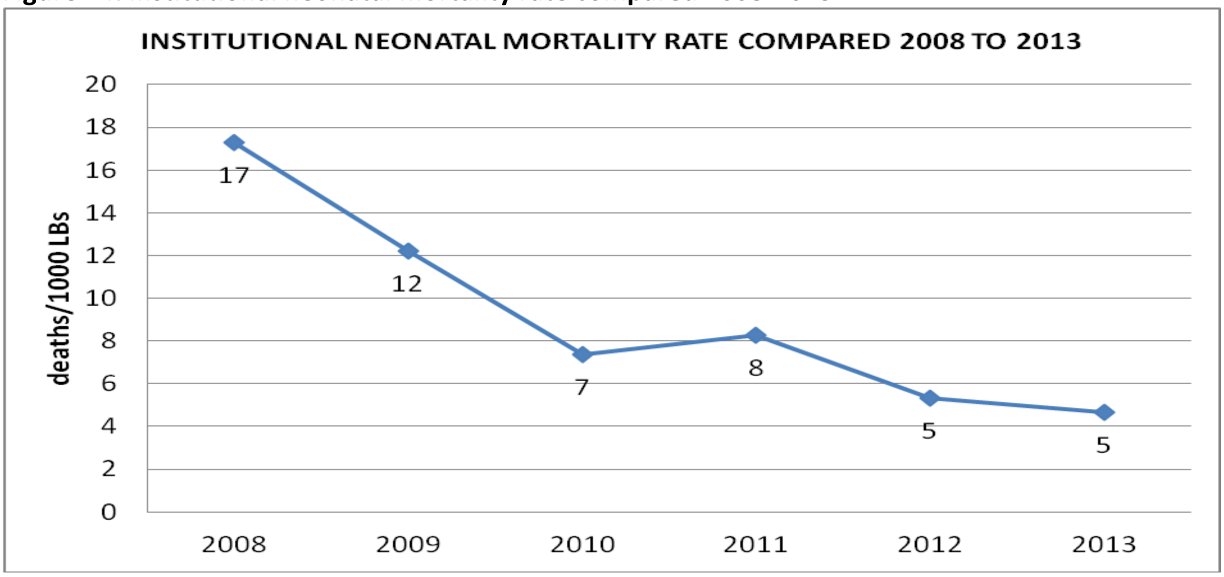
In the area of still births, the district has seen some improvements made in the past six years from 5.4% in 2008 to 2.3% in 2013. However, 2013 recorded slightly higher still birth rate from 2.2% (86) in 2012 to 2.3% (114) in 2013. This may be as a result of too much pressure at the facility as less number of midwives (15 in 2012 to 9 in 2013) has to increase deliveries by more than 200%. Of these, 47.4% (54) were fresh stillbirths as against 23.3% (20) in 2012. Also most of the women in labour arrive at the facility late due to a number of reasons ranging from household decision making to bad roads and accessibility of transport. This explains why the fresh stillbirths have increased: a woman in labour having to sit on a motorbike through a very bad road of 56km before reaching the health facility. A thorough analysis indicates that 67% of the fresh SBs occurred at the district hospital where 46% of the total deliveries were done (1888 deliveries). In the hospital, the number of midwives reduced by 50% from 12 to 6 due to compulsory retirement.

Figure 13: Maternal Mortality Rate



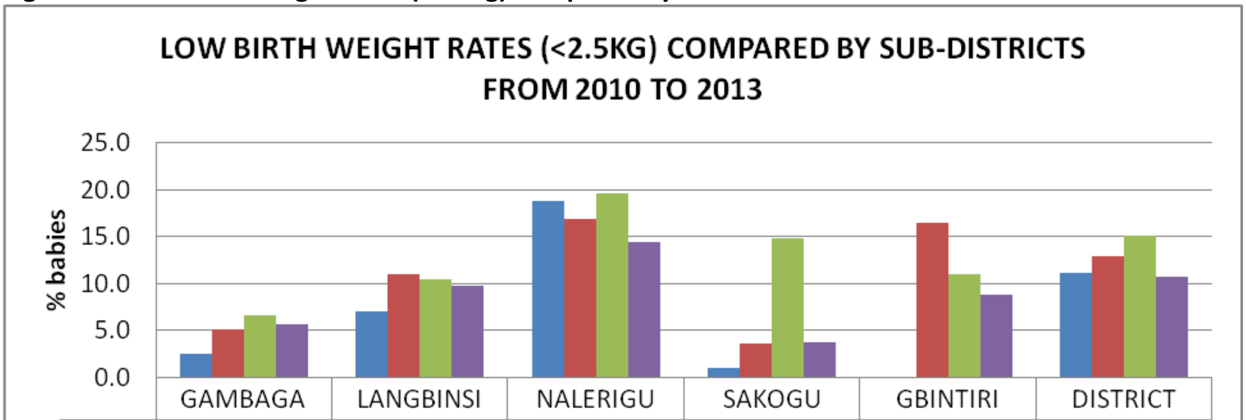
Maternal mortality measures the overall wellbeing of every nation because maternal death is not only a blow to the immediate family but to the district and the nation as a whole. The millennium development goal five (5) seeks to improve maternal health by 2015. The district has over the past decade been working very hard to drastically reduce the high maternal mortality. Consequently, the district has over the past five years been constantly reducing maternal deaths. This may be as a result from the increase to skilled attendance to labour and many more education on the causes and prevention of maternal deaths. From 708 maternal deaths per 100000 live births in 2009 to 47 in 2013. In absolute figures, maternal deaths reduced from eleven (11) in 2009 to two (2) in 2013. We will continue to fast track interventions that will enable us achieve the MDG 5 by 2015. All the two deaths recorded were audited. There was no community deaths recorded. Out of the two recorded in the hospital, one was from Gbintiri sub-district in the East Mamprusi district whiles the other was a referral case from the neighboring Bunkpurugu Yunyoo district.

Figure 14: institutional neonatal mortality rate compared 2008-2013

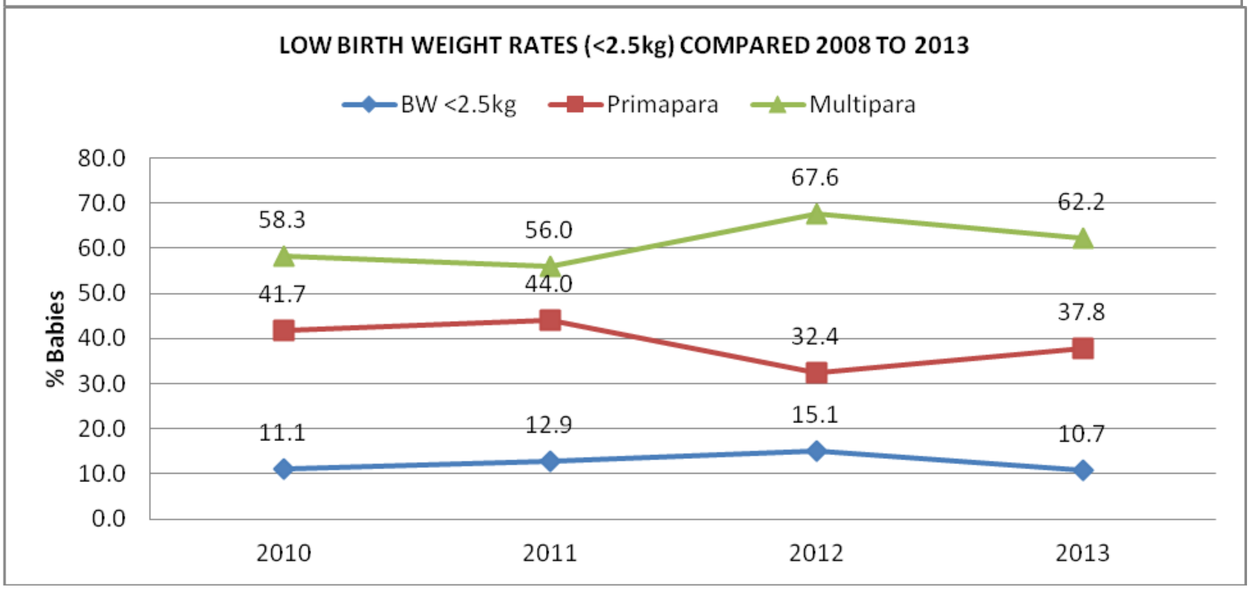


Neonatal death refers to children of one month old (28 days old). Ghana as part of the international community has a responsibility to reduce infant deaths by 2/3 by 2015. Studies have shown that majority of the infants die within the neonatal period hence the need to monitor their survival during this period closely to ensure that Ghana achieves the millennium development goal four (4). Even though significant progress has been made in this area over the last four years in the district, the picture does not look too good. As high as five (5) neonates die in every 1000 live births for the past two years. Midwives and CHOs in the district have had significant training in BEmONC (Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care) since 2012 and it was expected that this will help avert these deaths. There is the need to do in-depth analysis of these deaths so that stringent steps will be taken to address this stagnant phenomenon.

Figure 15: Low birth weight rates (<2.5kg) compared by sub-districts from 2010-2013



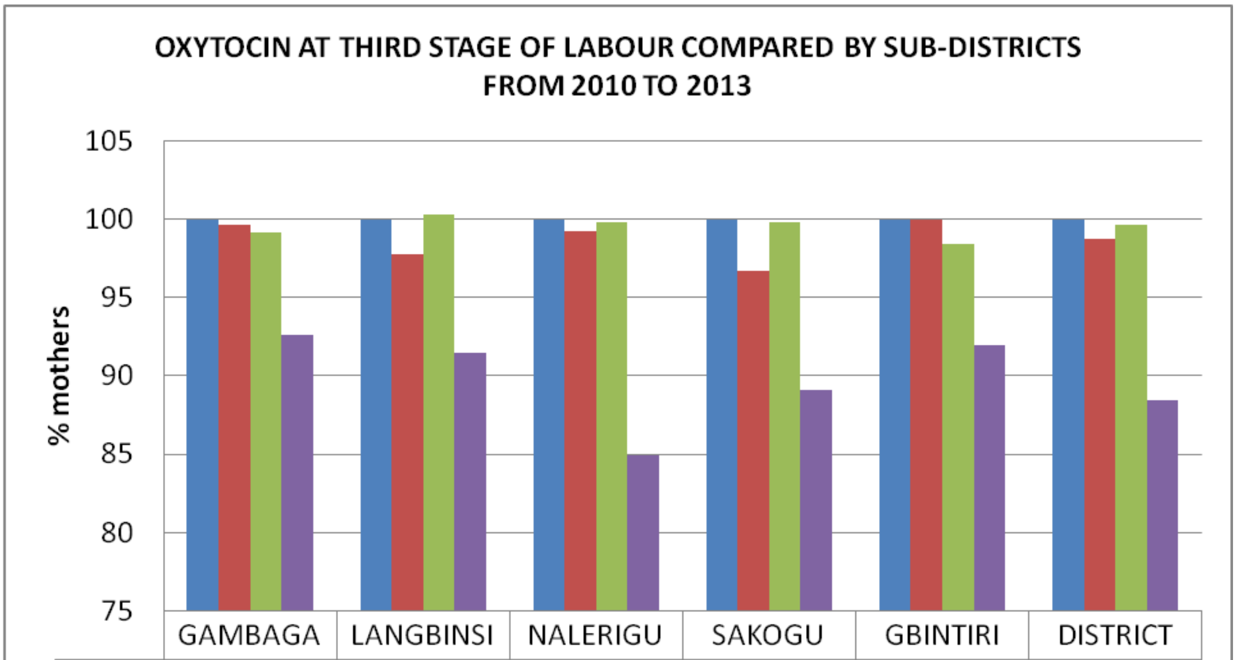
	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	2.5	7.0	18.8	1.1	0.0	11.1
2011	5.1	10.9	16.9	3.6	16.5	12.9
2012	6.6	10.4	19.7	14.8	11.1	15.1
2013	5.7	9.8	14.5	3.7	8.9	10.7



Low birth weights have a consequent effect on the development of the child. This results from a number of factors including maternal nutrition and the cyclical nutritional effect. This also impact on child survival and hence contributes to the millennium development goal four (4). All the sub-districts have recorded a good performance in reducing the number of low birth weight babies. Notable is Sakogu sub-district where LBW reduced from 14.8% (70) in 2012 to 3.7% (20) in 2013.

Overall, the district recorded 10.7% (526) in 2013 as against 15.1% (595) in 2012. Majority (62.2%) of these LBW babies are from multipara mothers. Primapara contributed 37.8%. The district continues to measure a reduction in LBW babies due to a number of interventions. Malaria control in pregnancy (supported by EPPICS), nutrition and malaria control for child survival project (NMCCSP). Supplementary feeding program for pregnant women, antenatal routine drugs etc. three communities under Sakogu sub-district are benefiting from the supplementary feeding program whiles thirteen (13) communities benefited from the NMCCSP. Therefore the significant reduction in the LBW babies may have been contributed by these interventions. Such initiatives need to be expanded to cover more communities.

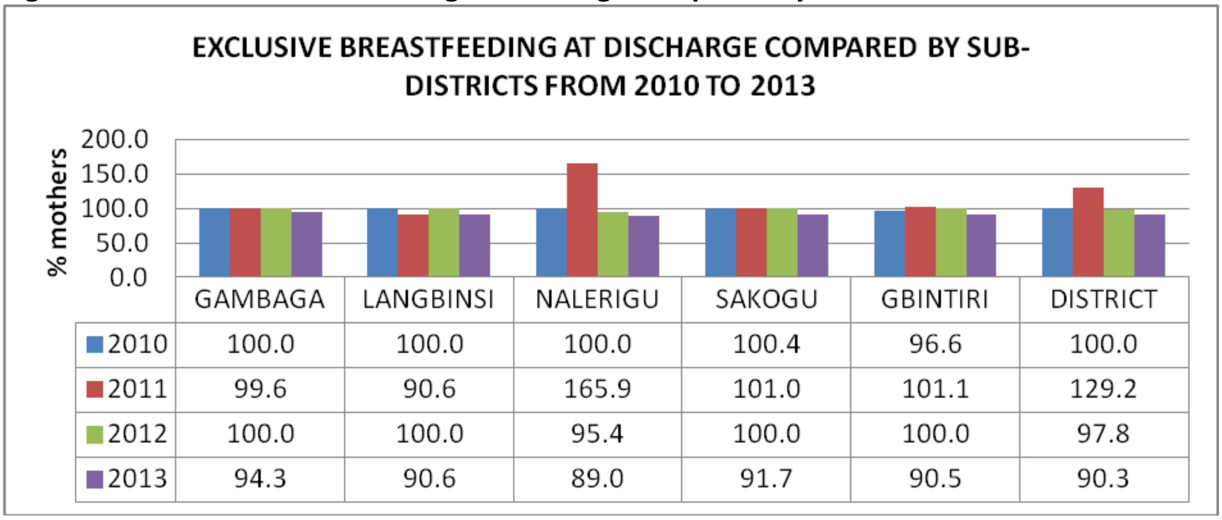
Figure 16: Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative



	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011	100	98	99	97	100	99
2012	99	100	100	100	98	100
2013	93	91	85	89	92	88

Oxytocin is used in the management of third stage of labour. It helps control bleeding and so women are given the injection immediately after delivery. In the last four years, between 88 and 100% of laboring women received oxytocin at the third stage of labour. The 2013 figure of 88% however, showed a downward trend from 100% in 2012.

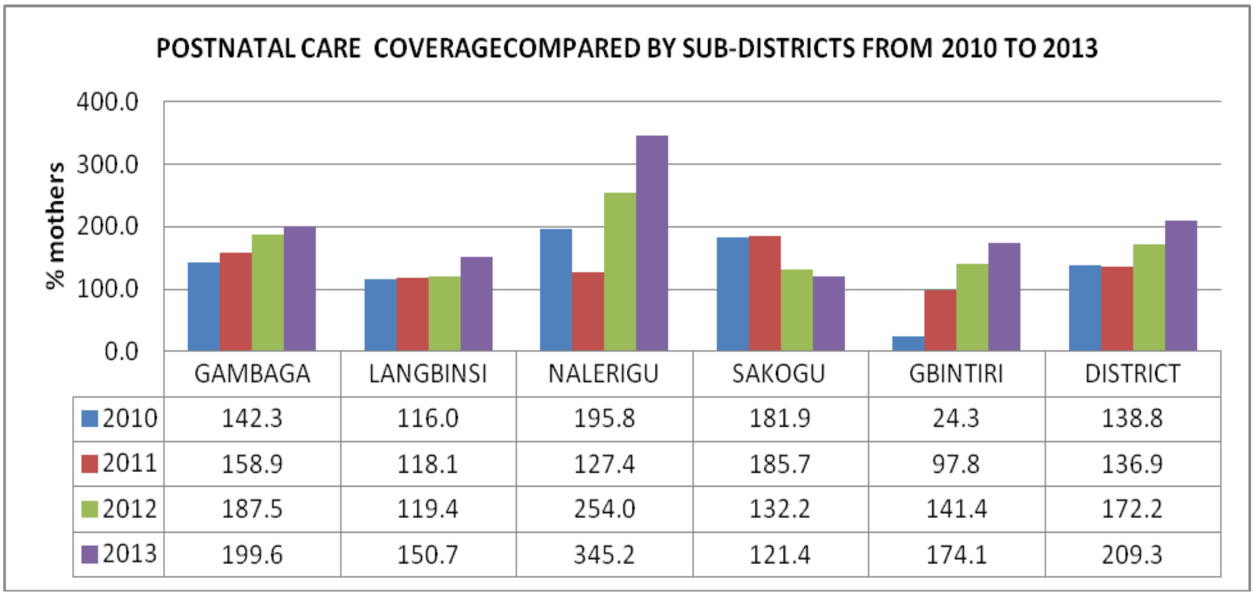
Figure 17: Exclusive breast feeding at discharge compared by sub-districts from 2010-2013



	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	96.6	100.0
2011	99.6	90.6	165.9	101.0	101.1	129.2
2012	100.0	100.0	95.4	100.0	100.0	97.8
2013	94.3	90.6	89.0	91.7	90.5	90.3

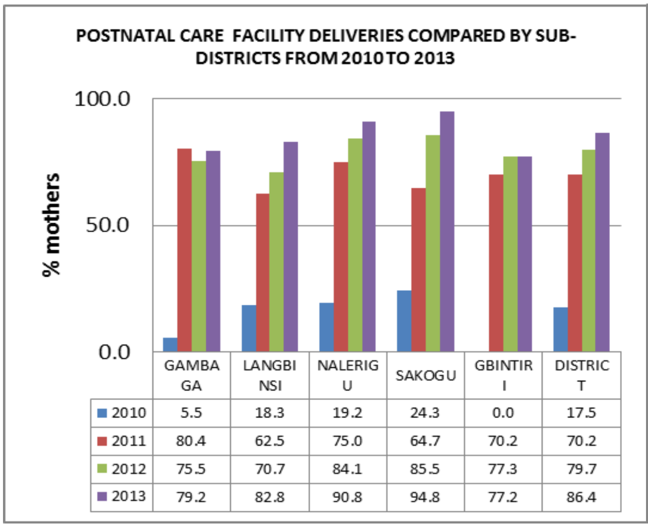
90% of mother and baby were exclusively breastfeeding at discharge

Figure 18: postnatal care coverage compared by sub-districts from 2010-2013

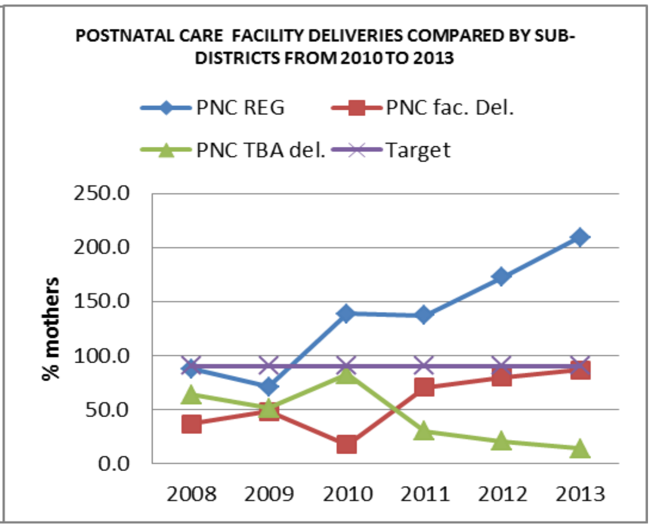


	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	142.3	116.0	195.8	181.9	24.3	138.8
2011	158.9	118.1	127.4	185.7	97.8	136.9
2012	187.5	119.4	254.0	132.2	141.4	172.2
2013	199.6	150.7	345.2	121.4	174.1	209.3

Figure 19: postnatal care facility deliveries compared by sub-districts from 2010-2013

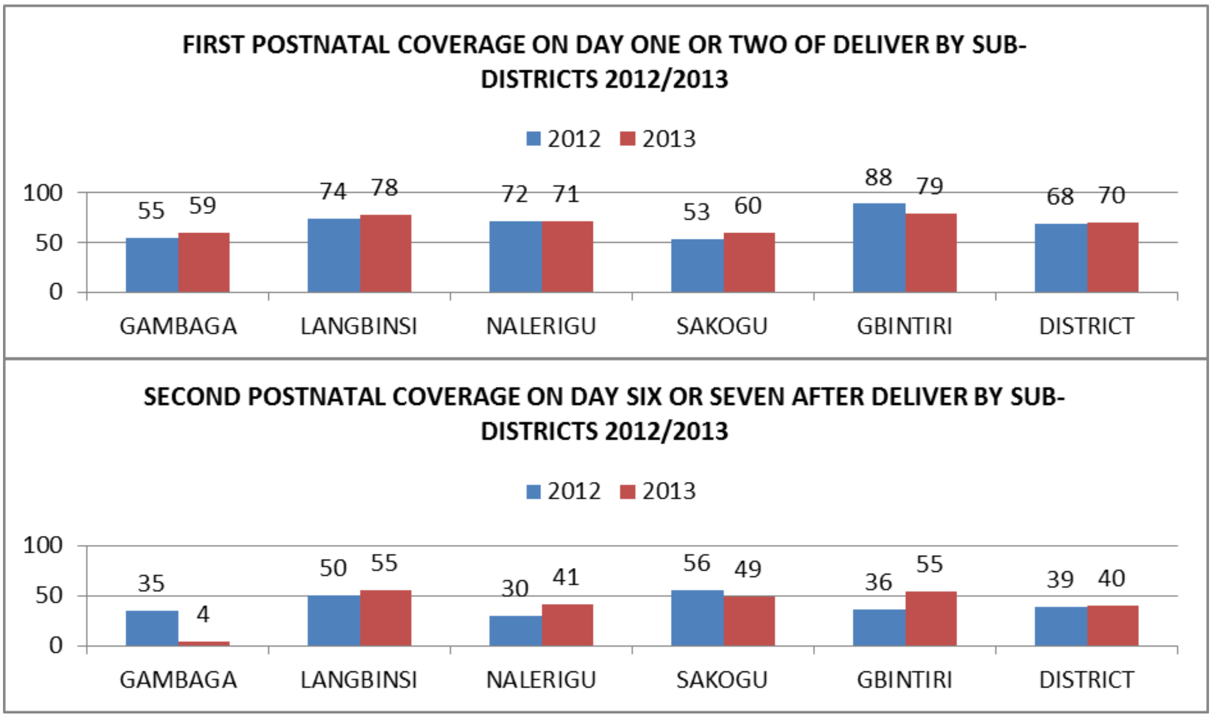


	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	5.5	18.3	19.2	24.3	0.0	17.5
2011	80.4	62.5	75.0	64.7	70.2	70.2
2012	75.5	70.7	84.1	85.5	77.3	79.7
2013	79.2	82.8	90.8	94.8	77.2	86.4



Most communities are hard to reach and so mothers feel reluctant to walk long distances for PNC. The DHMT will build the facility's staff capacity to be able to conduct outreach PNC.

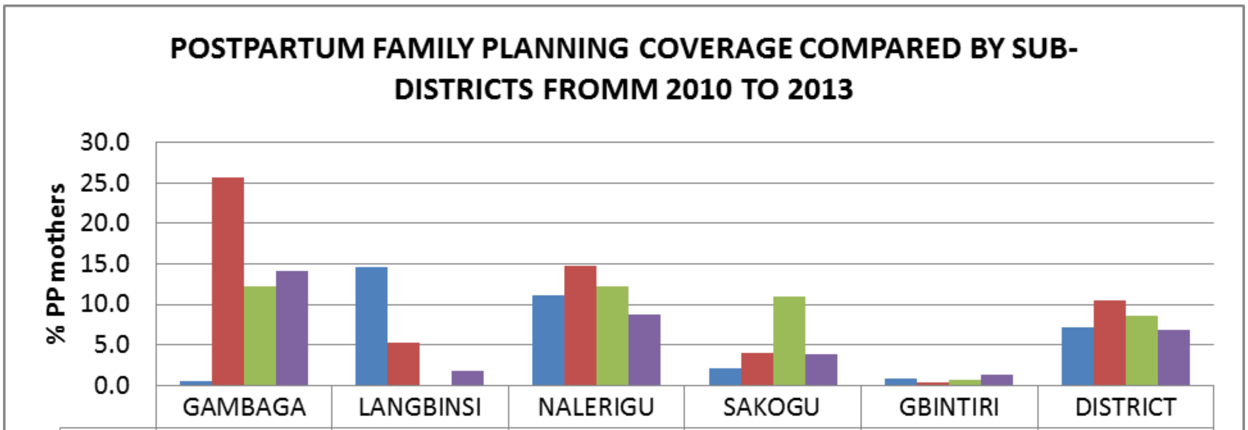
Figure 20: 1st and 2nd postnatal care coverage on day one/ two of deliver sub-districts 2010-**2**013



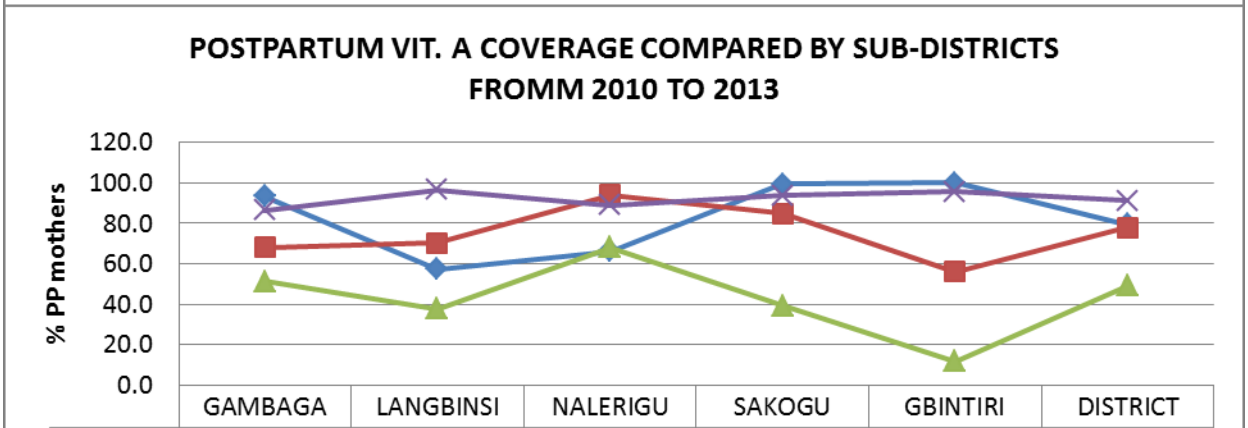
As mentioned earlier, most of the infant deaths occur within the neonatal period. Further analysis envisages that these neonatal deaths occur within the first week of live (early neonatal death – 0 to 7 days). Hence the need for mother and baby to be seen by a health professional twice in the first week of life. The first PNC within 48hrs after delivery whiles the second PNC is on the 6^{th} or seventh day after delivery. The charts above monitor this new postnatal policy. As can be seen from the first chart, the district recorded 70% of mothers who receive first PNC on day one or two as against 68% same period last year 2012. This means that mothers are aware and understand the reason for the paradigm shift and so they come for these services. Nalerigu saw a drop in 2013 as against 2012 from 72% to 71%. The 1% reduction may be attributed to refer cases to the hospital and these mothers after delivery goe back to their catchment areas for further services. Gbintiri sub-district also dipped in performance from 88% to 79%. This is because outreach services came to a halt in the second half of 2013 and due to the geographic peculiarity of this sub-district most women could not come to the health center for PNC services.

The second chart displays second PNC on the 6th or seventh day after delivery. In 2013, 40% of mothers received second PNC on day six or seven as against 39% same period last year 2012. The reason for the low performance is that women who deliver at the health facility receives the first PNC before discharge and so the coverage for first PNC on day one or two is high. When these women are discharged to go home about 60% often do not come for the second visit on the appointed time due to reasons such as distance and lack of transportation. And the health staff also gets no time to visit them after the appointed time (day 6 or 7).

Figure 21: postpartum family planning coverage compared by sub-districts from 2010-2013



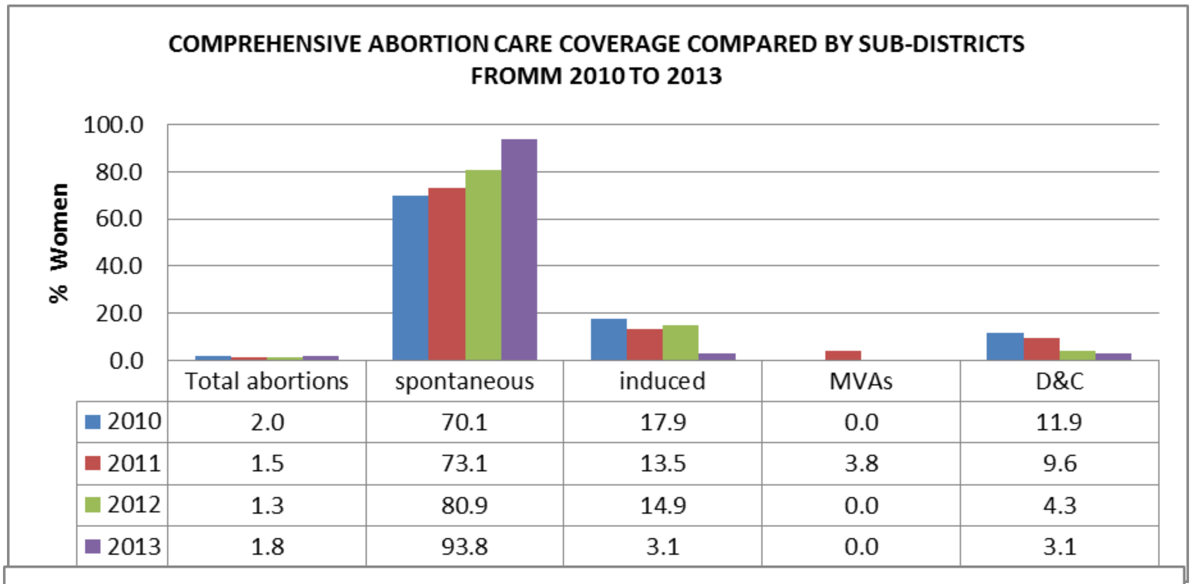
	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	0.5	14.5	11.1	2.1	0.8	7.1
2011	25.7	5.2	14.8	3.9	0.4	10.5
2012	12.2	0.0	12.2	11.0	0.7	8.6
2013	14.1	1.8	8.7	3.8	1.2	6.9

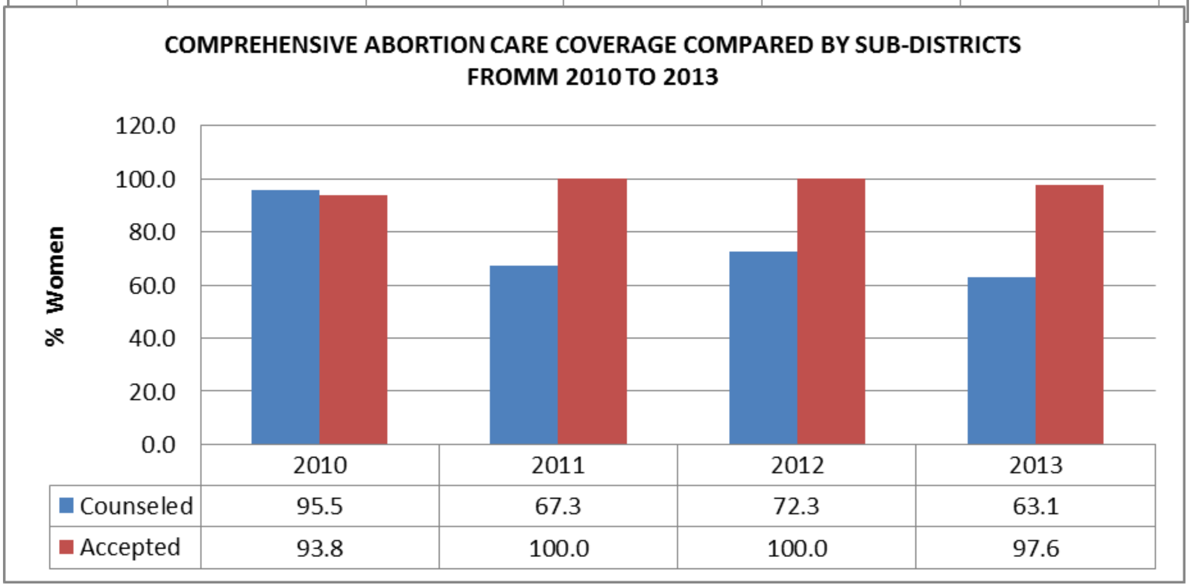


	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	93.5	57.1	66.1	99.2	100.0	79.3
2011	68.1	70.2	93.9	84.7	56.1	77.8
2012	51.3	37.5	67.9	39.3	11.8	49.1
2013	86.3	96.4	89.0	93.8	95.4	91.2

The first chart displays postpartum family planning coverage. Performance in this area is not encouraging as shown in the first chart above with Gbintiri and Langbinsi sub-districts being the least performing. The second chart displays postpartum vitamin A coverage. On the whole, coverage is good, about 91%. The vitamin A capsules do run out of stock there by affecting coverage.

Figure 22: Comprehensive Abortion Care

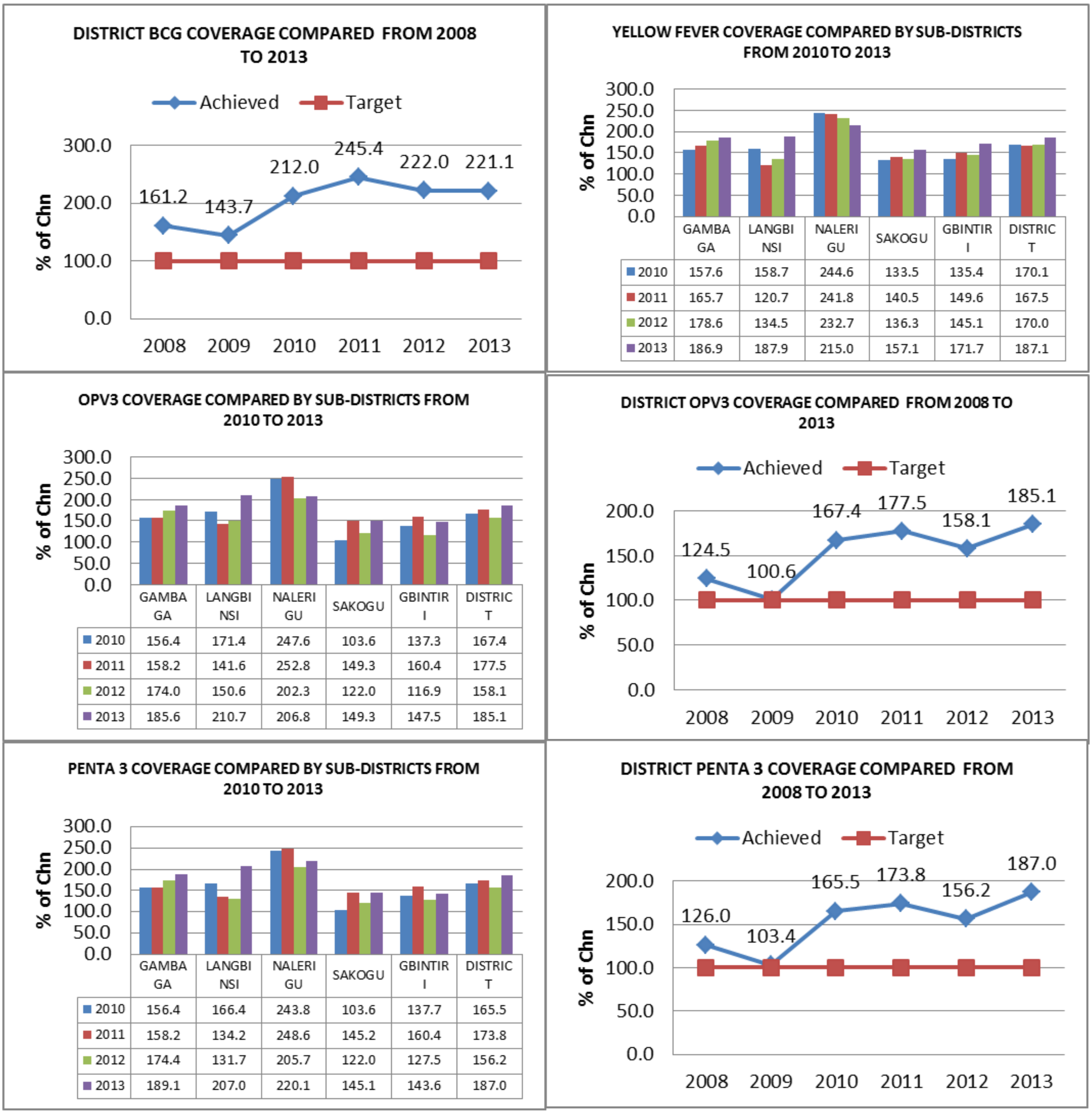




There has been a rise in abortion cases in 2013 as compared to 2012. About 1.8% of expected pregnancies were due to abortions representing 65 cases as against 1.3% representing 47 cases same period in 2012. About 94% of these abortions were spontaneous whiles induced abortions contributed 3% (2 cases). Induced abortions have reduced significantly from 14.9% (7) in 2012. This may be as a result of the numerous interventions including adolescent health programs in the district.

Child Health

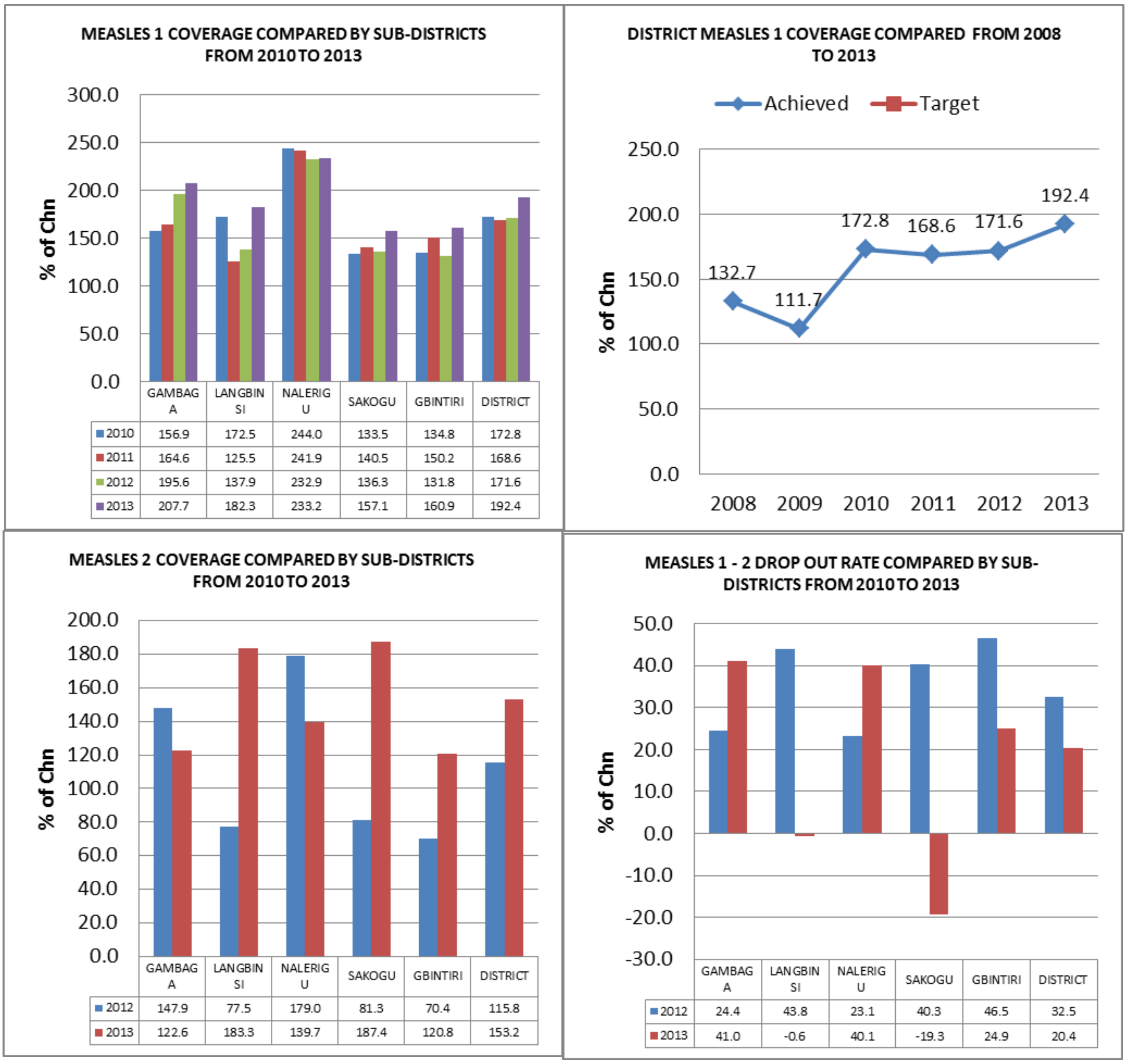
Figure 23: Expanded Program on Immunisation



The small multiple charts above looks at the performance of measles one and two. The district performance is very encouraging especially with the second dose of measles. Though we have achieved more than 100% coverage, there was an outbreak of measles in the third

The above charts summarize BCG, OPV3, PENTA3, and Yellow fever performance. The district has made significant improvement in all the indicators and has achieved all the targets set for the period under review. Gbintiri sub-district was not performing well during the mid-year in 2013 and so three successive mini mass campaigns were organized to boost up their coverage

Figure 24: Measles

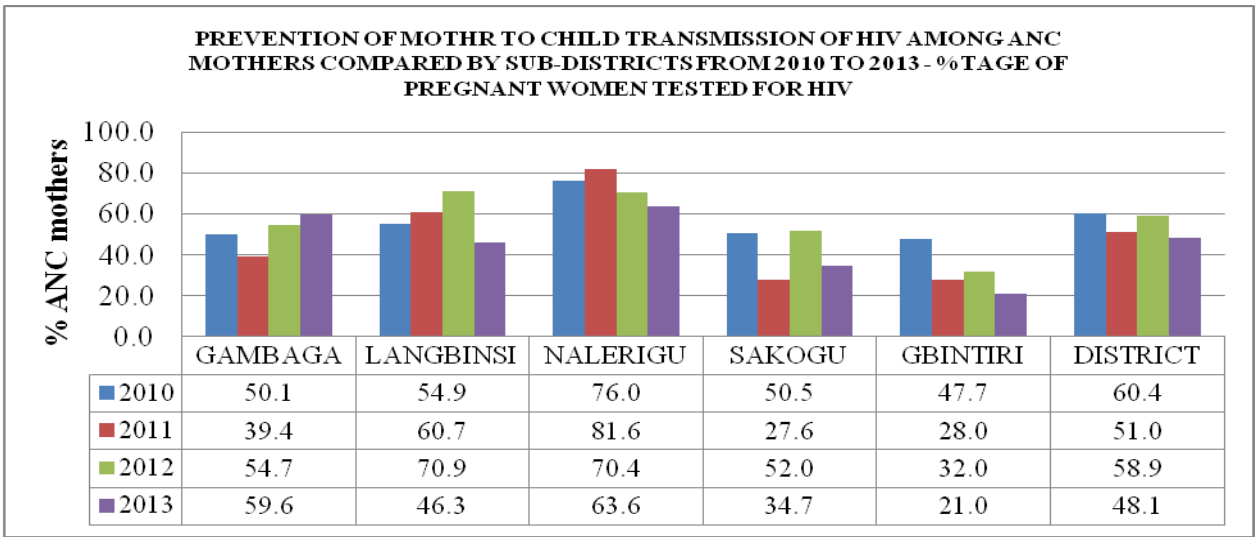


The small multiple charts above look at the performance of measles one and two. The district performance is very encouraging especially with the second dose of measles. Though we have achieved more than 100% coverage, there was an outbreak of measles in the third quarter of the 2013 and two cases were confirmed. However, the measles SIA carried out nationwide was timely.

HIV/AIDS

The district has one of the lowest HIV prevalence in the country. There is an ART (Anti-Retroviral Therapy) site at the Baptist Medical Centre in the Nalerigu sub-district. Over the period under review there were intermittent shortage in the supply of HIV test kits and this affected the overall performance especially in PMTCT (Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission). Below are highlights of performance.

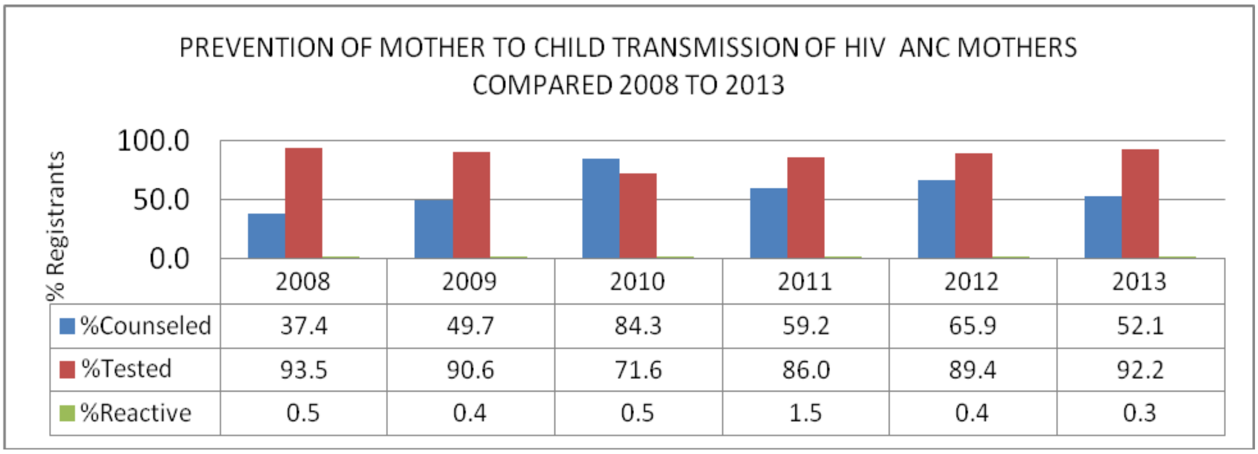
Figure 25: PMTCT



	GAMBAGA	LANGBINSI	NALERIGU	SAKOGU	GBINTIRI	DISTRICT
2010	50.1	54.9	76.0	50.5	47.7	60.4
2011	39.4	60.7	81.6	27.6	28.0	51.0
2012	54.7	70.9	70.4	52.0	32.0	58.9
2013	59.6	46.3	63.6	34.7	21.0	48.1

So as seen above, the proportion of pregnant women screened for HIV has reduced by close to 10% from 58.9% in 2012 to 48.1% in 2013. The major reason being the erratic of the HIV test kits. In most critical times the district had to reserve the only stock available for the laboratory to use for screening blood donors.

Figure 26: prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV ANC mothers 2010-2013



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
%Counseled	37.4	49.7	84.3	59.2	65.9	52.1
%Tested	93.5	90.6	71.6	86.0	89.4	92.2
%Reactive	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.3

In the year under review, more pregnant women accepted to be screened for HIV after counseling from 89.4% in 2012 to 92.2% in 2013. From 55 positive cases in 2011 cases decreased to 16 in 2012 and further to 13 in 2013. This represents a positivity rate of 0.3% as against 0.4% in 2012.

Table 8: HIV Testing and Counseling

Indicator	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. Pre-counseled	277	290	303	281	252	315	199	201
No. Tested	276	271	303	281	252	315	199	201
No. Positive	42	71	42	41	24	44	31	48
Total positive	113 (20.7%)		83 (14.2%)		68 (12.0%)		79 (19.8%)	
No. Post-test counseled	276	271	303	281	252	315	199	201

There is about 30% reduction in the number of people who voluntarily come to know their HIV status. 2012 recorded 567 made up of 252 males and 315 females who were tested voluntarily for HIV as against 400 people in 2013 (199 males and 201 females). Also 2013 recorded more positive cases (79) as against 68 in 2012. This has increased the positivity rate from 12% in 2012 to 19.8% in 2013.

Table 9: HIVe, Hepatitis B & C and Syphilis among Blood Donors

YEAR	INDICATORS				
	Total Screened	# Reactive for HIV	# Reactive Hep B	#Reactive Hep C	# Reactive Syphylis
2011	3717	244	343	294	47
2012	3148	265	310	255	58
2013	2902	184	202	128	45

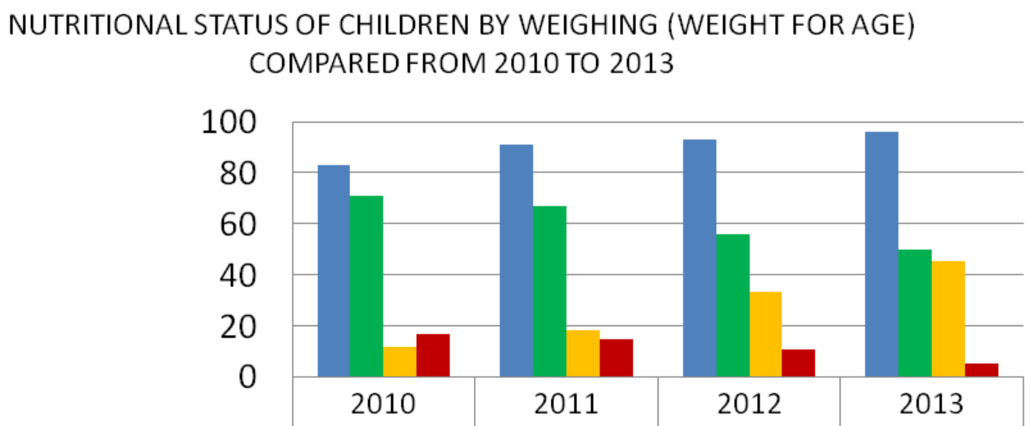
Among a total of 2902 blood donors who were screened for HIV, 184 were positive representing 6.3%. This is a reduction in 2012 positivity rate of 8.4%. Also 202 of the blood donors were reactive to hepatitis B (7%) whiles 128 were reactive to hepatitis C (4.4%). 45 people were also reactive to syphilis representing a positivity rate of 1.6%

Table 10: PLWHIV put on antiretroviral therapy

	Adults			Paediatrics			G-Total
	Male	Female	Sub- Total	Male	Female	Sub- Total	
# on Clinical Care	**30**	**50**	**80**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**84**
# on ARV	**38**	**117**	**155**	**5**	**13**	**18**	**173**
Cumulative of clients on ART	**42**	**147**	**189**	**5**	**13**	**18**	**207**
# of new clients on co-trimoxaxole prophylaxis	**26**	**44**	**70**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**74**
# with change of regimen due to drug toxicity	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
# of Death							
# on Second Line	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Transfer	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Absconded	**30**	**4**	**34**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**36**

In 2013, 173 PLWHIV were put on antiretroviral therapy giving a total of 207 cumulative cases.

Figure 27: Nutrition



	2010	2011	2012	2013
% weighed	83	91	93	96
% Normal weight	71	67	56	50
% moderate underweight	12	18	33	45
% severe underweight	17	15	11	5

The district continues to see the weight of children falling from normal weight to either moderate or severe underweight despite the numerous nutrition interventions in the district. From 12% in 2010, moderate underweight keep increasing to as high as 45% in 2013. The good news is that severe underweight has improved tremendously over the past four (4) years, from 17% in 2010 to 5% in 2013. This is a good sign that malnutrition is improving gradually and so most of the children who were below the red line (severe underweight) is now moving into the yellow line (moderate underweight). The only fear now is the rate at which children in normal weight (green line) are moving into the yellow line. Nutrition interventions need to be modified and skewed to ensure that children in normal weight maintain their status whiles we strive to move those in below the yellow line into the green zone. Nutrition interventions in the district include nutrition and malaria control for child survival project (NMCCSP), Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), targeted supplementary feeding program, school feeding program, food demonstration projects, food security programs etc.

Table 11: Severe Acute Malnutrition – Sam (Outpatient Care)

INDICATOR	**2012**	**2013**
Admissions	213	312

Cured	145 (96%)	236 (98.3%)
Non-recovery	0	0
Defaulted	6 (3.9%)	3 (1.3)
Died	0	1
Referrals	0	15
Currently on program	62	57

This program empowers health volunteers in communities to be able to identify acute malnutrition cases and refer them to outpatient care for management using ready to use therapeutic foods (plumpy nuts). In 2013, 312 cases were admitted into outpatient care as against 213 in 2012. Out of the 312 admitted, 236 were cured representing a cure rate of 98.3%, this is an improvement over 2012 which recorded 96% cure rate. The number of defaulters also reduced from 6 in 2012 cases to 3 in 2013.

Table 12: In-Patient Care for Sam

Admissions	cured	Non-recovered	Defaulted	Died	Referrals	Currently in program
36	30 (83.3%)	0	0	4(11.1%)	0	2

In the year under review, 36 cases of SAM were admitted into the inpatient care. These are severe malnourished cases with medical complications. Of these, 30 were cured with a cure rate of 83.3% whiles 4 died (11.1%). Two (2) are currently on the program.

Table 13: Nutrition Rehabilitation

YEAR	Marasmus	Kwashiorkor	Total
2010	288	40	268
2011	185	38	223
2012	177	35	212
2013	132	28	160

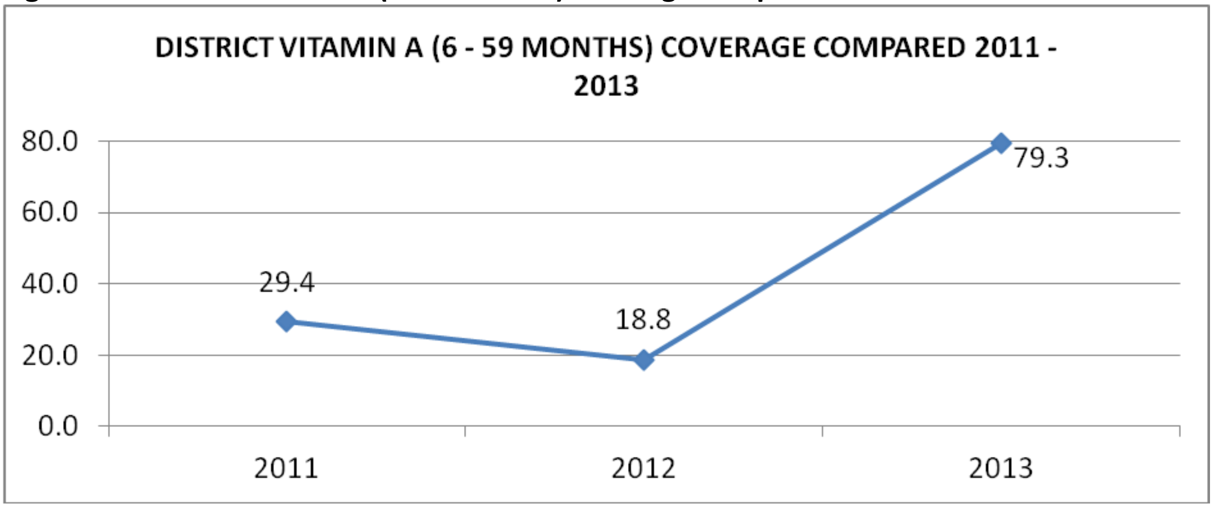
As seen in previous discussion, the number of nutrition cases referred for rehabilitation keeps improving since 2011, from 268 cases in 2010 to 160 cases in 2013. This phenomenon is seen in both marasmus and kwashiorkor cases. The CMAM program might be the cause of the reduced cases referred for rehabilitation as those cases are detected earlier and managed at the community level.

Table 14: Nutrition and Malaria Control for Child Survival

YEARS	NO.REG-TO DATE	ATTENDANCE	ADEQUATE GROWTH	INADEQUATE WGT FOR 2MNTHS	IMMUNIZATION	DIARRHOEA	TREATED ORS	VIT.A	COMPLIMENTARY FEEDING	PREGNANT WOMEN REG.TO DATE
2010	2317	1944	1659	128	355	23	4	179	179	172
2011	5804	4395	3424	197	1823	116	92	969	969	997
2012	6935	6173	4892	181	4241	94	82	3948	991	3095
2013	8630	6000	5449	257	5074	73	69	5062	1112	4621

There is an increase in coverage for all the NMCCSP indicators except that there was a reduction in attendance from 6173 in 2012 to 5449 in 2013. This is largely due to data challenges. 8630 children under two years were registered in the year under review as against 6935 in 2012.

Figure 28: District vitamin A (6-59 months) coverage compared 2011-2013



Vitamin A coverage among children 6 – 59 months has seen a great improvement in the year under review. For 2012 vitamin A run out of stock and so affected performance. The most capsule which is always in erratic supply is the blue capsules (6-11 months).

Table 15: School Health

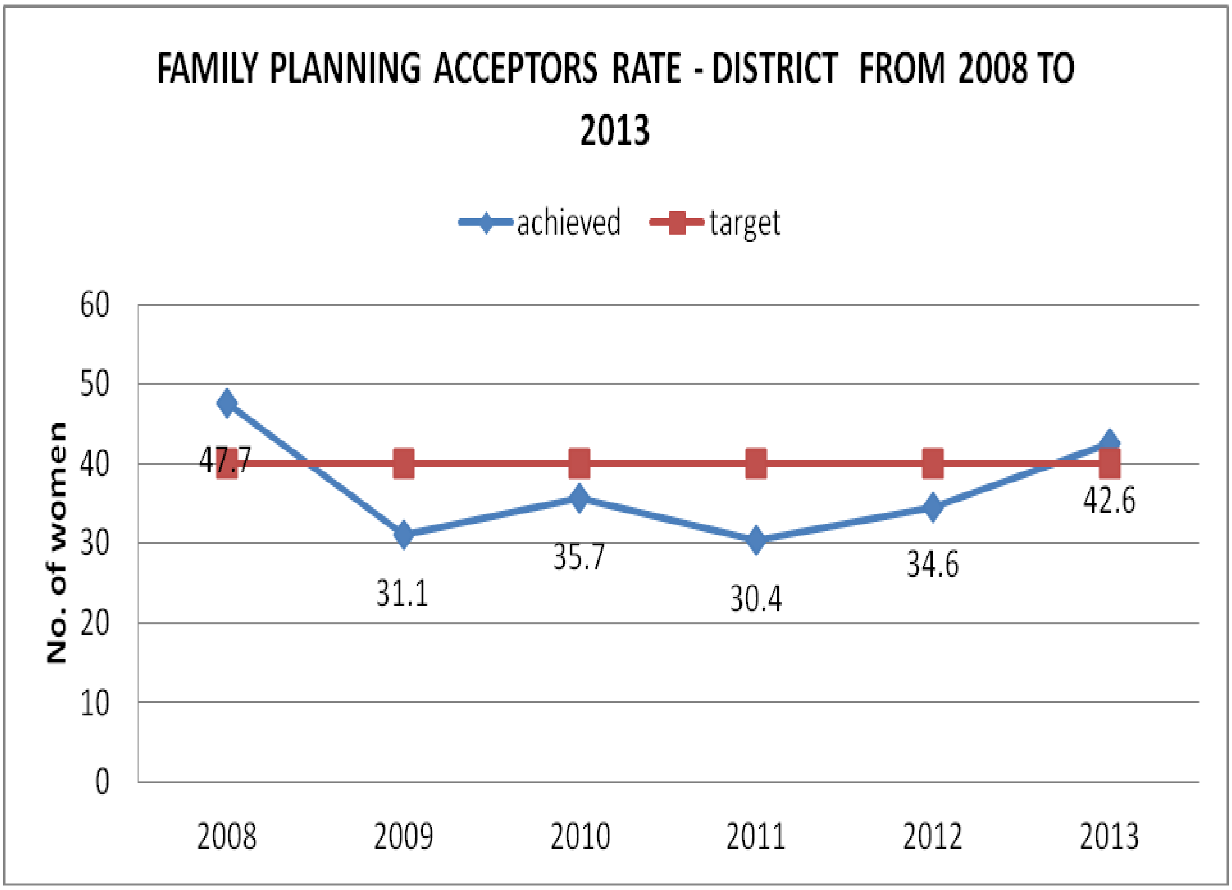
DISEASES	2010	2011	2012	2013
Anemia	0	0	0	0
Oral health problems	97	164	45	99
Skin Infection	155	333	236	231
Ear Problems	33	45	15	66
Eye Problems	71	79	21	51

School health is one of the areas the district needs to strengthen well perhaps due to the inadequate number of staff; it becomes very difficult to effectively roll out school health activities. Nonetheless in the year under review 45% of schools in the district were visited and the table above displays the disease conditions that were identified and referred for management.

Family Planning

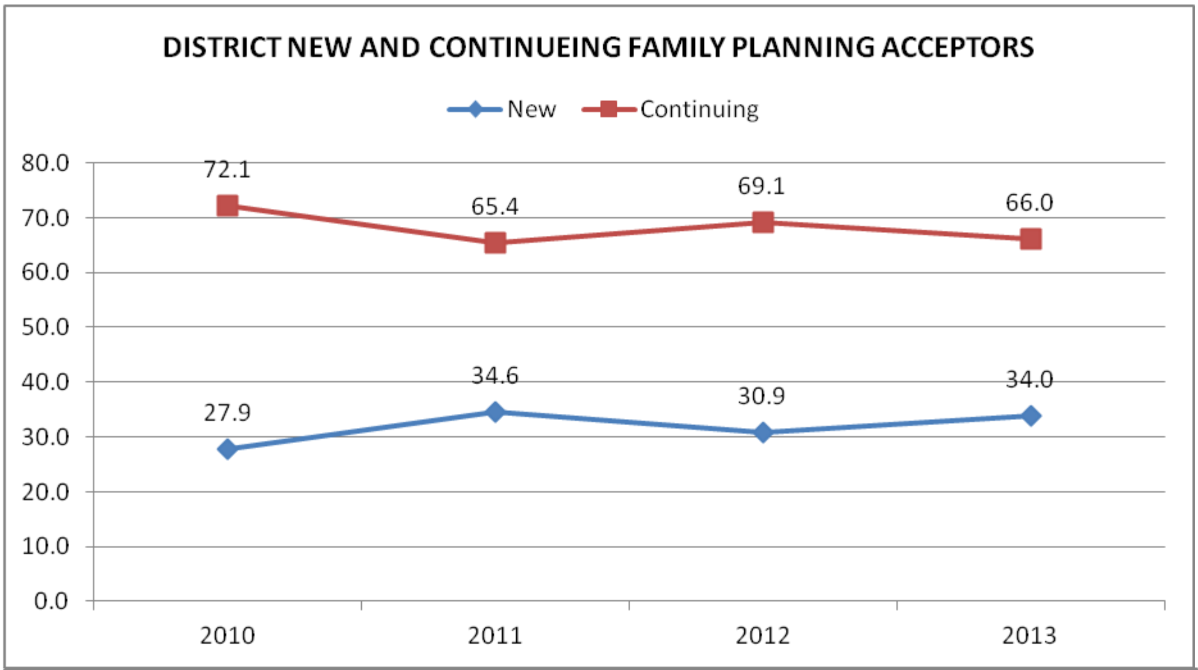
Family planning is one of the poor performing indicators in the district. The district selected family planning as a leadership project in 2012 and a number of activities were implemented as part of efforts scale up and improve the uptake of family planning services in the district. Below is a trend of family planning in the past six years.

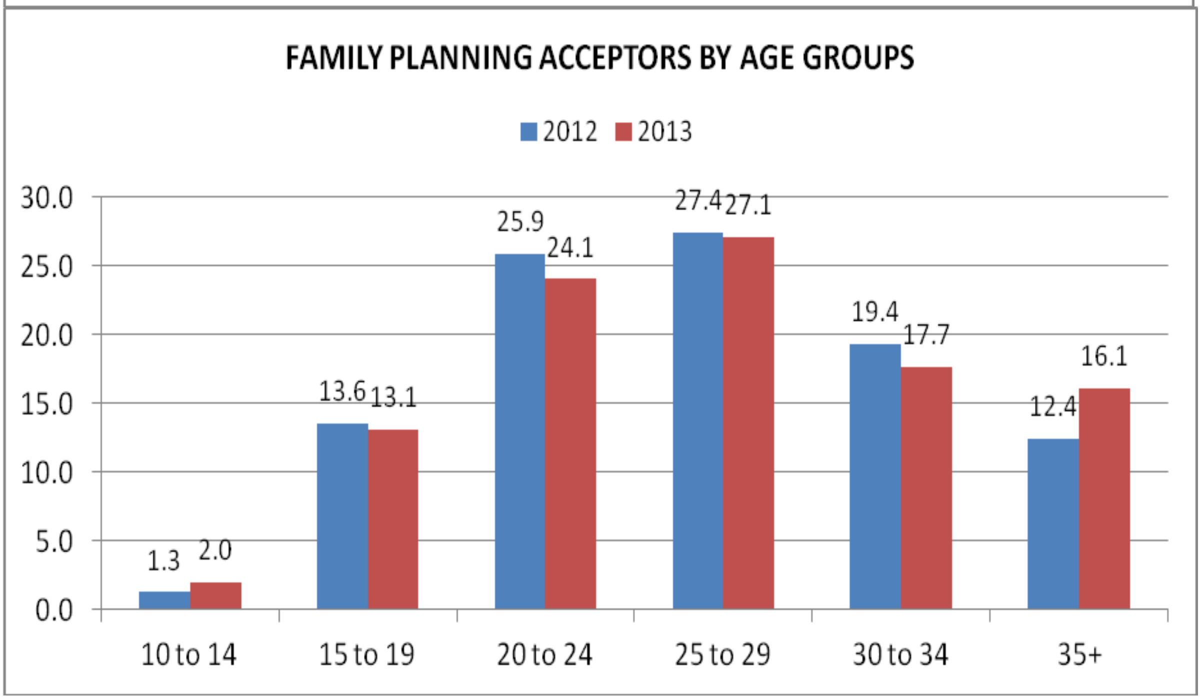
Figure 29: family planning acceptors rate – District from 2008- 2013



As seen above, the district achieved the target set for 2013 for the first time four years. The activities implemented in 2012 and 2013 led to this great achievement of 42.6% in 2013 as against 34.6% in 2012. All sub-districts were able to perform better in 2013 than 2012 apart from Nalerigu sub-district. This may be as a result from the fact that the CHO in Jawani CHPS for some part of 2013 was not resident in Jawani due to accommodation challenges an evidence have shown that couples come for family planning services at night. We analyzed further to determine whether we were able to attract new acceptors.

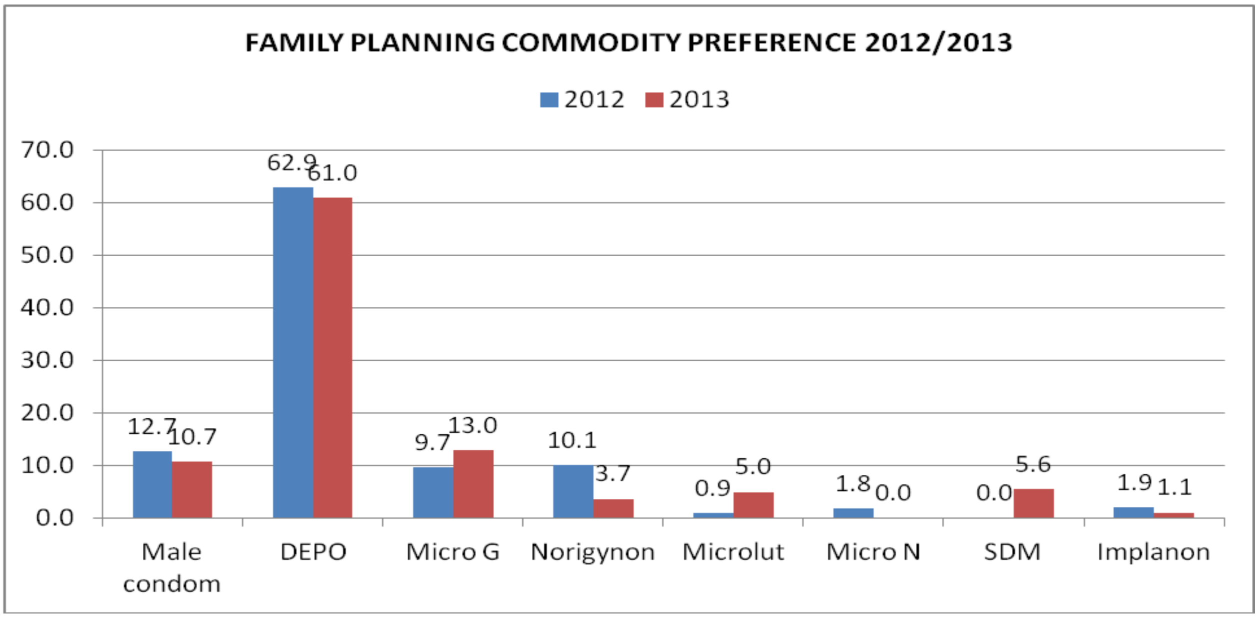
Figure 30: District new and continuing family planning acceptors





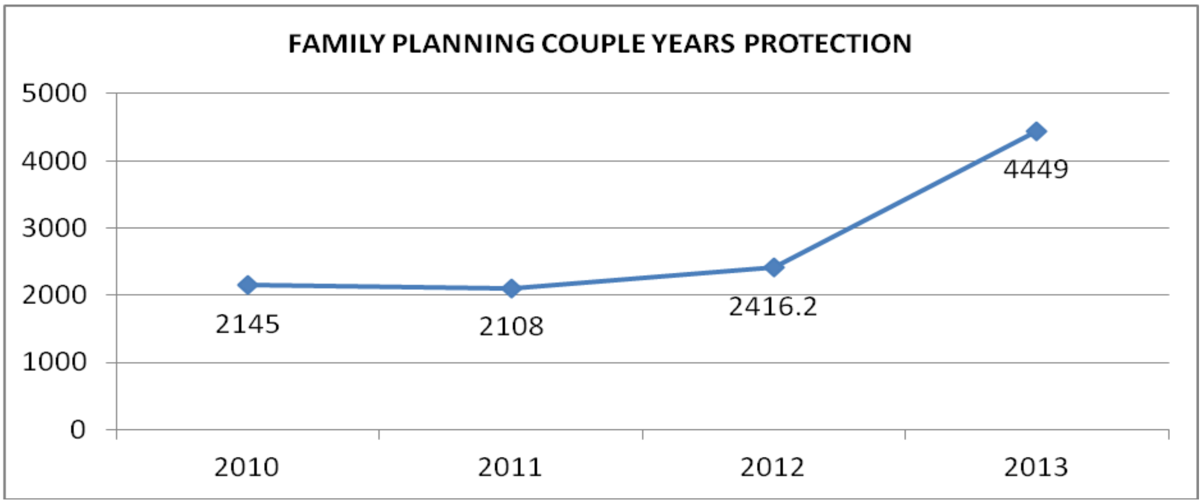
The priority actions that were implemented to increase family planning acceptance included health education (pursued durbars vigorously, included family planning in school health activities especially in junior and senior high schools), creation of adolescent health corners, and training of health staff on customer care and family planning. These activities have yielded a positive result by increasing new acceptors from 30.9% in 2012 to 34% as seen in the first chart. Our major challenge with abortions has to do with the early adolescents and those above 35 years. These are the groups who did not want pregnancy and so when it comes they try to abort it. We also increased their awareness to accept family planning as evident in the second chart.

Figure 31: Family planning commodity preference 2012/2013



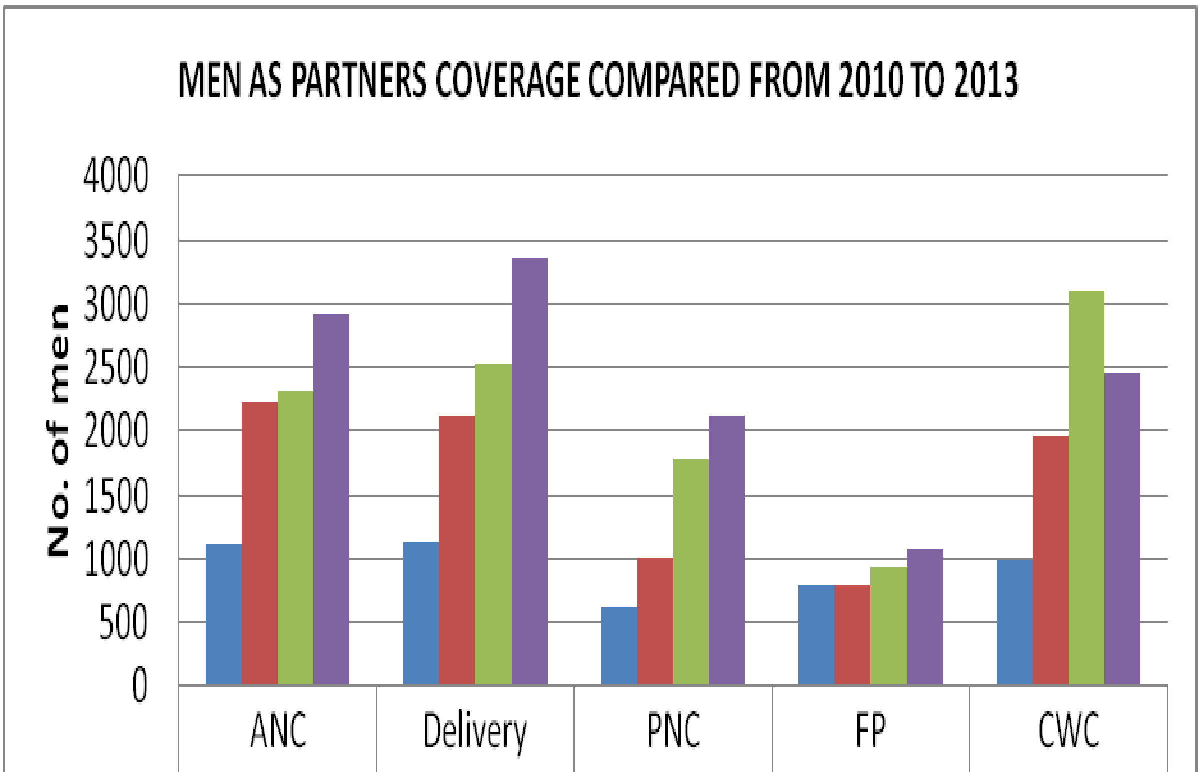
There is a reduction in the choice for depo Provera from 62.9% in 2012 to 61% in 2013. This may be as a result of the few shortages in depo supply during some periods of 2013. This may also lead to the increase in patronage of some of the other commodities including Micro G, and Microlut. In the second half of 2013, the catholic relief service unveils a new project to test the Feasibility and Acceptability of Introducing standard days' method for Improved Health (FAITH). This is a trial project in two sub-districts covering four health facilities and 20 communities. It follows the Standard Days Method (SDM) using cycle beads. This method is natural and contributed to 5% of the Family planning acceptors.

Figure 32: Family planning couple year's protection



The district has seen a significant improvement in the couple years of protection over the last four years from 2145 in 2010 to 4449 in 2013.

Figure 33: men as partners coverage compared from 2010-2013



	ANC	Delivery	PNC	FP	CWC
2010	1113	1129	621	803	995
2011	2227	2129	1009	789	1968
2012	2321	2530	1780	942	3105
2013	2927	3356	2120	1073	2467

More men accompany their wives for all the maternal health services including ANC, Delivery, PNC, and family planning. However, there is a reduction in the number of husbands who accompany their wives for CWC services.

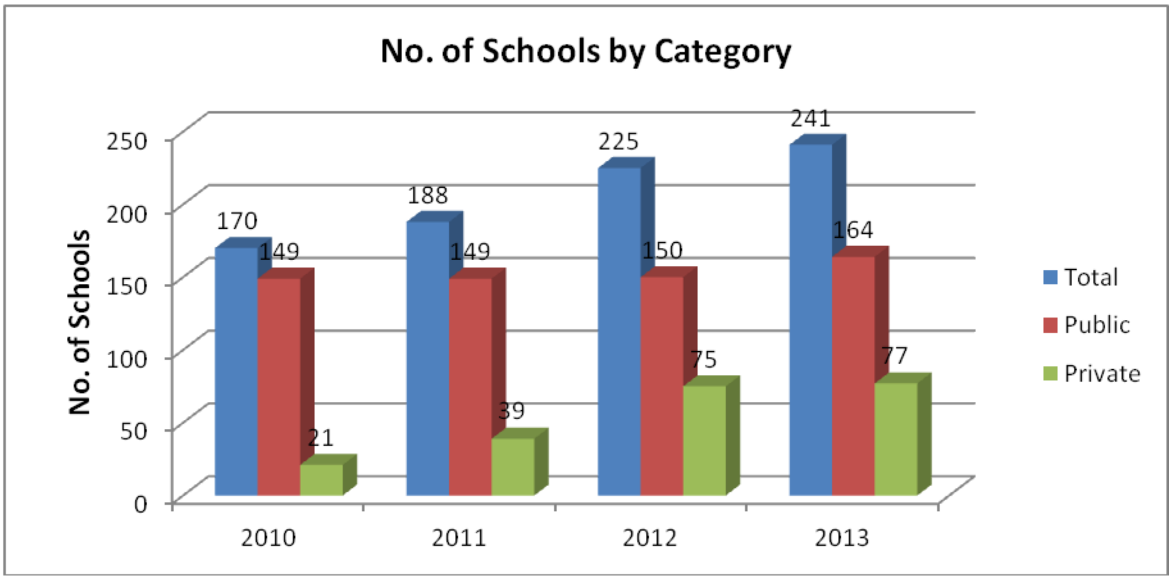
Education

Education remains the key development strategy to reduce poverty and improve the standard the standard of living of the people. The focus of development strategy in the period under review was: to increase enrolment and retention of pupils and students in schools with focus on the girl child; Improving infrastructure through the elimination of schools under trees and improving the performance of pupils and students in the District with emphasis on BECE. The analysis of the educational situation reveals mixed results. Whilst significant strides have been in some areas much still needs to be done in other areas.

Educational Infrastructure

There has been improvement in the area of infrastructure in the last four years. The number of schools (both public and private) has witness a phenomenal increases since 2010 as shown in the fig. below:

Figure 34: public and private schools



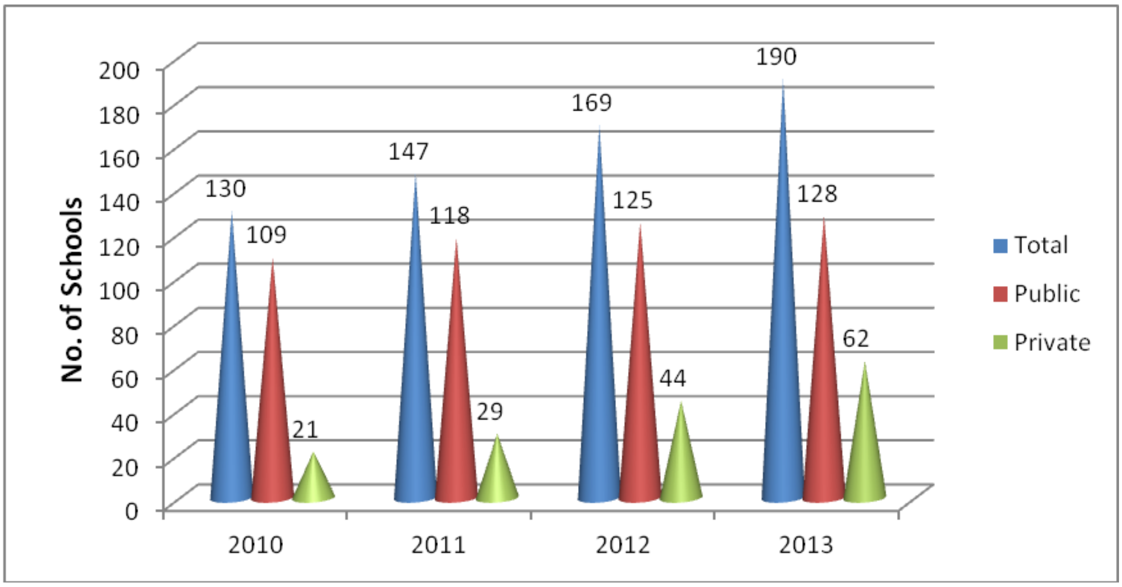
The increases in the number of schools is as a result of a number of factors including but not limited to the establishment to many community schools in the district; the increasing penetration of the private sector into the provision of educational services; population growth resulting in the increases in the number of school going children; government interventions such as the capitation grant; the free school uniforms and text books; school feeding programme among others.

The growth in the number of schools is more rapid in the private sector than in the public sector. This underscores the growing role of the private sector in provision of quality education to people in particular and development of the district in general. The growth in numbers of schools also have implications for demand for infrastructure in these schools as more and more of the community based schools lack the basic infrastructure required for effective teaching and learning.

Schools with Standard Structures

There have been improvements in the number of schools with standard structures the past four years. This is as a result of the numerous interventions in the sector that targeted at improving the infrastructural facilities across the educational sector. Among such interventions are the elimination of schools under trees and other related interventions supported by our development partners.

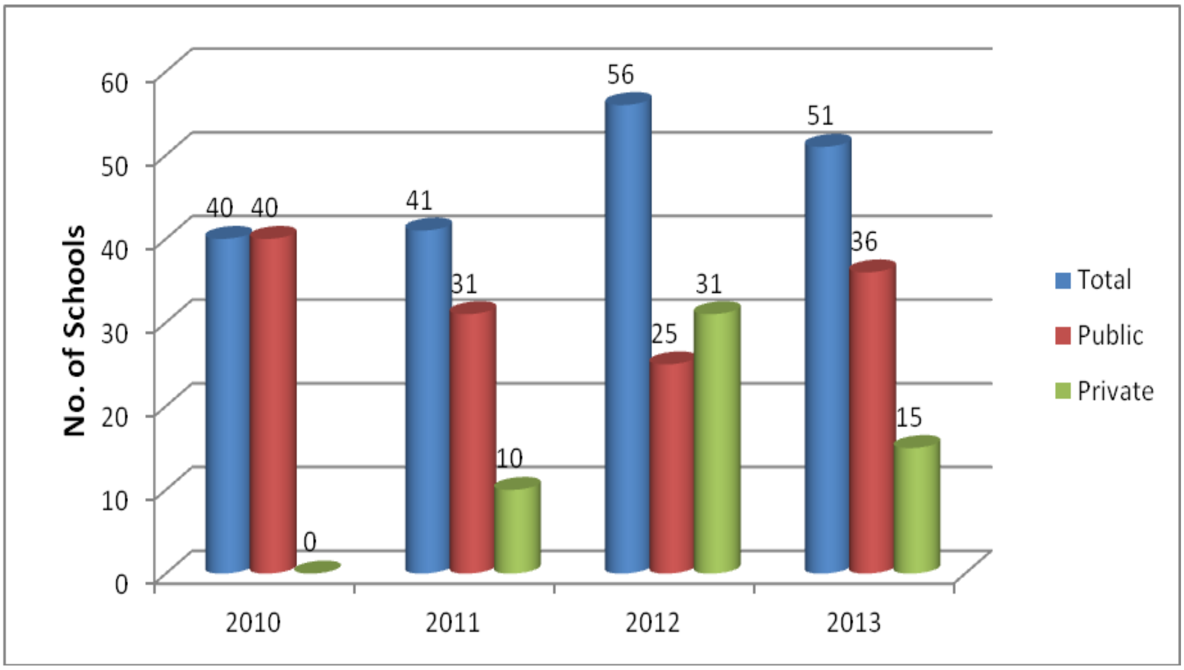
Figure 35: Schools with Standard Structures



Source: District Education Directorate 2013

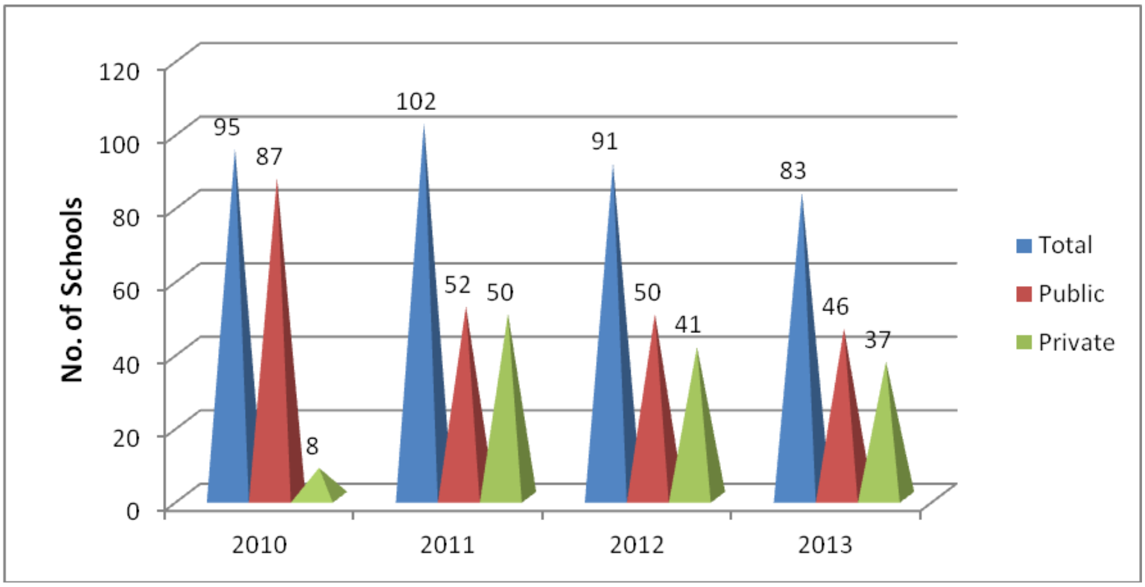
Despite the improvements in the number schools with standard structures as shown above there has also been some increases in the number of schools without standard structures largely due to the increases in the number of schools within the period under review.

Figure 36: Schools without Standard Structures



Source: District Education Directorate 2013

Figure 37: Schools without Sanitary Facilities and Water



Teaching Staff Situation

Even though there has been consistent improvement in the number of staff to the sector, the current teacher situation in the District cannot be described as adequate. With a total number of 1004 in 2013 only 413 are trained as against 591 untrained. The worrying aspect is that the trained teaching staff situation is not small in relation to the total number of teaching staff; the gender aspect is highly skewed against the female staff. What is interesting however is that the reverse is the case for the untrained teaching staff. It is in the light of this that the Assembly is providing sponsorship for students who pursue teaching as a profession to help augment train teacher situation in the District. What is not clear is the efficacy of this approach as the district has been in this business for quite some time which does not seem to addressing the problem

Table 16: Staffing Situation

INDICATOR	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
E. Pupil/Teacher ratio	50:1			53:1			47:1			67:1		
Total	542	117	659	596	170	766	671	233	904	675	329	1004
Trained teachers	237	0	237	278	2	280	315	4	319	409	4	413
Untrained teachers	305	117	422	318	168	486	356	229	585	266	325	591

Source: District Education Directorate 2013

Table 17: Enrolment/ Completion/Transition rate

INDICATOR	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Gross Primary Enrolment Rate	97%	96%	97%	99%	98%	99%	127%	102%	115%	125%	112%	119%
JHS Schools Completion Rate	93%	83%	88%	94%	85%	90%	98%	92%	95%	99%	92%	96%
SHS Schools Completion Rate	100%	98%	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Transition rate (from KG to Primary)	98%	99%	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Transition rate (from Primary to JHS)	94%	92%	93%	94%	93%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%
Transition rate (from JHS to SHS)	47%	37%	42%	41%	39%	40%	41%	39%	40%	42%	39%	41%
School dropout rates	2.0%	3.2%	2.6%	2.0%	3.0%	2.5%	1.2%	2.3%	2%	0.00%	4.20%	2%
No. of students sponsored (Assembly, NGOs, Individuals)			0		0				0			0
Gender Parity Index (Primary)	99%		99.0%		80.3%		89.6%					
%JHS students qualifying for SHS	47%	37%	44%	47%	37%	44%	41%	39%	40%	42%	48%	45%
% JHS students admitted to SHS	0.47	0.37	0.44	51%	45%	48%	87%	75%	81%	42%	39%	41%

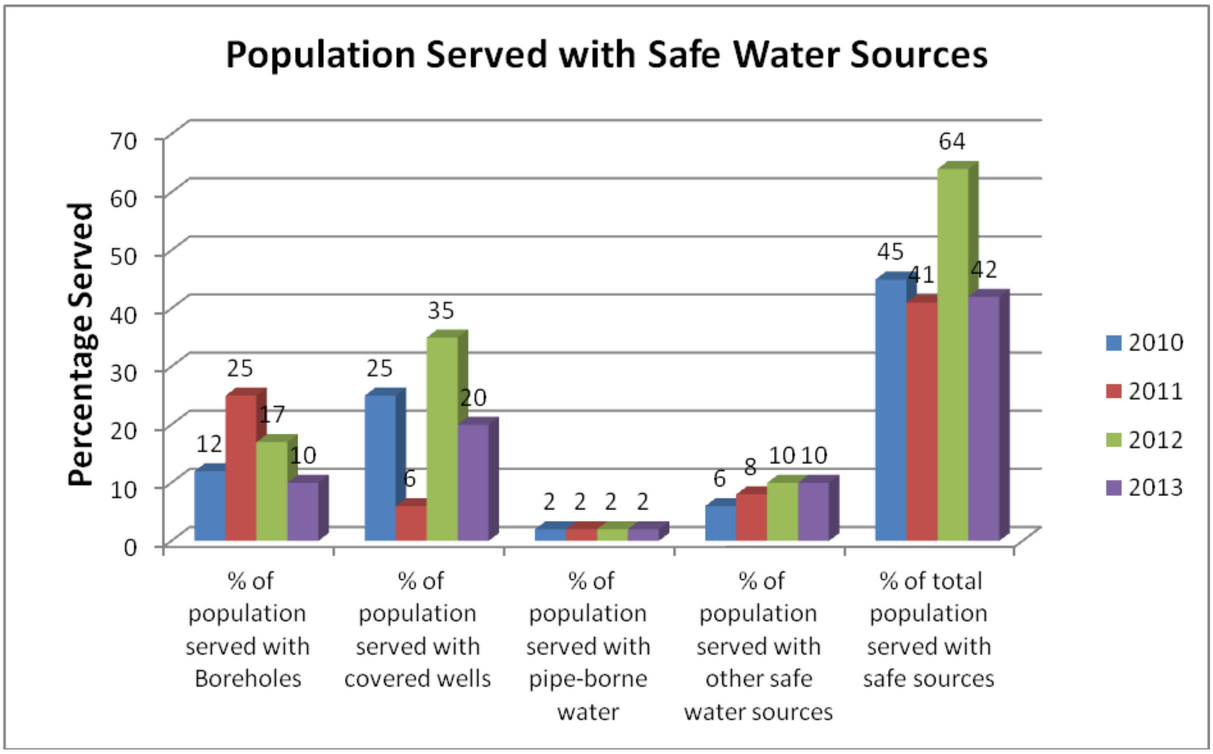
Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation continues to be a major challenge in the development effort of the Assembly.

Potable Water Supply Situation

Despite significant efforts over the years in the provision of water and sanitation in the district water coverage still hovers below 50%. Difficult geo-physical terrain coupled with resource constraints continues to hamper efforts towards water provision in the district.

Figure 38: Water Coverage



Source: District Water and Sanitation Team 2013

Sanitation

Sanitation coverage is below 20%

Table 18: Sanitation Situation

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013
No. of KVIPS	14	14	21	21
% of population served with KVIPs	11.56%	11.23%	16.31%	15.90)
% of population served with VIPs	2.70%	2.66%	2.57%	2.51%

% of population with other safe excreta disposal sources (specify).....				
No. of households with safe excreta disposal facilities	332	332	332	332
% of population served with waste disposable facilities				
A. Solid waste	2	2	2	2
B. Liquid waste				
No. of final disposal sites				
A. Solid waste	2	2	2	2
B. Liquid waste				
No. of Public cemeteries	5	5	5	5

1.2.8 Economic Characteristics

District/Micro Economy

East Mamprusi District is richly endowed with human and natural resources particularly tourists attraction sites such as the Naa Djeringa Walls (which built without water but only milk and honey in Nalerigu) , the Gambaga Witches Camp, the Moshe chiefs ancestry grave sites in Gambaga etc. The District has three functional markets at Gbintiriu, Nalerigu and Langbinsi which serve as sources of revenue for the District Assembly. The main means of transportation for the people is the use of motor bikes and bicycles as well as commercial vehicles.

The 2010 PHC indicates that 47,245 persons in the district were employed (23,250 males and 23,995 females). This is made up of 97.4 percent male and 96.6 percent female. The unemployed population totaled 1,452 (2.6% male and 3.4% female). Out of the economically active male population, 97.4 percent were employed while 2.6 percent were unemployed. On the other hand, 96.6 percent of the economically active females were employed and 3.4 percent were unemployed. Majority of the economically not active population were those in full time education (38.0%), home duties or household chores (29.2) and too old/young (20.8%). The least proportion of the economically not active population is pensioner/retired (0.8%). The proportion of female in the economically not active population is 20.4 percent and 25.7 percent for male.

Table 19: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Total	63,386	100.0	29,974	100.0	33,412	100.0
Economically active	**48,697**	**76.8**	**23,867**	**79.6**	**24,830**	**74.3**
Employed	**47,245**	**97.0**	**23,250**	**97.4**	**23,995**	**96.6**
Worked	46,675	98.8	22,974	98.8	23,701	98.8
Did not work but had job to go back to	466	1.0	236	1.0	230	1.0
Did voluntary work without pay	104	0.2	40	0.2	64	0.3
Unemployed	1,452	**3.0**	617	**2.6**	835	**3.4**
Worked before, seeking work and available	809	55.7	322	52.2	487	58.3
Seeking work for the first time and available	643	44.3	295	47.8	348	41.7
Economically not active	14,689	**23.2**	6,107	**20.4**	8,582	**25.7**
Did home duties (household chore)	4,283	29.2	996	16.3	3,287	38.3
Full time education	5,588	38.0	3,255	53.3	2,333	27.2
Pensioner/Retired	115	0.8	78	1.3	37	0.4
Disabled/Sick	793	5.4	351	5.7	442	5.2
Too old/young	3,056	20.8	1,060	17.4	1,996	23.3
Other	854	5.8	367	6.0	487	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

OCCUPATION

Occupation describes the job a person spent his/her time. It looks at the main job/task a person is performing. From table 4.3, skilled, agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (84.4 %) dominated the other sectors followed by services and sales workers (7.1%) and craft and related trades workers. About 88 percent of the employed males are in skilled, agricultural, forestry and fishery while females are 80.5 percent. The high proportion of the number of persons in agriculture, forestry and fishery explain the point that the area is predominantly agrarian. Craft and related trades workers registered the second position with 1,824 persons (2.5 percent males and 5.1 percent females). Other occupations scored the least number with 2 persons.

Table 20: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,245	100.0	23,250	100.0	23,995	100.0
Managers	215	0.5	108	0.5	107	0.4
Professionals	694	1.5	497	2.1	197	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	198	0.4	148	0.6	50	0.2
Clerical support workers	139	0.3	90	0.4	49	0.2
Service and sales workers	3,335	7.1	723	3.1	2,612	10.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	39,866	84.4	20,557	88.4	19,309	80.5
Craft and related trades workers	1,824	3.9	590	2.5	1,234	5.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	272	0.6	250	1.1	22	0.1
Elementary occupations	700	1.5	286	1.2	414	1.7
Other occupations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 83.6 percent, 87.6 percent male and 79.7 percent female population. Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounted for 6.5 percent of the population 15 years and older. This is disaggregated into 9.0 percent female and 3.9 percent male. The high proportions of household heads in the wholesale, retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry is probably due to the fact that people are not able to gain employment in the formal sectors and therefore resort to establishment of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) . Accommodation and food services activities employed 3.2 percent female and 0.3 percent male.

Table 21: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,245	100.0	23,250	100.0	23,995	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	39,507	83.6	20,377	87.6	19,130	79.7
Mining and quarrying	8	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
Manufacturing	1,524	3.2	368	1.6	1,156	4.8
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	26	0.1	17	0.1	9	0.0
Construction	114	0.2	102	0.4	12	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,056	6.5	890	3.8	2,166	9.0
Transportation and storage	197	0.4	183	0.8	14	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	859	1.8	80	0.3	779	3.2
Information and communication	22	0.0	15	0.1	7	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	59	0.1	42	0.2	17	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	73	0.2	45	0.2	28	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	57	0.1	43	0.2	14	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	200	0.4	164	0.7	36	0.2
Education	570	1.2	426	1.8	144	0.6
Human health and social work activities	254	0.5	165	0.7	89	0.4

Arts entertainment and recreation	23	0.0	22	0.1	1	0.0
Other service activities	374	0.8	188	0.8	186	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	313	0.7	112	0.5	201	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the major productive activities in the district .The sector engages over 80% of the district's labour force. Production is basically food and cash crops at subsistence level. The major food crops include maize, millet, cassava, yam etc. The major cash crops include Rice, Groundnuts, Sorghum, Soya beans etc.

Staffing Situation

There is inadequate staffing in the district Department of Agriculture. The situation appears to be worsening as the years go by as almost all the critical staff fell in numbers between 2010 and 2013. The fall in numbers is attributable to retirements and transfers without replacement as a result of the band on employment in the sector. The inadequate number of critical staff at the sector has negative implication as many farmers would not have access to the services they required in order to improve productivity.

Table 22: Staffing Situation

INDICATOR	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.
1. # of AEAs	26	0	25	1	25	0	27	0
2. # of AEAs Required at Post	32	6	32	7	32	7	32	5
3. # of Female AEAs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. # of Veterinary Staff	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4
Total	**70**	**10**	**69**	**12**	**69**	**11**	**12**	**9**

Agricultural Services

The sector provides a myriad of services to the farmers and other stake holders in the district. These services are summarized in the table below:

Table 23: Services

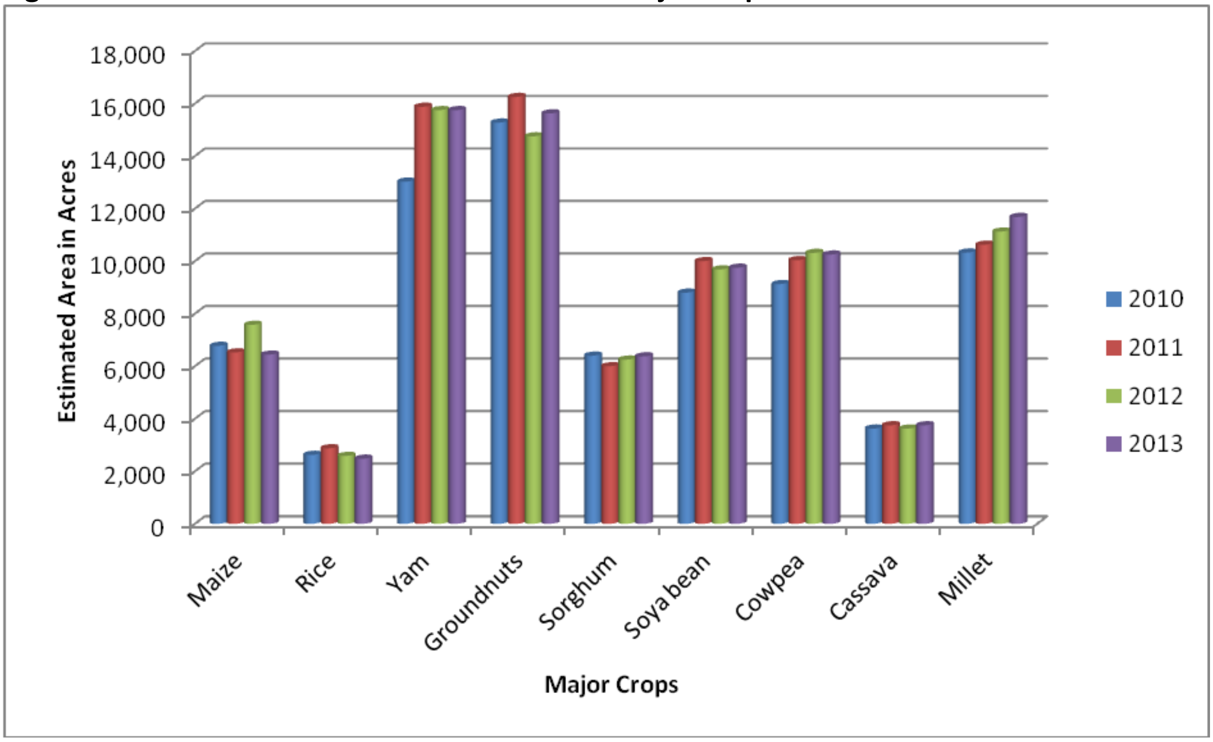
INDICATOR	2010		2011		2012		2013	
1. # of Farming Communities	143	70	143	70	143	70	143	70
2. Communities Per AEA	23	11	20	10	17	10	28	14
3. # of Communities Reached	143	70	143	70	143	70	143	70
4. Planned Programs that are Gender Sensitive	4	3	4	3	4	2	4	1
5. # of Farmer Groups	200	150	200	160	200	160	200	180
6. # of Functional Farmer Groups	15	15	21	21	21	21	14	14
7. # of Female Group Members	487	487	450	450	450	450	487	487
8. # of Male Group Members	753	753	823	823	823	823	753	753
9. # of Groups Linked to Credit Facilities	10	2	15	10	15	12	18	14
10. # of Seed Dealers	2	2	5	5	6	6	7	7
11. # of Fertilizer Dealers	15	13	35	25	35	30	35	30
12. # of Chemical Dealers	15	15	35	30	35	30	35	35

13. # of Agricultural Mechanization Centres	5	1	5	0	5	0	5	0
14. Animal Vaccinations	5,000 .00	4,600	21,000	27,287	20,000	16,553	30,000	24,000
15. # of Hectares Irrigated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crop Production

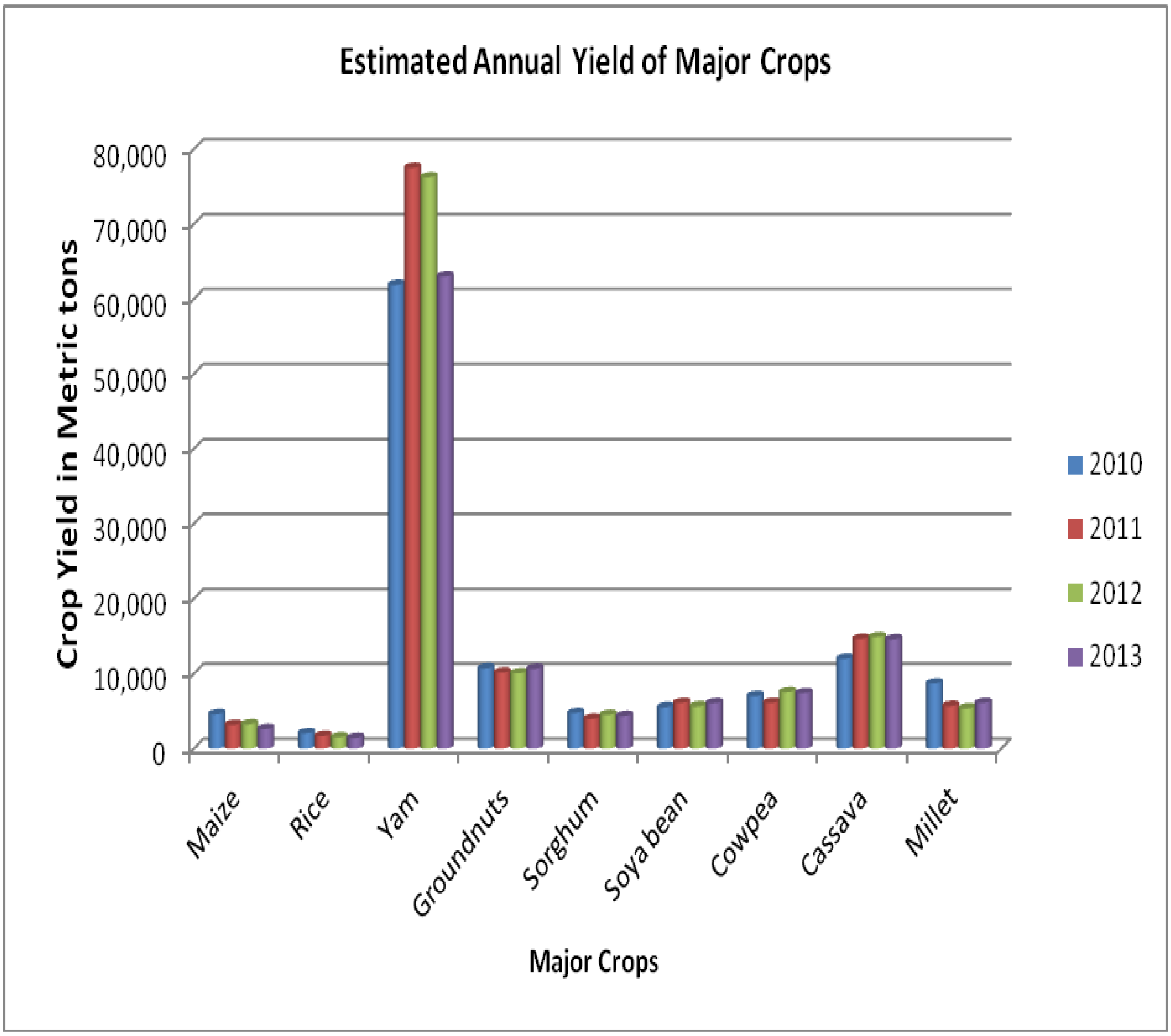
The agricultural production district is predominantly crop production at subsistence scale. The major crops include maize, millet, yam, soya bean, among others. The production levels of these crops are rather low that may not attract the requisite investments to make the sector efficient enough not only to generate the required employment and incomes but also produce the kind of backward and forward linkages to promote holistic development in the district. The figure below shows the estimated levels of production of the major crops.

Figure 39: Estimated area under cultivation of major crops



This confirms the peasant nature of agricultural practice in the district as the cultivation of all the crops fall below 20,000 acres annually.

Figure 40: Estimated Annual Yield of Major Crops

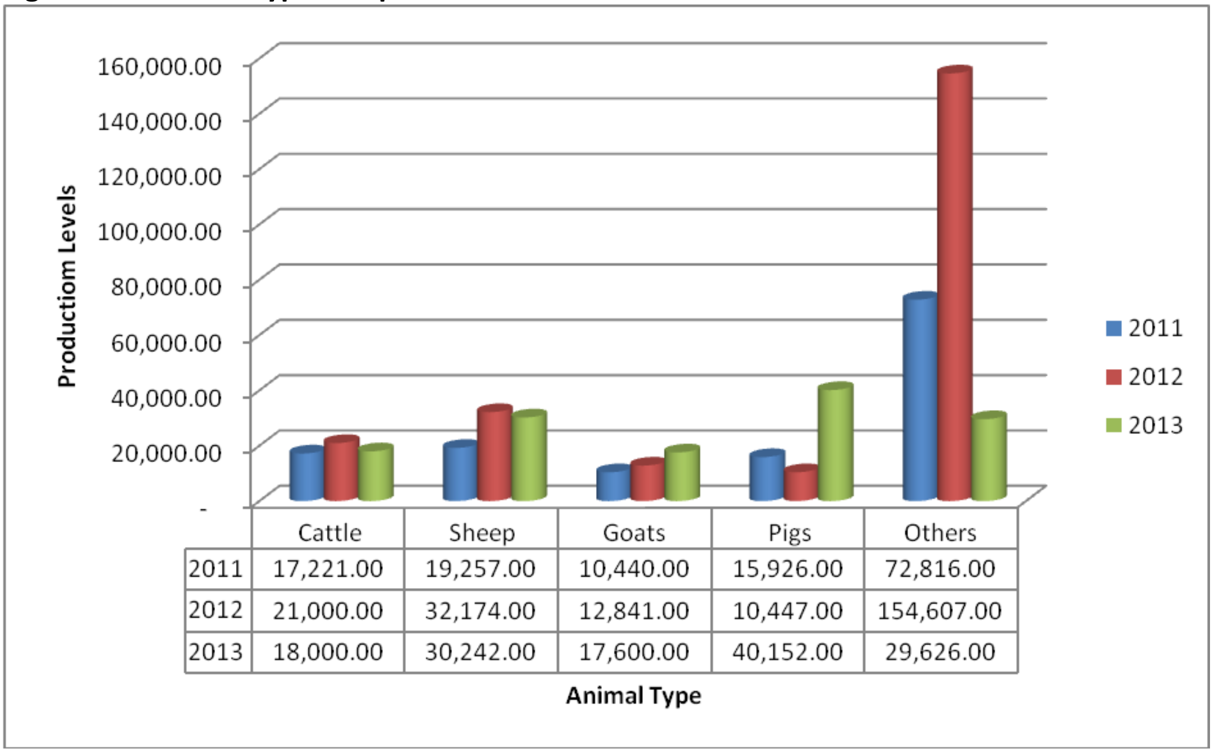


Agriculture is not only practiced as a peasant activity, the benefit driven from it is not also encouraging crop yield is unacceptably low as shown above. The poor crop yield could be explained by the dependence on nature for production which they have no control over. The poor crop yield in particular and the peasant nature of agriculture could be responsible for the persistence of poverty in the area and the level of out-migration of the youth particularly the girl child in the area.

Animal Production

The farmers in the district do not only produce crops but also animals. The major livestock reared by the people are birds as shown in the figure below.

Figure 41: Animals type and production levels



1.2.9 Climate Change and Vulnerability Analysis

The people in the district face a number of vulnerability factors. The depletion of the natural vegetation cover has exposed the area to natural disasters such wind/rainstorms and flooding of devastating proportions. Over the last three years alone, over 50 classroom blocks and several households have been reported ripped off. Many families have lost their farms to flood due to the erratic and increasing variability of rainfall pattern in recent times. This situation does not only expose the people to a high possibility of food insecurity but also increases the overall poverty situation in the district as majority of the people eke out a living from peasant agriculture that depends on the generosity of nature.

The district is a host to the Gambaga witches camp that provides shelter for several women accused of witch craft. The women in the camp face all sorts of issues as the stigma of being branded a witch with all the associated societal ridicule and scorn, abandonment from family members, close associates and friends as well as overcrowding among others. This has exposed the affected women to all kinds of psychological torture and the general sense of neglect by the society. Tremendous efforts are being made by the Assembly and other stakeholders to provide decent accommodation and skills development for the inmates of the camp to improve their standard of living and their sense of belonging.

The fact that almost all the inmates in the camp are women shows the level of vulnerability of the female sex in the society. Many women continue to lag behind their male counterparts in areas of decision making, property ownership, education as well as health as in most cases the decision to access medical care by women is influence by the man. This situation continues to weaken not only the ability of the female sex to lift themselves out poverty, misery and want but also the overall development of the area as the female sex constitute majority of the population in the district. The Assembly will continue to ensure gender equity in its development efforts to provide equal opportunity for all to develop their God given potentials for the benefit of the district.

HIV/AIDs cases in the district appear to be on the rise. Statistics from the district directorate of health indicates that there have been increases of cases screened in the health centers from 12% in 2012 to 19% in 2013. Even though the district hospital is a referral center for many districts and there is a possibility that some of the cases could be from other districts the case still remains that the disease is real and its incidence appears to be rising in the district. The district should therefore intensify efforts to increase awareness on the disease and encourage healthy sexual relations among the populace to contain and reduce the menace in the district.

There are a number of people living with various kinds of disabilities in the district. According GSS (2010), over 3,000 people in the district live with different kinds of disabilities. These people are faced with various challenges such as inadequate access to education, poor access to economic assets, inadequate voice in decision making at all levels poor access to public infrastructure and the general societal neglect among others. The Assembly will continue to roll out progrommes such as the LEAP, improving access to public infrastructure and others to ameliorate the plight of this segment of the society.

1.2.10 Gender Profile and Analysis

There exist an appreciable gap in the politico-socio economic development situation of men and women in the district. This gap over the years has persisted and has the tendency of accentuating itself in a manner that if care is not taken would affect the overall development in the district. Even though women constitute majority of the district's population they lag behind their male counterparts in almost every aspect of the district's development.

Population by Gender

The population of the District is 121,009 (2010 Population and Housing Census). This was made up of 61,556 females and 59,453 males, representing 50.9% and 49.1% respectively. With a growth rate of 3%, the District's population is projected to be 132,230 in 2013 with the break down shown below.

Table 24: Population Distribution by Gender

Age Category	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

0-5	12,484	13,412	12,531	13,814	13,245	14,225	13,642	14,655
6-11	10,936	11,088	11,592	11,421	11,940	11,764	12,298	12,117
12-15	5,406	4,880	5,568	5,026	5,735	5,177	5,558	5,332
16-18	3,667	1,052	3,777	1,234	3,890	1,270	4,007	1,309
Working Age 19-60	25,295	29,159	26,054	29,884	26,836	30,781	27,641	31,704
61+	1,665	1,965	1,715	2,024	1,767	2,085	1,820	2,147
Total	**59,453**	**61,556**	**61,237**	**63,403**	**63,413**	**65,305**	**64,966**	**67,264**

The population distribution as shown above shows not only majority is women but the numbers keep increasing over the years. This means that if conscious efforts are not made to bridge the gap between men and women then the development gap would keep worsening.

Decision Making Situation by Gender

In Decision making in the district is skewed in favour of men to the detriment of women. At the household level, households are predominantly male-headed. Out of 14,279 households in the District (According to 2010 population census) less than 5% are headed by women. Even where this is the case, it is often considered out of the norm as socio-cultural values rain supreme.

At the district level the situation is even more precarious as very few women can be found in the echelons of decision making as seen below:

Table 25: Composition of the general Assembly

Elected Members		Total	% of Females	Appointed Members		Total	% of Females	Remarks
Male	Female			Male	Female			
35	0	35	0	9	7	16	48,8	Highly skewed against women
Overall women representation = 13.7								

Table 26: Heads of Departments

No	Male	Female	% of Females	Remarks
17	15	2	11.8	Highly skewed in favour of men

In the traditional political structure, two (2) out of 142 communities in the district are headed by women under the authority of Nayiri who is a man. This kind of weak representation of women in decision making at all levels constitutes a major challenge in the advancement of development issues of women in the district.

Literacy Level by Gender

The 2010 population census showed that 50 percent of the population who were 11 years and older and were literates could read and write English Language only, 47 percent English and Ghanaian Language only and three percent Ghanaian Language only. In all these indices the females again lagged behind their male counterparts as shown below:

Table 27: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Both sexes									
Total	**49,553**	**24,440**	100.0	49.7	3.2	46.7	0.1	0.3	-
11-14	3,723	6,884	100.0	56.6	3.5	39.7	0.1	0.1	-
15-19	5,684	7,303	100.0	52.0	2.6	44.9	0.1	0.3	-
20-24	6,062	3,475	100.0	44.5	3.1	51.9	0.1	0.3	-
25-29	6,406	2,153	100.0	45.1	3.0	51.3	0.2	0.3	-
30-34	5,554	1,309	100.0	39.7	2.8	57.1	0.2	0.2	-
35-39	4,569	893	100.0	38.9	3.6	56.7	0.3	0.6	-
40-44	3,789	614	100.0	42.0	4.9	52.6	-	0.5	-
45-49	2,953	424	100.0	41.5	4.0	52.8	0.2	1.4	-
50-54	2,609	379	100.0	43.3	3.2	52.5	0.5	0.5	-
55-59	1,346	220	100.0	36.4	4.1	59.5	-	-	-
60-64	1,852	241	100.0	44.0	3.3	52.7	-	-	-
65+	5,006	545	100.0	52.8	3.1	43.5	0.2	0.4	-
Male									

Total	**21,668**	**13,878**	100.0	47.1	3.3	49.2	0.2	0.3	-
11-14	1,900	3,672	100.0	54.1	3.9	41.8	0.1	0.0	-
15-19	2,766	4,080	100.0	50.5	2.8	46.2	0.2	0.3	-
20-24	2,402	2,017	100.0	43.2	3.1	53.3	0.1	0.2	-
25-29	2,403	1,225	100.0	41.0	3.0	55.8	-	0.2	-
30-34	2,251	786	100.0	38.2	2.7	58.7	0.3	0.3	-
35-39	1,901	570	100.0	36.3	3.5	58.9	0.4	0.9	-
40-44	1,625	390	100.0	37.9	4.1	57.7	-	0.3	-
45-49	1,354	273	100.0	35.9	4.4	57.1	0.4	2.2	-
50-54	1,195	249	100.0	41.0	1.2	56.2	0.8	0.8	-
55-59	646	144	100.0	34.7	4.2	61.1	-	-	-
60-64	866	165	100.0	33.9	4.2	61.8	-	-	-
65+	2,359	307	100.0	49.8	3.6	45.9	0.3	0.3	-
Female									
Total	**27,885**	**10,562**	100.0	53.2	3.0	43.4	0.1	0.3	-
11-14	1,823	3,212	100.0	59.5	3.0	37.2	0.1	0.2	-
15-19	2,918	3,223	100.0	54.0	2.4	43.3	0.1	0.3	-
20-24	3,660	1,458	100.0	46.3	3.2	50.1	-	0.5	-
25-29	4,003	928	100.0	50.6	3.0	45.5	0.4	0.4	-
30-34	3,303	523	100.0	42.1	3.1	54.7	0.2	-	-
35-39	2,668	323	100.0	43.3	3.7	52.6	0.3	-	-

40-44	2,164	224	100.0	49.1	6.3	43.8	-	0.9	-
45-49	1,599	151	100.0	51.7	3.3	45.0	-	-	-
50-54	1,414	130	100.0	47.7	6.9	45.4	-	-	-
55-59	700	76	100.0	39.5	3.9	56.6	-	-	-
60-64	986	76	100.0	65.8	1.3	32.9	-	-	-
65+	**2,647**	**238**	**100.0**	**56.7**	**2.5**	**40.3**	**-**	**0.4**	**-**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 28: Indicators Education by Gender

INDICATOR	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Gross Primary Enrolment Rate	97 %	96 %	97 %	99 %	98 %	99 %	127 %	102 %	115 %	125 %	112 %	119 %
JHS Schools Completion Rate	93 %	83 %	88 %	94 %	85 %	90 %	98 %	92 %	95 %	99%	92%	96 %
SHS Schools Completion Rate	100 %	98 %	99 %	100 %	99 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Transition rate (from KG to Primary)	98 %	99 %	99 %	100 %	99 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Transition rate (from Primary to JHS)	94 %	92 %	93 %	94 %	93 %	94 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	98%	99 %
Transition rate (from JHS to SHS)	47 %	37 %	42 %	41 %	39 %	40 %	41 %	39 %	40 %	42%	39%	41 %
School dropout rates	2.0 %	3.2 %	2.6 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	2.5 %	1.2 %	2.3 %	2%	0.0 0%	4.2 0%	2%
No. of students sponsored (Assembly, NGOs, Individuals)			0		0				0			0
Gender Parity Index (Primary)	99%			99.0%			80.3%			89.6%		

%JHS students qualifying for SHS	47%	37%	44%	47%	37%	44%	41%	39%	40%	42%	48%	45%
% JHS students admitted to SHS	0.47	0.37	0.44	51%	45%	48%	87%	75%	81%	42%	39%	41%

Economic Activities by Gender

Table 29: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,386	100.0	29,974	100.0	33,412	100.0
Economically active	**48,697**	**76.8**	**23,867**	**79.6**	**24,830**	**74.3**
Employed	**47,245**	**97.0**	**23,250**	**97.4**	**23,995**	**96.6**
Worked	46,675	98.8	22,974	98.8	23,701	98.8
Did not work but had job to go back to	466	1.0	236	1.0	230	1.0
Did voluntary work without pay	104	0.2	40	0.2	64	0.3
Unemployed	1,452	**3.0**	617	**2.6**	835	**3.4**
Worked before, seeking work and available	809	55.7	322	52.2	487	58.3
Seeking work for the first time and available	643	44.3	295	47.8	348	41.7
Economically not active	14,689	**23.2**	6,107	**20.4**	8,582	**25.7**
Did home duties (household chore)	4,283	29.2	996	16.3	3,287	38.3
Full time education	5,588	38.0	3,255	53.3	2,333	27.2
Pensioner/Retired	115	0.8	78	1.3	37	0.4
Disabled/Sick	793	5.4	351	5.7	442	5.2
Too old/young	3,056	20.8	1,060	17.4	1,996	23.3
Other	854	5.8	367	6.0	487	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Occupational Distribution by Gender

Table 30: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,245	100.0	23,250	100.0	23,995	100.0
Managers	215	0.5	108	0.5	107	0.4
Professionals	694	1.5	497	2.1	197	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	198	0.4	148	0.6	50	0.2
Clerical support workers	139	0.3	90	0.4	49	0.2
Service and sales workers	3,335	7.1	723	3.1	2,612	10.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	39,866	84.4	20,557	88.4	19,309	80.5
Craft and related trades workers	1,824	3.9	590	2.5	1,234	5.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	272	0.6	250	1.1	22	0.1
Elementary occupations	700	1.5	286	1.2	414	1.7
Other occupations	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3 Eliciting Community Perspective on Current Needs and Aspirations

The Development Planning System in Ghana recognizes community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning. It is against this background that the five (5) Town and Area Councils, operating under the supervision of the Assembly, were engaged to ascertain their perspectives on development. These engagements brought to light the currents needs and aspirations of the five (5) Town and Area Councils. These development needs and aspiration identified by the various Councils are presented below:

Table 31: Langbinsi Area Council

No.	Prioritized Key Development Issues	Area Council Needs And Aspirations
1	Inadequate supply of portable drinking water	Improved supply of portable drinking water
2	Poor surface condition of the roads	Improved access to quality road network in langbinsi area council
3	Poor sanitary situation (no toilet facilities)	Accelerate the provision and improve environment sanitation
4	Lack access to secondary education (SHS)	Establishment of community senior high school in langbinsi area council
5	Inadequate access to quality health care	Improve access to quality health care delivery in the Langbinsi area council
6	Security challenges(police station not functioning)	Increase area council capacity to ensure safety of life and property through the provision of a functioning police post
7	Lack of support credit to farmers and trades	Link farmers and trades to credit institutions
8	Lack of animal kraal in the market	Construction of animal kraal in the market
9	Area council not functioning well	Strengthen and operationalise the sub-district and ensure consistency with local government laws
10	Poor revenue collection	Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management

Table 32: Gambaga Town Council

No.	Prioritized Key Development Issues	Area Council Needs And Aspirations
1	Low capacity to the Gambaga health centre	Upgrade the Gambaga health centre to the status of a poly clinic
2	Inadequate supply of portable drinking water	Improved supply of portable drinking water
3	Poor surface condition of roads	Improved access to quality road network in langbinsi area council
4	Inadequate class room block and Teachers Accommodation	Construction of more classroom blocks and teacher accommodation
5	Inadequate teachers in public school especially in the villages and Arabic schools	Redistribute teachers to cover rural areas in Gambaga area council
6	Lack of irrigation facilities	Construction of irrigation dams to support dry season farming
7	Inadequate coverage of electricity	Improve electricity coverage in Gambaga area council
8	Haphazard development of town	Improve land use and infrastructural planning in the Gambaga township and other fast developing communities
9	Poor sanitation and poor attitude towards waste disposal	Accelerate the provision and improve environment sanitation
10	Inadequate market infrastructures	Improve the infrastructural condition of the Gambaga market

Table 33: Nalerigu Town Council

No.	Prioritized Key Development Issues	Area Council Needs And Aspirations
1	lack of access to portable water supply	Improved supply of portable drinking water
2	Inadequate access to quality education	Improve access to quality of education
3	Poor sanitation situation in the area	Accelerate the provision and improve environment sanitation
4	High incidence of crime and insecurity	Increase town council capacity to ensure safety of life and property
5	Poor surface condition of roads	Improved access to quality road network in Nalerigu town council
6	Inadequate access to quality health care	Improve access to quality health care delivery in Nalerigu town council
7	Low coverage electricity	Increase electricity coverage in the Nalerigu town council
8	Low agricultural output	Improve agricultural productivity in Nalerigu town council
9	Non implementation of assembly by laws	Effective implementation of assembly by-laws on sanitation
10	Lack of credit facilities	Link farmers and traders to financial institution

Table 34: Gbintri Area Council

No.	Prioritized Key Development Issues	Area Council Needs And Aspirations
1	Lack of access to potable water	Improved supply of portable drinking water
2	High incidence of insecurity	Increase area council capacity to ensure safety of life and property
3	Overcrowding in school inadequate classroom blocks school under tree	Improve school infrastructure
4	Poor surface condition of roads	Improved access to quality road network in the area council
5	Lack of ambulance/means of transport to transport referral cases to BMC	Provide ambulance service to the people of Gbintiri area council
6	Poor sanitary conditions areas	Accelerate the provision and improve environment sanitation
7	Inadequate market infrastructure(market sheds and store)	Improve market infrastructure in the Gbintiri market
8	Low coverage of electricity	Increase electricity coverage to a number of communities in the Gbintiri area council
9	Lack of foot bridges	Construct foot bridges to link communities
10	High death rates of livestock and birds	Improve agricultural extension and veterinary services

Table 35: Sakogu Area Council

No.	Prioritized Key Development Issues	Area Council Needs And Aspirations
1	Inadequate access to quality health care (health centre not able to cater for all diseases)	Upgrade the Sakogu to a poly clinic
2	Lack of access to secondary education	Establishment of community senior high school in Sakogu area council
3	Poor surface condition of the roads (foot bridges, culverts)	Improved access to quality road network and construct foot bridges, culverts to link communities in the Sakogu area council
4	Low coverage of electricity in the area	Increase electricity coverage to a number of communities in the Sakogu area council
5	Inadequate supply of portable drinking water	Improved supply of portable drinking water
6	Inadequate classroom blocks, teachers and teacher's accommodation	Improve school infrastructure
7	Poor sanitary situation (no toilet facilities)	Accelerate the provision and improve environment sanitation
8	High incidence of insecurity	Increase area council capacity to ensure safety of life and property through the provision of police post
9	Lack of market sheds and store in the market	Improve market infrastructure in the Sakogu market
10	Area council not functioning well	Strengthen and operationalise the sub-district and ensure consistency with local government laws

1.4 Summary of Harmonized Key Development Issues

Physical Characteristics

- Perennial flooding
- Depletion of vegetative cover
- Ineffective education on environmental management
- Choked drains in few urban centres
- Destruction of properties by wind/rainstorms.
- Haphazard dumping of refuse
- Encroachment on public lands

Demographic Characteristics

- High fertility rate
- Low acceptance rate of contraceptive use
- Large Household size

- High incidence of youth out-migration (kayaye)
- High male dominance on decisions related to reproduction
- Low registration of births and deaths

Social Services - Housing

- Haphazard housing development (development without permit)
- Inadequate sanitation facilities in houses (such as Toilet, bathrooms).
- Congestion in compound houses
- High cost of building plots in urban centres

Water and Sanitation

- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Poor maintenance of water facilities
- Illegal connection of water facilities
- Poor disposal of solid waste
- Lack of final disposal site
- Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households)
- Poor maintenance of public Sanitation facilities
- Inadequate refuse containers (communal skip containers and household bins)
- Indiscriminate disposal of refuse
- Poor and inadequate drainage facilities
- Lack of capacity building for Environmental Health and Waste Management staff
- Inadequate tools and equipment to enhance the operations of the EHU/Waste Management Department
- Inadequate funding for capital investment for effective delivery of waste management services

Health Services

- Inadequate health infrastructure.
- Inadequate health personnel especially medical doctors and nurses.
- Inadequate equipment and logistics
- High incidence of malaria cases
- High incidence of maternal and child mortality
- Delay and inadequate re-imbursement in the payment of services provided by accredited NHIS providers
- High stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAS
- Inadequate support for key stakeholders on HIV/AIDS activities
- Delay in the submission of bills on services provided by accredited NHIS providers
- Delay in the production and distribution of NHIS Membership Card
- Inadequate budgetary allocation and late release of funds for programmes

Education

- Inadequate infrastructure in schools (classroom blocks, teachers accommodation, etc)
- Overcrowding in schools
- Inadequate school ICT centres and libraries

- Poor attitude of some teachers
- Loss of precious contact hours
- Poor BECE performance
- Inadequate school furniture
- Inadequate sanitation facilities in school (Toilet and urinal)
- Inadequate kitchen for schools feeding programme
- Irregular maintenance of school infrastructure
- Inadequate logistics (example Textbooks, fuel) for monitoring and supervision
- Large number of untrained teachers, especially at the private schools
- High school dropout by pupils in public schools particularly the basic level
- Inadequate access to potable water in basic schools

Spatial Analysis

- Lack of building with permits
- Haphazard development of settlements
- Inadequate public education on the process of land acquisition for development.
- Spatial inequalities of economic facilities (such as markets)
- Construction of buildings in waterways
- Inadequate data on land boundaries

Local Economy

- Lack of data on the informal sector
- Underdeveloped small scale industries
- Inadequate access to credit facilities/start-up capital
- Low entrepreneurial skills
- Inadequate skill training centres
- Inadequate market infrastructure
- Undeveloped market places
- Haphazard organization of economic activities
- Limited market for SSEs products
- High competition of SSEs produce with foreign imported ones
- High cost of production inputs
- Low coordination between the private and the public sector

Economic Infrastructure

- Encroachment on access roads by private developers
- Deteriorated surface condition of road networks
- Inadequate drains along developed roads
- Frequent power outages
- Illegal connection of electricity
- Faulty meters and the high number of un-metered premises

Revenue and Expenditure

- Inadequate and unreliable data on ratable items
- Low mobilisation of internally generated funds by the Assembly

- Delays in the release of DACF
- Inadequate donor funds
- Under declaration of revenue mobilised by revenue collectors
- Unwillingness of the public to pay fees
- Low motivation for revenue collectors
- Poor management of Internally Generated Funds
- Poor monitoring of revenue collectors

Governance

- Dilapidated offices for Town & Area Councils
- Malfunctioning Area Councils and Unit Committees
- Inadequate logistics for Area and Town Councils
- Lack of remuneration for Area Council staff
- Low capacity of the Area Councils and Unit Committee members
- Lack of incentive package for Unit Committee Members
- Inadequate office space for technical staff in the central administration
- Inadequate logistics
- Lack of means of transport for key staff to carry out mandate
- Lack of motivation of staff/low staff morale
- Weak coordination and collaboration between departments of the Assembly
- Limited participation of women in decision making process
- Poor participation of community members in development issues
- Poor commitment of community members towards implementation of development project
- Lack of marketing of the assembly and its relevance.

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Linking Harmonized Identified Development Problems/Issues to the MTDPF 2014-2017

2.1.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

- Inadequate and unreliable data on ratable items
- Inadequate donor funds
- Under declaration of revenue mobilised by revenue collectors
- Unwillingness of the public to pay fees
- Low motivation for revenue collectors
- Poor management of Internally Generated Funds
- Inadequate capacity to effectively monitor revenue collection.
- Depletion of vegetative cover

2.1. 2 Enhancing Competiveness in Local Private Sector

- Lack of data on the informal sector
- Underdeveloped small scale industries
- Inadequate access to credit facilities/start-up capital
- Low entrepreneurial skills
- Inadequate skill training centres
- Limited market for SSEs products
- High competition of SSEs produce with foreign imported ones
- High cost of agric production inputs
- Low coordination between the private and the public sector

2.1. 3 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

- Declining soil fertility and crop yield
- High cost farm inputs
- High post harvest losses due to lack of storage facilities
- Inadequate access to credit by farmers
- Lack of guaranteed prices for farm produce
- High incidence of poverty among farmers
- Weak commodity value chains
- Depletion of vegetative cover
- Ineffective education on environmental management

2.1.4 Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

2.4.1. Roads and transport

- Poor surface conditions of roads
- Inadequate unreliable public transport system

2.4.2 Energy

- Frequent power outages
- Inadequate coverage of electricity
- Poor customer services by staff of the Electricity Company

2.4.3 Housing

- Haphazard housing development (development without permit)
- Inadequate sanitation facilities in houses (such as Toilet, bathrooms).

2.4.4 Settlement Disaster Management

- Perennial flooding
- Destruction of properties by Wind/Rainstorms
- Perennial draught

2.4.5. Institutional Arrangement for Human Settlement Development

- Encroachment on public lands
- Complex land tenure system

2.4.5 Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Poor maintenance of water facilities
- Illegal connection of water facilities
- Poor disposal of solid waste
- Lack of final disposal site
- Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households)
- Poor maintenance of public Sanitation facilities
- Inadequate refuse containers (communal skip containers and household bins)
- Indiscriminate disposal of refuse
- Lack of capacity building for Environmental Health staff
- Inadequate tools and equipment to enhance the operations of the EHU
- Inadequate funding for capital investment for effective delivery of waste management services

2.1.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

2.5.1 Education

- Inadequate infrastructure in schools (classroom blocks, teachers accommodation, etc)

- Overcrowding in schools
- Inadequate school ICT centres and libraries
- Poor attitude of some teachers
- Loss of precious contact hours
- Poor BECE performance
- Inadequate school furniture
- Inadequate sanitation facilities in school (Toilet and urinal)
- Inadequate kitchen for schools feeding programme
- Irregular maintenance of school infrastructure
- Inadequate logistics (example Textbooks, fuel) for monitoring and supervision
- Large number of untrained teachers, especially at the private schools
- High school dropout by pupils in public schools particularly the basic level
- Inadequate access to potable water in basic schools

2.5.2 Health

- Inadequate health infrastructure
- Inadequate health personnel especially medical doctors and nurses
- Inadequate equipment and logistics
- High incidence of malaria cases
- High incidence of maternal and child mortality
- Delay and inadequate re-imbursement in the payment of services provided by accredited NHIS providers
- High stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAS
- Inadequate support for key stakeholders on HIV/AIDS activities
- Delay in the submission of bills on services provided by accredited NHIS providers
- Delay in the production and distribution of NHIS Membership Card
- Inadequate budgetary allocation and late release of funds for programmes

2.5.3 Population Management

- High fertility rate
- Low acceptance rate of contraceptive use
- Large Household size
- High incidence of youth out-migration (kayaye)
- High male dominance on decisions related to reproduction
- Low registration of births and deaths

2.6 Transparent and Accountable Government

- Malfunctioning Area Councils and Unit Committees
- Inadequate logistics for Area and Town Councils
- Lack of remuneration for Area Council staff
- Low capacity of the Area Councils and Unit Committee members
- Lack of incentive package for Unit Committee Members
- Inadequate office space for technical staff in the central administration

- Inadequate logistics
- Lack of means of transport for key staff to carry out mandate
- Lack of motivation of staff/low staff morale
- Weak coordination and collaboration between departments of the Assembly
- Inadequate donor funds
- Limited participation of women in decision making process
- Poor participation of community members in development issues
- Poor commitment of community members towards implementation of development project
- Lack of marketing of the assembly and its relevance.
- Low mobilisation of internally generated funds by the Assembly
- Delays in the release of DACF

2.7 Spatial Development

- Inadequate integration of spatial issues in development planning
- Lack of physical planning staff
- Lack of building with permits
- Haphazard development of settlements
- Undeveloped roads within settlements
- Inadequate public education on the process of land acquisition for development.
- Spatial inequalities of socio-economic facilities
- Choked drains in few urban centres

2.8 Analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Priority issues to be addressed under Ensuring and sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

Table 36: Analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Inadequate and unreliable data on ratable items			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Availability of some rateable items • Existing skills on data management • Existing data base o rate able items	• Available software on revenue data in the market • Skills Developme nt Fund	• Inadequate resources to acquire new soft wares • Inadequate computer skills among revenue staff	• Inadequate commitment of key stakeholders • Dwindling of external revenue inflows to the Assembly
Conclusion: The revenue situation of the Assembly would improve significantly if the data on rateable items improves			
High revenue leakages			
• Existing bye laws • Available revenue monitoring structures	• Available revenue tracking soft wares in the market • Available capacity building programme s	• Inadequate funds of the Assembly to acquire improve technology • Inadequate capacity to track leakages	• Lack of political will to punish offenders • Mode of recruitment of revenue collectors
Conclusion: Reduction of the revenue leakages is a necessary condition for improved internally generated funds of the Assembly			

POCC Analysis

Unwillingness of the public to pay fees			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Existing knowledge on tax obligations • Availability of taxable properties • Property rate payments of some organizations	• On-going street naming and property addressing system • Capacity development through the street naming programme	• Inadequate resources to complete the street naming on time •	• Lack of physical planning officers • Dwindling external funding of Assembly programmes
Conclusion: Improving sensitization through the street naming programme would be useful to ensure the bye in of the general public to improve payment of property rates			
Low motivation for revenue collectors			
• Availability of some motor bikes for revenue collectors •	• Available capacity building programmes for revenue collectors •	• Inadequate funds of the Assembly to train all revenue collectors • Inadequate logistics for revenue collectors	• Low educational levels of some of the revenue collectors • Unwillingness of some of the revenue collectors to adopt improve techniques
Conclusion: Improved motivation of revenue staff and collectors could go a long way to boast their morale for increased revenue for the Assembly			

Enhancing Competiveness in Local Private Sector

POCC Analysis

Under developed small scale enterprise			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Existing Petty traders • Financial institutions • Local entrepreneurs	• EDAIF • Rural Enterprises Project • Ministry of Trade and Industry • Youth Entrepreneurship Fund	• Lack of data on small scale enterprises • Lack of access to credit facilities • Low coordination between private and public sectors	• Deteriorating economic conditions • International Treaties and Conventions
Conclusion: Development of the small scale enterprises is essential for the overall private sector and the development of the local economy			
Low entrepreneurial skills			
• Available local entrepreneural skills • Rural enterprises development project	• Nalerigu youth developmen t centre • RING project • Youth Entrepreneurship Fund	• Inadequate training centres • Low number of role models	• Inadequate stake holder commitment towards entrepreneurship development • Low donor support to the sector
Conclusion: Entrepreneurship development is extremely important for sustainable job creation and improved IGF and reduction of the burden of government to provide key necessities for the people			

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management POCC Analysis

Declining soil fertility and crop yield			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Availability of land for agri-cultural purposes • District Agric Directorate • Abundant labour force	• Government Agricultural development policy • AGOA • MOFA • RING	• High illiteracy among farmers • High incidence of poverty among farmers • Inadequate numbers of extension officers • High incidence of poverty among farmers	• High cost of agric. Inputs • Persistent cultivation of same pieces of land for longer period • Increasing Population pressure on the land
Conclusion: Promotion of less land intensive agricultural technology and practices has the potential of increasing agricultural production in the district			
High post harvest losses due to lack of storage facilities			
• Traditional storage facilities and technologies • Available modern storage technologies • Availability of local materials to produce storage facilities	• Availability of modern storage facilities in the market • Government policies on post harvest management • RING Post harvest management capacity development programme	• Inadequate extension services • Poor nature of roads • Lack of drying facilities and silos • No Processing facilities • Inability to raise initial funds	• High transportati on cost • Persistent Increase in petroleum prices • High cost of raw materials • Lack of guaranteed prices for farm produce
Conclusion: Post harvest losses require urgent attention. Significant potentials and opportunities exist and can be used to solve the problem. Constraints can be addressed by developing non-farm support programmes; Challenges can be managed through the intervention of promoting irrigation			

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

POCC Analysis

Depletion of vegetative cover			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Availability of some reserved areas • Traditional Authorities • DA Programmes on environmental degradation	• EPA • GEMP project • CARE Climate Change Adaptation Project • NDPC guide lines on mainstreaming environmental concerns into DMTDPs	• Use of rudimentary farming tools and practices • Bush fires • High poverty of levels among the population • Use of fire wood as a major source of household energy	• Increasing threat of desertification • Increasing population pressure on the natural environment • Lack of sales point of LPG • High cost of LGP
Conclusion: The vegetative cover could be recovered through enforcement of development control, promotion of tree planting exercise on marginal land areas and promotion of sustainable agricultural practices			
Ineffective education on environmental management			
• On-going sensitization programmes on environmental management • Integration of environmental issues into DMTP • Environmental bye-laws	• NDPC guide lines on mainstreaming environmental concerns into DMTDPs • GEMP • EPA • CARE	• Unsustainable agricultural practices • Low level of appreciation of negative consequences of environmental degradation • Inadequate enforcement of environmental bye-laws	• Rampant bush fires • High level of population growth • Lack of alternative sources of livelihood • High cost of alternative energy sources
Conclusion: Education on environmental management could be improved through innovative sensitization programmes and rigorous enforcement of environmental bye-laws			

Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development
POCC Analysis

Roads and Transport			
Poor Surface Condition of Roads			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Availability of Feeder road network • Availability of materials/ equipment • Existence of Feeder roads engineer	• Existence of feeder roads expertise and equipment • Donor support • Central government support	• Inadequate funds for road construction • Delay in release of funds	• Poor state of the national economy • Shoddy works by some contractors
Conclusion: Effective lobbying by the Assembly as well as monitoring and supervision of contractual works in the road sector could improve the situation in the district			
Energy			
Inadequate coverage of electricity			
• Availability of electricity in some communities • Existence of VRA service station in the district capital	• On-going rural electrification programme • Government policy on rural electrification	• Unwillingness to pay bills • Faulty transformers • Stealing of electrical cables • Misuse of electricity by households	• Unreliable supply of electricity • High cost of energy. • Inadequate alternative sources of electricity supply
Conclusion: Expansion of electricity coverage in the district could improve the productive capacity of the people and thereby enhance their income levels			
Disaster Management			
Destruction of properties by wind/rainstorms			
• Existence of NADMO • DA Support to NADMO • Existing capacity on disaster management	• National disaster management action plan • National level support to disaster management • CARE International	• Inadequate local level support to disaster management • Poor attitudes towards disasters • Inadequate early warning	• Weak capacity of National disaster management • Deteriorating economic conditions • Climate change and its effects

		mechanisms	
Conclusion: Serious commitment and efforts required to address the issue of climate change and its effects on the vulnerable segments of the society			

Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development
POCC Analysis

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene			
Inadequate supply of potable water			
• Availability of some bore holes and hand dug wells • Existence of small town water systems • Existence of some WATSAN and WSDBs • DWST • Available of high yielding bore holes	• NORST • SRWP • CRS • RING • SPRING	• Frequent break down bore holes and hand dug wells • Poor management of water facilities • Inadequate capacity of water management structures	• Illegal connection of water facilities • Political interference in the management of water facilities • Poor geo physical terrain
Conclusion: Effective management of water facilities devoid of political interference. This could be done through sustained capacity development of the water management structures			
Inadequate coverage of Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities			
• Available sanitary facilities • Functioning Environmental Health Unit • Waste management tractor and tipper trucks • DA budgetary support to sanitation and waste management	• National sanitation policy • National and District Environmental sanitation strategic action plan • Zoom Lion Company • NORST • SRWSP	• Poor disposal of solid waste • Inadequate refuse containers • Poor maintenance of sanitary facilities • Lack of final disposal site • Inadequate capacity of environmental health staff • Inadequate tools to facilitate operation	• Lack of commitment to environmental health and sanitation programmes • Lack of funding for capital investment for effective delivery of waste management services

			• Poor attitudes towards sanitation and waste manageme nt
Conclusion: Sanitation and hygiene delivery though essential for sustainable development is constraint by many factors as seen above. Stake holder commitment, attitudinal change and capacity development of the environmental health and other staff is necessary for effective service delivery in the sector			

Human Development, Productivity and Employment
POCC Analysis

Education			
Poor BECE Performance			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Availability of schools • Availability of Teaching staff • Availability of teaching and learning materials • Capitation grant • Feeding programme	• Central government support • NGO Support • GET FUND • DFID	• Inadequate school infrastructure • Negative behavioural attitude of the people • Overcrowding in schools • Long distance of schools • Poor attitudes of teachers and parents • Ineffective teaching • Inadequate teaching staff •	• High poverty level of the people • Inadequate central government funding • Dwindling donor support in the sector • Lack of consistency in governmenta l policies in the sector
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. The constraints can be addressed through Information, Education and Communication (IEC). Challenges can be overcome by employing more innovative approaches as well as effective engagements with donors to address			
Health			
Inadequate access to quality health care			
• Availability of district hospital (BMC) • Existence of	• Government policy on health • NHIS • District	• Inadequate health infrastructure • Inadequate health	• Inadequate governmenta l funding of the sector • Inadequate

health centres and clinics • Presence of health staff	directorate of health Service • Ministry of health • Existence of herbal medicine	personnel • Inadequate logistics • High incidence of malaria • High incidence of maternal mortality	funding of the NHIS • Delay in the submission and payment of NHIS • Withdrawal of religious and private health providers from the NHIS
Conclusion: Improving access to quality health care is key to the development strategy for the next four years. Achieving this objective requires effective blend of the potentials and opportunities to address the constraints and challenges			

Human Development, Productivity and Employment
POCC Analysis

Health			
High incidence of HIV/AIDs cases			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Availability of district hospital (BMC) • Existence of health centres and clinics • Presence of health staff to manage the disease	• National HIV/AIDS control programme • Availability of ARVC/drugs • NGO support to PLWHAS	• High incidence of poverty among PLWHAS • Inadequate usage of condoms • Inadequate support to key stake holders on HIV/AIDS activities	• High incidence of stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHAS • High incidence of poverty among PLWHAS
Conclusion: HIV/AIDS is a developmental issue than Health in the district Potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be addressed through Information, Education and Communication (IEC), and behavioural change. Challenges can be overcome by sourcing more funds from the GAC and other donors			
Population Management			
High population pressure			
• Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Centres • Existing	• National population policy • Plan	• Low acceptance rate of contraceptives	• High fertility rates • High

knowledge on contraceptives	Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG)	• High incidence of youth out-migration • Low registration of births and deaths	illiteracy rate • High male dominance on decisions related to reproduction
Conclusion: Uncontrolled population growth derails economic growth efforts. This should therefore be effective manage with a painstaking efforts to utilize the existing opportunities.			

Transparent and Accountable Governance
POCC Analysis

Administration			
Weak institutional capacity for decentralisation			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Decentralized offices and staff • Existence of some capacity to generate IGF • Office accommodation for District Assembly • Availability of some staff quarters • Availability of office equipment and logistics	• National policy of decentralization • Legal frame for decentralization • Donor support for decentralization • Central government support	• Dilapidated offices of Area/Town Councils • Low capacity for Area Councils and unit committees • Lack of incentives for unit committees • Inadequate office space for technical staff • Inadequate motivation for staff	• Dwindling central government financial support • Worsening economic conditions • Declining communal spirit • Weak stake holder commitment to effective decentralization
Conclusion: Effective decentralization could be achieved through strong stake holder commitment taking advantage of the various opportunities that exist			
Participatory and implementation			
Inadequate capacity for participatory planning and implementation			
• Availability of technical capacity for	• Legal frame work for	• Inadequate capacity at the local and	• Inadequate commitment for

participatory planning • Existence of institutional arrangement for participatory planning and implementation • Functional DPCU	participatory planning • DDPC guide lines for participatory planning • RPCU technical backstopping	some decentralized departments • Inadequate financial support for decentralized planning • Lack of motivation for DPCU member • Inadequate logistics for DPCU	decentralized planning • Dwindling donor support towards the process • Lack of sustainability of donor supported programmes
Conclusion: Participatory planning and implementation could be improved if more stake holder commitment towards the process could be harnessed and donor supported programmes sustained			

Transparent and Accountable Governance
POCC Analysis

Gender mainstreaming			
Limited participation of women in decision making			
Potentials	**Opportunities**	**Constraints**	**Challenges**
• Availability of Gender Desk office • Representation of women in the general Assembly •	• Ministry of Gender and social protection • DDPC guide lines on gender mainstreaming • Gender advocacy groups • Traditional arrangement on women representation in decision making	• Inadequate understanding of stake holders on gender issues • Unwillingness of women to present themselves for key decision making positions	• High level of illiteracy among women • Unwillingness of some stake holders to maintain male dominated status quo
Conclusion: Gender mainstreaming could be encouraged through capacity building and support for effective advocacy.			

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL, PROJECTIONS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

3.1 District Goal

EMDA aims at improving the quality of life of the people through accelerated access to quality education and health care delivery system, vigorous expansion of socio-economic infrastructure, improved agricultural production, effective partnership between the private and public sectors as well as efficient management of the natural resource base in the context of a sound and sustainable environmental management practices and within a broader grassroots participation in decision making in the development process

3.2 Development Projections

In keeping with the district development priorities and the goal, projections have been made to serve as input into the formulation of the sector goals, objectives and strategies to achieve the overall district goal.

The projections were made using the exponential model and taking into consideration assumptions in various sectors of the district development. The development thresholds of the various sectors were also taken into consideration.

Population Projection

The population of the district was projected based on the following assumptions:

- Current fertility rate averages
- Current growth rate is 3%
- Fertility rate is expected to reduce due to improvement in access to quality health care delivery system
- Reduction in mortality rate
- Net migration would be negative

Using the United Nations Statistical Organization Exponential Model, the 2017 population is projected as follows:

$Pt = PoE^{(rt)}$

Where Pt = Projected population =2017

Po = Base year population =2010

E = Natural Log (Constant) =2.718

R = Population growth rate = 3%

T = Census period-time laps= 7 years

Thus: $Pt = PoE^{\{rt\}}$

$= 121,009 \times 2.718^{(3\%)\,7}$

$= 121,009 \times 2.718^{(0.03)\,7}$

$= 121,009 \times 2.718^{(0.21)}$

= 121,009 x 1.233651199

= 149,282.8979

= 149,283 approximately

It could be seen from the above that the population of EMDA will be 149,283 comprising 75,985 (50.9%) female and 73,298 (49.1%) male by 2017.

In order to determine the service requirements by 2017, the thresholds of the various services were identified as shown in the table below:

Table 37: Service/Facility and Threshold Population

No	Service/Facility	Threshold Population
1	Post Office	20,000
2	Postal Agency	3,000
3	Police station	20,000
4	Senior Secondary School	30,000
5	Junior Secondary School	2,000
6	Primary School	2,000
7	Library	-
8	Agricultural Extension Service	1,500-2000
9	Bore holes	300
10	Hand dug well	150
11	District Hospital	175,000
12	Health Center	5,000-19,000
13	Health Post	3,000
14	CHPS Zone	3,000

Projection of Service/Facilities Requirements by 2017

The service/facilities requirements were projected on the basis of the following among other things:
Current Population (2013) = 132,404(Projected)
Male = 67,394
Female = 65,010
Future Population (2017) = 149,283 (Projected)

Table 38: Service/Facility Requirements by 2017

Service/Facilities	Existing Situation (2013)	Projection for 2017	
		Total No. Required	Backlog
Post Office	2	7	5
Postal Agency	0	50	50
Police Station	2	7	5
Senior High School	2	5	2
Junior High School	30	75	45
Primary School	90	75	-
Agric. Extension Service	5	75-100	70
Bore holes	161	498	337
Hand dug well	48	996	948
District Hospital	1	1	-
Health Center	4	8-30	4
Health Post	0	50	50
CHPS Zone	6	50	44

3.3 District Sector Specific Goals

In consonance with the district development goal and objectives, and to enhance implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the planned activities, various sector goals, objectives and strategies were developed as follows:

3.3.1 Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

- To intensify fiscal resources mobilization and ensure effective management of public expenditure as well as promoting the consumption of made in Ghana goods and services

3.3.2 Thematic Area 2: Enhanced Competitiveness Ghana’s Private Sector

- To provide an enabling environment for the private sector to drive the growth of the district through capacity building of the local entrepreneurs and enhanced dialogue and coordination between the private and the public sector institutions

3.3.3 Thematic Area 3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and natural Resource Management

- To promote the modernization of agricultural production to achieve food self sufficiency and enhanced income of farmers through the development of agricultural value chain to attract the needed investment without compromising the natural resource base of the district

3.3.4 Thematic Area 4: Oil and Gas Development

- To create an enabling environment for the establishment of oil and gas businesses in the district

3.3.5 Thematic Area 5: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development

- To vigorously expand the infrastructural base of the district to attract investment and enhance productivity and service delivery

3.3.6 Thematic Area 6: Human Development, Employment and Productivity

- To promote the creation of a pool of human productive capacities through improved health care delivery system, quality education and effective management of the population to promote growth and sustained development of the district

3.3.7 Thematic Area 7: Transparent and Accountable Governance

- To promote a system of governance that encourages popular participation, especially women, the vulnerable and excluded, promote effective coordination among public agencies and ensure ownership of development processes by intended beneficiaries

Table 39: District Objectives and Strategies

THEMATIC AREA: **GOAL:** **OBJECTIVES:**	**Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability** To intensify fiscal resources mobilization and ensure effective management of public expenditure as well as promoting the consumption of made in Ghana goods and services • To increase the Internally Generated Funds of the Assembly by 10% annually from 2014 to 2017 • To reduce revenue leakages by at least 20% by the end of the planned period • To enhance prudent expenditure management • To increase public awareness on the need to consume made in Ghana goods and services
STRATEGIES	• Employment of innovative approaches to revenue mobilization • Identification and development of the data base of revenue items in the district • Involvement of the traditional authorities and Sub-district structures in revenue mobilization • Improving monitoring of revenue collection • Awareness creation on the need to consume made in Ghana products and services

THEMATIC AREA: **GOAL:** **OBJECTIVES:**	**Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector** To provide an enabling environment for the private sector to drive the growth of the district's economy through capacity building of the local entrepreneurs and enhanced dialogue and coordination between the private and the public sector institutions • To identify and facilitate the registration of at least 100 business units annually in the district. • To strengthen the capacity of at least 150 businesses in the district by the end of the planned period • To promote the culture of savings in at least 40% of the communities in the district • To promote dialogue between the private and the public sectors
STRATEGIES	• Identification and registration of businesses • Capacity building of businesses • Promotion of village savings and loans association • Advocacy for support to the private sector • Facilitation of regular engagement between the private and the public sector institutions
THEMATIC AREA: **GOAL:** **OBJECTIVE(S):**	**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management** To promote the modernization of agricultural production to achieve food self sufficiency and enhanced income of farmers through the development of agricultural value chain to attract the needed investment without compromising the natural resource base of the district • To increase the number of AEAs by 40% by December 2017 • To develop innovative approach of mobilizing financial resources to improve agricultural activities in the district by 2017 • To increase the production of cereals, legumes and root crops by 20% annually • To the establishment of women owned agro-processing interventions and ensure value addition in agro-products • To increase the production of horticultural crops by at least 20% annually by the end of 2017 • To increase the production and utilization of soya beans to 30,000 metric tons by the end of 2017 • To provide basic irrigation infrastructure for dry season

	farming by the end of 2017 • To improve soil management practices to increase soil fertility and crop yield by December 2017 • To increase the production of livestock by 30% by the end of 2017 • To improve the management of the natural resources and disaster risk preparedness of the district by December 2017
STRATEGIES	• Advocacy for the lifting of ban on employment of AEAs • Capacity building on effective proposal writing and lobbying • Promotion of improved varieties of crops such as soya beans • Promotion of small ruminant production • Sensitization of farmers on the preparation and use of organic manure • Sensitization and formation of Farmer Based Organizations • Capacity Building of Farmer Based Organizations • Introduction of the appropriate and cost effective technology in the agricultural sector • Linking of farmers to appropriate institutions for support
THEMATIC AREA: **GOAL:** **OBJECTIVE(S):** **STRATEGIES**	**Oil and Gas Development** To create an enabling environment for the establishment of oil and gas businesses in the district To promote the establishment of oil and gas businesses in the district • Provision of information on the opportunities available in the oil and gas sector • Provision of support to the private sector in the establishment of oil and gas stations
THEMATIC AREA: **GOAL:** **OBJECTIVE(S):**	**Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development** To vigorously expand the infrastructural base of the district to attract investment, enhance productivity and service delivery • To increase electricity coverage to 60% in the district by the end of 2017 • To improve at least 40% of feeder roads by 2017 • To increase access to potable water from the current 42%-75% by the end of 2017 • To effectively collect and manage 40% of solid waste by the end 2017 • To ensure that 40% of the population have access to

	sanitation facilities by December 2017 • To ensure that 60% of the population have access to basic health and hygiene messages by the end of 2017
STRATEGIES	• Extension of electricity supply to communities • Construction and rehabilitation of feeder roads • Collaboration of the donor community to develop the infrastructure • Effective mobilization of the local people to provide communal labour • Provision of bore holes, hand pumps and small town water systems • Mechanization of existing high yielding bore holes • Extension of existing small Town Water Systems to neighbouring communities • Rehabilitation of broken down hand pumps and hand dug wells • Ensuring sustainability of existing systems • Acquisition and development of land fill site • Provision and maintenance of communal refuse containers • Regular collection of refuse • Construction of modern (water closets) toilet facilities in public places of convenience • Promotion of household VIP latrine construction • Promotion of hand washing with soap • Routine inspection of slaughtered animals • Provision of sanitation and hygiene information • Implementation of community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
THEMATIC AREA: **GOAL**: **SECTOR OBJECTIVES**	**Human Development, Employment and Productivity** To promote the creation of a pool of human productive capacities through improved health care delivery system, quality education and effective management of the population to promote growth and sustained development of the district **EDUCATION** • To increase educational infrastructure to reduce overcrowding by at least 10% annually between 2014 and 2017 • To sustain the current gross enrolment and retention of both boys and girls in schools • To attain gender parity in primary and junior secondary schools by December 2017

	• To improve BECE performance from 45%-70% by the end of 2017
COMPONENT 1	**MANAGEMENT AND EFFICIENCY**
STRATEGIES	• Capacity building on school management at all levels • Strengthening monitoring and evaluation in schools • Provision of relevant equipment and logistics to improve effective service delivery
COMPONENT 1	**ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION**
STRATEGIES	• Expansion of educational infrastructure • Promotion of model schools and skills training • Education on reproductive health
COMPONENT 3	**TEACHING AND LEARNING**
STRATEGIES	• Attracting and retaining qualified teachers • Establishment of community libraries • Promotion of science education in basic and secondary schools • Provision of teaching and learning materials • Sponsorship for teacher trainees • Capacity building for nurseries • Provision of incentive package for hard working teachers • Provision of guidance and counseling in schools
SECTOR OBJECTIVES:	**HEALTH AND NUTRITION** • To expand the infrastructure of the health sector by at least 20% annually • To bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor • To improve governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery including medical emergencies • To improve access to quality maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent health services • To intensify prevention and control of communicable diseases and promote healthy life styles • To improve institutional care including mental health service

	delivery • To improved the human resource base of the health sector especially the critical staff situation in the district
COMPONENT 1	**ACCESS AND EQUITY TO BASIC HEALTH CARE**
STRATEGIES	• Improvement in health infrastructure • Operationalization of more Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds • Organization of regular outreach services to communities • Improvement of human resource situation in the district • Provision of care to all members of the district health insurance scheme
COMPONENT 2	**QUALITY OF CARE**
STRATEGIES	• Institution of quality assurance programmes • Provision of adequate equipment and supplies for all health facilities and outreach services • Development and implementation of incentive schemes • Organization of in-service training to update and improve technical skills of all health workers • Strengthening of financial, estate and transport management in the district
COMPONENT 3	**EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE DELIVERY**
STRATEGIES	• Organization of regular management meetings • Improvement of health education • Provision of immunization services for vaccine preventable diseases • Strengthening of reproductive and child health services
COMPONENT 4	**NUTRITION**
STRATEGIES	• Promotion of complementary and ACSD • Reduction of iodine deficiency in the district • Reduction of iron deficiency anemia in women and children
COMPONENT 5	**RESEARCH**
STRATEGIES	Promotion of research and dissemination of findings
COMPONENT 6	**INTERSECTORAL COLLABORATION**

STRATEGIES	Promotion of effective collaboration among all stakeholders in the health sector
THEMATIC AREA: **GOAL:** **OBJECTIVES:**	**Transparent and Accountable Governance** To promote a system of governance that encourages popular participation, especially women, the vulnerable and excluded, promote effective coordination among public agencies and ensure ownership of development processes by the intended beneficiaries • To strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for effective performance in service delivery by 2017 • To ensure efficient and effective implementation of Assembly programmes and projects by the end of 2017 • To increase the participation of women in decision making in the district by at least by 20% by December 2017 • To strengthen stake holder consultation and participation in DA programs
COMPONENT 1	**DECENTRALIZATION**
STRATEGIES	• Improving the infrastructural and institutional capacity of the Assembly and other decentralized structures • Operationalization of the Area Councils • Capacity building of the Area Level staff and other members of the Area Councils • Provision of logistics to the sub-structures
COMPONENT 2	**GENDER MAINSTREAMING**
SRATEGIES	• Intensifying Sensitization • Capacity building of stakeholders on gender issues
COMPONENT 3	**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
SRATEGIES	• Awareness creation • Facilitation of group formation • Community animation
COMPONENT 4	**DISASTER MANAGEMENT**
SRATEGIES	• Organizing anti bush fire campaigns • Promotion of income generation activities • Providing early warning systems • Capacity building • Peace promotion

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

After the analysis of the district's problems, potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges pertaining to prioritised development issues, formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies which are consistent with the developmental needs and aspirations of the people of the district. There is the need to generate district specific programmes for the attainment of the goals and objectives of the people.

This chapter is devoted to the generation of specific development activities or programmes that are anticipated to contribute to and promote the achievement of the development objectives and goals.

4.2 Composite Programme Of Action

Using the format provided by the NDPC guidelines on the preparation of the DMTDP, the following programme of activities have been packaged under each pillar of the GSGDA II.

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Thematic Area: **Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability**

District Goal: To intensify fiscal resources mobilization and ensure effective management of public expenditure as well as promoting the consumption of made in Ghana goods and services

District Objective: To increase the Internally Generated Funds of the Assembly by 10% annually from 2014 to 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
1.Develop and maintain data base on all rateable items in the district	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	40,000	Credible data base developed and maintained		40,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
2. Conduct sensitization on property rates payments	District wide	→	→			15,000	Sensitization on property rates conducted		15,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
3. Conduct valuation of all recorded properties	District wide	→	→	→	→	25,000	Valuation of properties conducted		25,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
4. Enforce laws on building permits before new buildings are raised	District wide	→	→	→	→	6,500	Laws on building permits enforced	6,500			DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
5. Establish revenue barriers on the main exit roads of the district	District wide	→	→			6,000	Revenue barriers established in exit roads	6,000			DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors

Programme Objective: To increase the Internally Generated Funds of the Assembly by 10% annually from 2014 to 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
6. Provide needed logistics to revenue collectors	District wide					25,000	Logistic provided for revenue collection		25,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
7. Organize stake holder fora annually on the utilization of the IGF	Gambaga					35,000	Stakeholder fora organized on IGF utilization		35,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
8. Construct accessibility roads to all sand winning sites	District wide					350,000	Access roads to sand winning sites constructed			350,000	DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Dev't partners
Programme Objective: To reduce revenue leakages by at least 20% annually												
9. Form and periodically use revenue task forces to collect revenue	District wide					15,000	Revenue task force formed and used for revenue collection	7,000	8,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
10. Carry out quarterly rotation of revenue collectors	District wide					5,000	Revenue collectors quarterly rotated	5,000			DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils

Programme Objective: To reduce revenue leakages by at least 20% annually

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
11. Set and implement revenue target	Gambaga					5,000	Targets set for revenue collectors	5,000			DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils
12.Conduct frequent unannounced monitoring visits to collection points	District wide					20,000	Unannounced M&E visits conducted	10,000	10,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils
13. Equip Revenue Supt. To carry out regular field visits	Gambaga					10,000	Revenue Supt. Equipped to carry out regular field visits		10,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils
Programme Objective: To enhance prudent expenditure management												
14. Build the capacity of DA staff on procurement and project mgt	Gambaga					15,000	Capacity of staff built on procurement			15,000	DA	Dev't partners
15. Develop and implement effective expenditure tracking system	Gambaga					25,000	Effective expenditure tracking system in place		25,000		DA	Dev't partners

Programme Objective: To increase public awareness on the need to consume made in Ghana goods and services

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
16. Organize sensitization on the need to consume made in Ghana goods and services annually	District wide	→	→	→	→	30,000	Citizens sensitized on consumption of made in Ghana products		30,000		DA	Dev't partners, central government,
17. Ensure that campaign for the consumption of made in Ghana products is included in all speeches delivered by DCE	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	5,000	Consumption of made in Ghana products campaign is carried by DCE		5,000		DA	Dev't partners, Ministries of Trade and Tourism
18. Promote the production of local crops and handicrafts that the district has competitive advantage	District	→	→	→		32,000	Local crops and handicrafts promoted		32,000		DA	Dev't partners, Ministries of Trade and Tourism

Thematic Area: **Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

District Goal: To provide an enabling environment for the private sector to drive the growth of the district's economy through capacity building of the local entrepreneurs and enhanced dialogue and coordination between the private and the public sector institutions

District Objective: To identify and facilitate the registration of at least 100 business units annually in the district.

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
19. Support young entrepreneurs to start businesses	District wide	→				20,000	No. of registered new businesses in place		20,000		REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
20. Support SMEs to form functional Associations	District wide	→				30,000	No. of functional Association in place		30,000		REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
21. Sensitize and facilitate the register 100 SMEs annually with and Registrar General Department	District wide		→	→		25,000	100 SMEs registered annually		25,000		REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD

Programme Objective: To strengthen the capacity of at least 600 businesses in the district by the end of the planned period

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
22. Conduct technical training for 250 business owners annually in various sectors	District wide					40,000	No. of business owners trained		40,000		REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
23. Train 600 SMEs managers in entrepreneurial and management skills	District wide					35,000	No. of SMEs managers trained		35,000		REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
24. Conduct business counselling for 500 SMEs both deskbound and extension	District wide					36,000	No. of SMEs counselled		36,000		REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
25. Provide operational logistics for the BAC office	Gambaga					50,000	Operational logistics available		50,000		REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
Programme Objective: To promote the culture of savings in at least 40% of the communities in the district												
26. Promote the Village Savings and Loans Associations in 60 communities	District wide					120,000	No. of communities operating VSLA			120,000	DA	REP, RING, NBSSI Ministry of trade
26. Link the operatives of VSLA and 500 SMEs to access credit from REP REDF and EMCB	District wide					36,000	No. VSLA groups and SMEs accessing credit			36,000	DA	REP, RING, NBSSI Ministry of trade

Programme Objective: To promote dialogue between the private and the public sectors

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
27. Sensitize the public on the role of DA and BAC on the development of their businesses	District wide					40,000	No. of communities sensitized		40,000		REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
28. Engage the private sector annually on fee fixing resolution	Gambaga					15,000	No. of private sector actors involve		15,000		DA	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
29. Ensure the involvement of the private sector in all DA Programmes	Gambaga					10,000	No. of private sector actors involve		10,000		DA	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD

Thematic Area: **Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management**

District Goal: To promote the modernization of agricultural production to achieve food self sufficiency and enhanced income of farmers through the development of agricultural value chain to attract the needed investment without compromising the natural resource base of the district.

District Objective: To increase the number of AEAs by 40% by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
30. Advocate for the lifting of the band on employment AEAs	Gambaga	→	→	→		12,000	No. of advocacy programmes rolled out		12,000		Dept. of Agric	DA, MOFA, Other DAs
31. Lobby the regional directorate to post more AEAs into the district	Tamale	→	→			6,000	No. of new AEAs posted to the district		6,000		Dept. of Agric	Regional Directorate of Agric. MOFA,
32. Contact and make follow ups to the Local Government Service Secretariat for posting of new officers	Accra	→	→			15,000	Percentage increase in No. of AEAs		15,000		Dept. of Agric	DA, MOFA, Other DAs
District Objective: To develop innovative approach of mobilizing financial resources to improve agricultural activities in the district by 2017												
33. Train mgt on proposal and modern techniques of fund raising	Gambaga	→	→			24,000	No. of staff trained		24,000		Dept. of Agric	DA, MOFA, Other DAs

District Objective: To develop innovative approach of mobilizing financial resources to improve agricultural activities in the district by 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
34. Develop credible proposals for funding	Gambaga	→	→			8,000	No. proposals developed and funded		8,000		Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners
35. Strengthen collaboration with development partners	Gambaga	→	→			10,000	Percentage increase in No. of dev't partners		10,000		Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners
District Objective: To increase the production of cereals, legumes and root crops by 20% annually												
36.Facilitate the supply of improved planting materials to farmers	District wide		→	→		130,000	2,500 farmers used improve planting materials annually		50,000	80,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners
37.Form and train 10 farmer groups per zone on improved techniques in the cultivation of cereals, legumes and root crops	District wide		→	→		30,000	10 farmer groups per zone formed and train on improved techniques of crop cultivation			28,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase the production of cereals, legumes and root crops by 20% annually

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
38.Facilitate farmers access to fertilizers and other inputs before the on-set of farming season	District wide					15,000	At least 20,000 bags of fertilizers reach before the start of farming season		15,000		Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners
District Objective: To increase the establishment of women owned agro-processing interventions and ensure value addition in agro-products												
39.Group women entrepreneurs in agric into cooperative	District wide					30,000	5No women cooperatives formed annually			30,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, REP., Dev't partners
40. Conduct training for stake holders on how to promote women entrepreneurship annually	Gambaga					20,000	1No training held annually to promote women entrepreneurship			20,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, REP., Dev't partners
41. Facilitate the supply of agro-processing equipment to women groups	District wide					150,000	20No agro-processing machines supplied			150,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, REP., Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase the establishment of women owned agro-processing interventions and ensure value addition in agro-products

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
42. Train women groups on entrepreneurial skills, records keeping and preparation of business plans	Gambaga					15,000	No. of groups trained annually			15,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, REP., Dev't partners
43. Link women entrepreneurs in agric to external market sources	Gambaga					20,000	No. of groups linked			20,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, REP., Dev't partners
District Objective: To increase the production of horticultural crops by at least 20% annually by the end of 2017												
44. Train AEAs and farmers on improved horticultural crops production	Wundua Namasim Nagbo Nalerigu Namangu					35,000	10No AREAs and 100No farmers trained			35,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners
45. Assist farmers to acquire certified horticultural seeds for production to meet international standards	District wide					40,000	500 farmers assisted to acquire certified seeds annually			40,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase the production and utilization of soya beans to 30,000 metric tonnes by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
46. Create awareness on the benefits of production and utilization of soya beans	District wide					25,000	1No public campaign conducted annually			25,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, other Dev't partners
47. Facilitate the formation of FBOs in the 5 zones of the district	District wide					8,000	At least 25No functional FBOs in place		8,000		Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm other Dev't partners
48. Promote the production of soya bean through the provision of soya seeds and tools in 30 communities	District wide					430,000	Soya bean production promoted in 30 communities			430,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm other Dev't partners
49.Train 1500 beneficiary households on good agronomic practices and post harvest management of soya bean	District wide					285,000	No. of beneficiary households trained			285,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm other Dev't partners

District Objective: To provide basic irrigation infrastructure for dry season farming by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
50. Provide 4No irrigation facilities for dry season farming	Yapala Gambaga Zogiligu Sumniboma	→	→	→	→	960,000	3No irrigation dams/facilities constructed			960,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
51. Provide reservoirs, pumping machines for dry season farming	District wide	→	→	→	→	150,000	No. of reservoirs and pumping machine provided			150,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, REP., Oxfarm other Dev't partners
52. Support farmers with suitable seeds for dry season farming	Yapala Gambaga Zogiligu	→	→	→	→	36,000	No. of farmers having access to suitable seeds			36,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
District Objective: To improve soil management practices to increase soil fertility and crop yield by December 2017												
53. Support farmers to adopt improved fertility management through improve seeds	District wide		→	→	→	64,000	No. of farmers using improved methods of fertility management			64,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
54. Promote and build the capacity of farmers to prepare and use compost	District wide	→	→			30,000	500 farmers capacity built and applying compost manure annually			30,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners

District Objective: To improve soil management practices to increase soil fertility and crop yield by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
55. Provide communities with bullock and donkey carts to support farming activities	District wide					45,000	250 farmers supported with bullock and donkey carts annually			45,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
56. Sensitize farmer groups on modern fertility conservation technology	District wide					25,000	250 farmer communities sensitized annually			25,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
57. Build/Train CBOs and FBOs on advocacy skills	District wide					40,000	500 farmers trained annually			40,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase the production of livestock by 30% by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
58. Promote mass rearing of small ruminants, birds and cattle	District wide	→	→	→	→	2,400,000	3000 small ruminants procured and distributed annually			2,400,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
59. Organize awareness creation workshops on livestock breed improvement for 30 farmer groups	District wide	→	→			15,000	Livestock breed improvement workshops organized for 30 farmer groups			15,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
60. Conduct 1 field day study tour for 30 farmer groups annually	District wide	→	→	→	→	20,000	One field day study tour for 30 farmer groups conducted annually			20,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
61. Assist 30 livestock farmer groups to source credit to expand their farms	District wide	→	→	→		10,000	30 livestock farmers assisted to source credit			10,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
62. Support livestock farmers to construct pens to house their animals	District wide	→	→	→		75,000	Livestock farmers supported to construct housing for their animals			75,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners

Thematic Area: **Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management**

District Goal: To promote the modernization of agricultural production to achieve food self sufficiency and enhanced income of farmers through the development of agricultural value chain to attract the needed investment without compromising the natural resource base of the district.

District Objective: To improve the management of the natural resources and disaster risk preparedness of the district by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
63. Review the existing bye-laws on DRR and ensure their effective implementation	Gambaga					20,000	Existing bye-laws on DRR reviewed and implemented			**20,000**	NADMO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
64. Conduct periodic training of DVG, DDMC and NADMO zonal coordinator	Gambaga					32,000	Capacity of DVG, DDMC and Zonal coordinator built to implement DDR Plan			**32,000**	NADMO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
65. Organise stake holder climate change participatory scenario planning	Gambaga					7,000	Stake holders sensitized on anticipated yearly climatic conditions			7,000	NADMO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners

District Objective: To improve the management of the natural resources and disaster risk preparedness of the district by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
66. Prepare district climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plan	Gambaga					10,000	A functional district change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plan in place			**10,000**	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
67. Carry out regular risk assessment at district and community levels and establish a district risk observatory	Gambaga					15,000	A frame work and assessment of early warning on disaster in place			**15,000**	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
68. Organise training on disaster & climate risk assessment for NADMO & other stake holders	Gambaga					40,000	Enhanced capacity developed for disaster & climate risk assessment			**40,000**	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
69. Conduct study on indigenous & traditional knowledge for early warning systems & actions	District wide					32,000	Tools developed & completed disasters & updated regularly			**32,000**	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners

District Objective: To improve the management of the natural resources and disaster risk preparedness of the district by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
70. Create public awareness DRR & CCA	District wide					15,000	Public awareness created on DDR & CCA			15,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
71. Create a platform for knowledge sharing on DRR & CCA	Gambaga					24,000	A vibrant plat form in place for DRR & CCA			24,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
72. Conduct action oriented training on gender responsive CCA & climate related risk management	Gambaga					20,000	Capacity of stake holders developed in DDR, CCA & Env'tal sustainability			20,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
73. Provide a plat form for joint training for NGOs & CBOs engaged in DRR/CCA	Gambaga					8,000	Competencies of NGOs & CBOs enhanced in DRR & CCA			8,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
74. Provide training and support communities with seedlings of high value trees for planting	District wide					40,000	Communities trained and supported to plant trees of high value			40,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners

District Objective: To improve the management of the natural resources and disaster risk preparedness of the district by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
75. Initiate projects that will diversify sources of income activities less affected by climate change	District wide		→	→	→	32,000	Income source diversified			32,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
76. Form & support school clubs to implement practical env'tal action oriented programs	District wide		→	→	→	25,000	School Env'tal clubs formed & supported to implement programs			25,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
77. Organise gender sensitive training on how to integrate DRR/CCA/ES into various planning processes	Gambaga	→	→			20,000	Stake holders trained on integration of DRR/CCA into planning processes			20,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
78. Embark on tree planting and growing exercise in 50 communities	District wide	→	→	→		35,000	Trees grown in 50 communities			35,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
79. Establish nurseries in 10 communities to provide seedlings for tree planting	District wide	→	→	→	→	50,000	10 Nurseries established for tree planting			50,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners

District Objective: To improve the management of the natural resources and disaster risk preparedness of the district by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
80. Establish community plantations to reclaim degraded forest lands	District wide					50,000	15 community plantations established			50,000	NADMO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
81. Promote rain harvesting	District wide					30,000	No. of rain harvesting infrastructure in place			30,000	NADMO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
82. Organize quarterly disaster management meetings	Gambaga					12,000	Quarterly disaster meetings organised			12,000	NADMO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
83. Train DDMC on disaster coordination & management	Gambaga					10,000	Capacity of DDMC enhanced in DRR			10,000	NADMO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
84. Train DVGs on DRR including disaster prevention & management	Gambaga					12,000	Capacity DVGs enhanced in DRR			12,000	NADMO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
85. Conduct yearly reviews of contingency plan	Gambaga					25,000	Working contingency plan in place			25,000	NADMO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners

Thematic Area: **Oil and Gas Development**

District Goal: To create an enabling environment for the establishment of oil and gas businesses in the district
District Objective: To promote the establishment of oil and gas businesses in the district

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
86. Organise sensitization workshops annually on the opportunities available in the oil and gas sector	Gambaga					30,000	At least one sensitization workshop organized annually		30,000		DA	REP, Ministry of Energy, RCC
87. Identify and build the capacity of potential entrepreneurs to establish oil and gas businesses	District wide					40,000	At least 30 potential entrepreneur identified and trained		40,000		DA	REP, Ministry of Energy, RCC
88. Link potential entrepreneurs to financial and other funding institutions to raise capital for the establishment of oil and gas businesses	District wide					25,000	Potential entrepreneurs linked to financial and other institutions to raise capital for oil and gas businesses		25,000		DA	REP, Ministry of Energy, RCC

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Thematic Area: **Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development**

District Goal: To vigorously expand the infrastructural base of the district to attract investment, enhance productivity and service delivery

District Objective: To increase electricity coverage to 60% and establish internet facility in the district by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
89. Facilitate the extension electricity to 40No rural communities	District wide					1,200,000	40No rural communities connected to the national grid		1,200,000		DA	Ministry of Energy, VRA, NED
90. Procure low tension electricity pole for rural electrification	District wide					500,000	Low tension poles procured for rural electrification			500,000	DA	DDF, VRA,NED
91. Install and maintain street lighting system	District wide					50,000	Street lights installed and functional in all major towns		50,000		DA	DDF, VRA,NED
92. Assist remote rural communities to acquire solar power	District wide					450,000	At least 20 rural communities have access to solar power		450,000		DA	DDF, VRA,NED, NGOs
93.Facilitate the installation of internet facility in the district	Gambaga					50,000	Internet facility installed at the DA Premises		50,000		DA	Ministry of communications, E-Governance programme

District Objective: To improve at least 40% of feeder roads by 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
94. Carry out spot improvement of 106 kms of feeder roads	Gambaga-Dagbriboari Langbinsi-Wundua Sakogu-Sisi Nalerigu-Gbandabila Bowku-Dimia Jawani-Zikaya	→	→	→	→	1,500,000	Spot improvement of 106 kms of feeder roads carried out			1,500,000	Dep't of Feeder roads	GASIP
95. Construction of 48km Nalerigu-Gbintiri	Nalerigu-Gbintiri	→	→	→	→	3,000,000	48km Nalerigu-Gbintiri road constructed			3,000,000	Ghana High Way Authority	Ministry of roads and Highway
96. Spot improvement of 4No 34.7km of feeder roads	Kasape-Samini Langbinsi-Tampela Langbinsi-Tangbini Langbinsi-Bunbuazio	→	→	→	→	500,000	4No 34.7km of feeders rehabilitated			500,000	DA	Dep't of Feeder roads

District Objective: To improve at least 40% of feeder roads by 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
97. Spot improvement of 2No 30km of feeder roads	Sakogu-Gurugu-Tintariga Namasim-Simniboma					450,000	2No 30km of roads rehabilitated			450,000	DA	Dep't of Feeder roads, DDF, other dev't partners
98. Spot improvement of 3No 28.5km of feeder roads	Zarantinga-Tichirigitaba Nalerigu-Zaari-Latari Bongbini-Gbangu					350,000	3No 28.5km of roads rehabilitated			350,000	DA	Dep't of Feeder roads, DDF, other dev't partners
99. Construction 4No culverts/foot bridges in Gbintiri Area Council	Nawuna-Gbintiri road Duni- Kolonvai road Nakpanzong-Limo road Gbangu-Gbandabila road					200,000	4No culverts constructed in Gbintiri Area Council to facilitate easy access			200,000	DA	Dep't of Feeder roads, DDF, other dev't partners
100. Construction 6No culverts/foot bridges in Sakogu Area Council	Dabari Leiziga, Belimzeri Dindani, Zogiligu Gurugu					300,000	6No culverts constructed in Sakogu Area Council to facilitate easy access			300,000	DA	Dep't of Feeder roads, DDF, other dev't partners

District Objective: To increase access to potable water from the current 42%-75% by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME 2014	2015	2016	2017	INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING IGF	GOG	DONOR	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT LEAD	COLLABORATING
101. Complete the rehabilitation and expansion of Gambaga and Nalerigu water supply systems	Nalerigu Gambaga	→	→	→	→	9,000,000	Gambaga and Nalerigu water supply systems completed and effectively functioning			9,000,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, World Bank
102. Complete the construction of 1No small town Water supply system	Wundua	→	→	→	→	3,500,000	1No small town water supply system completed at Wundua			3,500,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, NORST
103. Construct 6No small to water supply systems	Bowku Bomboazio Gbintiri Langbinsi Timpela Sakogu	→	→	→	→	6,000,000	6No new small town water supply system constructed			6,000,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, Dev't partners
104. Identify and mechanize 10No high yielding bore holes for supply of water to nearby communities	District wide	→	→	→	→	5,000,000	10No high yielding bore holes identified and mechanized			5,000,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, Dev't partners
105. Construct 20No bore holes	District wide	→	→	→	→	2,000,000	2No new boreholes constructed			2,000,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, CRS Other Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase access to potable water from the current 42%-75% by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME 2014	2015	2016	2017	INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING IGF	GOG	DONOR	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT LEAD	COLLABORATING
106. Rehabilitate 50No broken down bore holes	District wide					250,000	50No broken down bore holes rehabilitated and functioning			250,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, RING, Other Dev't partners
107. Reconstitute and strengthen WSDBs and WATSANs	District wide					50,000	At least 50No WSDBs and WATSANs reconstituted and strengthened			50,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, RING, Other Dev't partners
108. Provide refresher training for all WATSANS and WSDBs	District wide					40,000	At least 30No WSDBs and WATSANS provided with refresher training			40,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, RING, Other Dev't partners
109. Provide needed logistics for the DWST to carry out their duties effectively	Gambaga					20,000	Logistics provided for DWST to carry out duties			20,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, RING, Other Dev't partners
110. Identify the training needs and train DWST to improve service delivery	Gambaga					15,000	Capacity of DWST built to improve service delivery			20,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, RING, Other Dev't partners

District Objective: To effectively collect and manage 40% of solid and Proliquid waste by the end 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
111. Procure and distribute 10No cesspit waste containers	District wide					70,000	10No cesspit waste containers procured		70,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
112. Procure and distribute 50No litter bins	District wide					25,000	50No litter bins procured		25,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
113. Procure 1No cesspit emptier	Gambaga					70,000	1No cesspit emptier procured		70,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
Procure 1No hydraulic waste truck	Gambaga					70,000	1No hydraulic waste truck procured		70,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
114. Identify, acquire and establish 5No final disposal sites	5 Area Councils					100,000	5No final disposal sites established		100,00 0		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
115. Promote private sector participation in waste collection and management	Gambaga					50,000	Services contracts for private sanitation management in place		50,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
116. Enforce the Monthly clean up exercise	District wide					40,000	Monthly clean up exercise enforced		40,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF

District Objective: To ensure that 40% of the population have access to sanitation facilities by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
117. Construct KVIP Latrines in 5 Area Councils	District wide	→	→	→	→	120,000	5No KVIP latrines constructed annually			120,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
Desilt existing toilet facilities annually	District wide	→	→	→	→	50,000	Existing toilet facilities desilted annually			50,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
118. Promote the construction of soak away facilities	District wide		→	→		30,000	At least 5,000 soak away facilities constructed			30,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
119. Promote CLTS in communities	District wide	→	→	→	→	120,000	At least 20No communities attain ODF			120,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, NORST, SRWSP UNICEF
120. Institute and implement award schemes for the cleanness communities and schools	District wide	→	→	→	→	15,000	Award schemes instituted for best performing communities and schools		15,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, NORST, SRWSP UNICEF
121. Procure sanitary equipments annually	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	120,000	Sanitary equipment procured		120,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF

District Objective: To ensure that 60% of the population have access to basic health and hygiene messages by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
122. Organize sensitization programmes on hygiene practices for healthy life	District wide					20,000	Quarterly sensitization programmes and reports available		20,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
123. Conduct regular inspection of animals before slaughtering	District wide					15,000	Regular inspection of animals conducted		15,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
124. Organise workshop annually for food venders on hygiene practices	District wide					36,000	Workshops organised annually for food venders		36,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
125. Support the EHO with logistics for regular monitoring	Gambaga					24,000	Logistics provided annually for monitoring		24,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
126. Assess the training needs and organize training programmes for EHO staff	Gambaga					40,000	EHO staff capacity built for effective service delivery		40,000		DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF

Thematic Area: **Human Development, Employment and Productivity**

District Goal: To promote the creation of a pool of human productive capacities through improved health care delivery system, quality education and effective management of the population to promote growth and sustained development of the district

District Objective: To increase educational infrastructure to reduce overcrowding by at least 20% annually between 2014 and 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
127. Construction of 10 No. 3 unit classroom blocks & 6 No. unit classroom block	Nalerigu Town Council					3,200,000	No. of classroom blocks constructed		600,000	2,600,000	DA	GES, GETFUND, DDF Dev't partners
128. Establish 3 new JHS	Nalerigu Town Council					450,000	No. of school bocks built			450,000	GES	DA, DDF, GETFUND Dev't partners
129. Construction and furnishing of 5No. libraries	Nalerigu Gambaga Langbinsi Gbintiri Sakogu					500,000	3No. of library blocks constructed and furnish			500,000	DA	GES, GETFUND, DDF Dev't partners
130. Construction of 10 No. 3 unit classroom blocks	Gbintiri Area Council					3,2000,000	No. of school bocks built			3,2000, 000	DA	GES, GETFUND, DDF Dev't partners
131. Construct ion of additional classroom blocks (5 No. 3 unit classroom blocks)	Gambaga T/C					1,600,000	No. of classroom blocks provided		30,000. 00	1,600,0 00	DA	GES, GETFUND, DDF Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase educational infrastructure to reduce overcrowding by at least 20% annually between 2014 and 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
132. Construction of 6 No. teachers quarters	Gambaga Town Council					450,000	6No teachers quarters provided			450,000	DA	GES, GETFUND DDF Dev't partners
133. Establishment of 2No. Community SHS	Langbinsi Sakogu					6,000, 000	2No. SHS established		6,000,0 00		DA	GES, GETFUND DDF Dev't partners
134. Construction of 5No 6-unit classroom blocks	Sakogu Area council					1,500.000	5No 6-units classroom blocks constructed			1,500,0 00	DA	GES, GETFUND DDF Dev't partners
135. Construction of 5No 6-unit classroom blocks	Langbinsi Area council					1,500.000	5No 6-units classroom blocks constructed			1,500,0 00	DA	GES, GETFUND DDF Dev't partners
136. Construction of 3 No. teachers quarters	Langbinsi Area council					250,000	3No teachers quarters provided			250,000	DA	GES, GETFUND DDF Dev't partners
137. Rehabilitation of 15No storm damaged schools	District wide					350,000	15 No storm damaged schools rehabilitated			350,000	DA	GES, GETFUND DDF Dev't partners
138. Construction of 10No KGs	District wide					1,500,000	10No KGs constructed			1,500,0 00	DA	GES, GETFUND DDF Dev't partners
139. Rehabilitation of dilapidated classroom blocks	District wide					150,000	4No rehabilitated annually			500,000	DA	GES, GETFUND DDF Dev't partners

District Objective: To sustain the current gross enrolment and retention of both boys and girls in schools

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
140. Provision of furniture in schools without furniture	District wide					400,000	Furniture provided to at least 10No schools without furniture annually			400,000	DA	GES, DDF ,Other dev't partners
141. Provide sponsorship to needy but brilliant students	District wide					50,000	At 20 needy but brilliant students supported annually		50,000		DA	GES, Assembly members
142. Sensitization on Improving Pupil, Teacher, Parent and community relationship	District wide					4,000	Pupil, Teacher, Parent and community relationship improved		4,000		GES	GOG
143. Conduct termly audit of capitation grant utilisation in all basic schools	District wide					18,000	Termly audit of capitation grant utilisation conducted			18,000	GES	DFID
144. Organise community durbars to sensitise parents on the importance of education and community involvement	District wide					72,000	Com'ty durbars organised and parents sensitised on the importance of education and community involvement			72,000	GES	CAMFED, UNICEF

District Objective: To sustain the current gross enrolment and retention of both boys and girls in schoolsr

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
145. Provide Support for the Girl-Child Coordinator to undertake annual girls' enrolment derives in all school communities	District wide	→	→	→	→	80,000	Girl-Child Coordinator supported to undertake annual girls' enrolment derives in all school communities			80,000	GES	CAMFED, UNICEF
146. Promote collaboration between Girl-Child and Guidance and Counselling to promote the welfare of girls in basic schools	District wide		→	→	→	36,000	Welfare of girls in basic schools promoted as a result of effective collaboration between Girl-Child and Guidance and Counselling.			36,000	GES	CAMFED, UNICEF
Programme objective: To attain gender parity in primary and junior secondary schools by December 2017												
147. Provide Support to 600 needy Pupils (e.g school uniform, school bags, sandals etc.)	District wide	→	→	→	→	400,000	Needy pupils received support in various forms.			400,000	DFID	GES

District Objective: To attain gender parity in primary and junior secondary schools by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
148. Monitoring of Gender Clubs and promote the use of Role models within schools and communities	District wide					1,050,000	Pupils have identified role models as a result of gender clubs being monitored.		1,050,000		GES	GOG
149. Build the capacity of classroom teachers to manage pupils with special needs	District wide					131,000	Teachers capacities enhanced to manage pupils with special needs		131,000		GOG	GES
150. Organise training workshop for JHS teachers in science and mathematics	District wide					14,000	science and mathematics workshops organised for JHS teachers			14,000	GES	GPEG
151. Organise community durbars to sensitise parents on the importance of education and community involvement	District wide					72,,000	Parents sensitised on the importance of education and community involvement at community durbars			72,000	GES	COMMUNITIES

District Objective: To improve BECE performance from 45%-70% by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
152. Organise training for Head teachers to collect data on annual school census to update EMIS and performance indicators to track progress towards achieving ESP targets	District wide		→	→		18,000	Head teachers trained on annual school census to update EMIS and performance indicators.			18,000	GES	DFID
153. Provide Teaching and Learning Materials to 71 KGs	District wide	→	→	→	→	375,000	Teaching and Learning Materials provided to 71 KGs		375,000		GOG	GES
154. Conduct follow-ups to 7 circuits within the district to monitor the uses of TLMs prepared by teachers during training workshop	District wide	→	→			4,000	Follow-ups to 7 circuits within the district to monitor the uses of TLMs conducted.			4,000	GES	GPEG

District Objective: To improve BECE performance from 45%-70% by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
155. Provide scholarship for well performing girls during BECE	District wide					32,000	Scholarship granted to well performing girls during BECE			32,000	GES	DFID
156. Organise STME at the district level and participate at the regional level	District wide					35,000	STME organised at the district level and at the regional level			35,000	GES	DONOR
157. Organise training workshop for JHS teachers in science and mathematics	District wide					14,000	Training workshop for JHS teachers in science and mathematics organised			14,000	GES	GPEG
158. Formation of Science Clubs at JHSs in the district	District wide					13,000	Science Clubs at JHSs in the district formed.			13,000	GES	GPEG

District Objective: To improve BECE performance from 45%-70% by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
159. Training of ICT teachers on ICT Education delivery in all JHSs	District wide	→	→	→		16,000	ICT teachers trained on ICT Education delivery in all JHSs			16,000	GES	GPEG
160. Organisation of ICT Quiz Competition among JHSs in the District	District wide	→	→	→		5,000	ICT Quiz Competition organized among JHSs in the District			5,000	GES	GPEG
161. Provide Incentive Package to all teachers in rural areas	Rural Communities in the District	→	→	→	→	165,000	teachers in rural areas provided with incentive package			165,000	GES	DONOR
162. Provide 'deprived area incentive package' to motivate teachers who accept posting and are leaving and teaching in deprived areas	Deprived Communities in the District	→	→			13,000	Teachers in deprived areas have received 'deprived area incentive packages'			13,000	GES	EMDA

District Objective: To expand the infrastructure of the health sector by at least 20% annually between 2014 and 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
163. Organise planning meetings with opinion leaders of various communities on CHPS	District wide					1,000	Planning meetings held in beneficiary communities	1,000			GHS	Communities
Construct 8No CHPS Compounds	District wide					960,000	8No. CHPS Compounds constructed			960,000	DA	GHS, DDF, Other Dev't partners
164. Construct 1No 2 storey 3 unit classroom block for HATS	Nalerigu					500,000	1No 2 storey 3-unit classroom block constructed at HATS			500,000	DA	GHS, DDF, Other Dev't partners
165. Construct 1No 24 bed extension of the maternity ward at BMC	Nalerigu					80,000	24 bed extension of maternity ward constructed			80,000	DA	GHS, DDF, Other Dev't partners
166. Construction of 8No nurses accommodations	District wide					720,000	At least 2No constructed annually			720,000	DA	GHS, DDF, Other Dev't partners
167. Upgrading of 1No health centre to district hospital	Gambaga					4,000,000	No. of health centre upgraded to district hospital			4,000,000	GHS	DA, DDF other Dev't partners
168. Upgrading of 1No health centre to polyclinic	Sakogu					400,000	No. of health centre upgraded to polyclinic			400,000	GHS	DA, DDF other Dev't partners

District Objective: To bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protects the poor by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
169. Organise orientation of CHOs	Gambaga					3,200	Six (6) CHOs oriented	3,200			GHS	
170. Durbars to launch CHPS zones	Communities					6,000	Three (3) new CHPS zones functional annually		6,000		DA	GHS , Other Dev't partners
171. Sponsor the training of three (3) students CHOs	Gambaga					7,000	Funds secured for the training of five CHOs		7,000		DA	GHS, DDF, Other Dev't partners
172. Funds secured for the training of five CHOs	Gambaga					1,100	Funds secured for the training of three midwives		1,100		DA	GHS, DDF, Other Dev't partners
District Objective: To improve governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery including medical emergencies												
173. Training of sub-district heads on reflective performance appraisal of staff and implementation of routine administrative procedures at the facilities	Gambaga					3,000	Five in-charges trained	3,000			GHS	DA, Dev't partners

District Objective: To improve governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery including medical emergencies

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
174. Train health staff on GHS code of conduct, disciplinary actions, patient charter, and academic progression	Gambaga					6,500	Fifty (50) health staff trained		6,500		GHS	
175. Train all RCH staff on maternal and child health including nutrition services	Gambaga					25,000	One hundred and fifty (150) health staff trained		25,000		GHS	DA, Dev't partners
176. Training of staff on data management	Gambaga					12,000	Fifty (50) health staff trained		12,000		GHS	GHS, Dev't partners
175. Orientation for all newly qualified staff	Gambaga					2,400	Newly qualified staff given orientation		2,400		GHS	
177. Carry out monthly preventive maintenance on all motorbikes	All Facilities					45,200	All serviceable motorbikes serviced		45,000		GHS	DA, Dev't partners
178. Carry out monthly preventive maintenance on all cars	Gambaga					72,000	All serviceable cars serviced		72,000		GHS	DA, Dev't partners
179. Carry Monthly supportive visits to facilities by various units of DHA	All facilities					13,440	Unit monthly support visits to facilities caried out		13,000		GHS	DA, Dev't partners

District Objective: To improve governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery including medical emergencies

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
180. Carry out quarterly structured facilitative monitoring visits to all sub-districts	All facilities					48,000	Monitoring visits conducted and reports available		48,000		GHS	DA De't partners
District Objective: To improve access to quality Maternal, Neonatal, Child, and Adolescent health services												
181. Carry out outreach services in 175 outreach points including static services	Communities					70,000	Increase in MNCH indicators		70,000		GHS	DA, Dev't partners
182. Carry out health education (three community durbars per sub-district)	Communities					75,000	Durbars carried out and reports available		75,000		GHS	DA, Dev't partners
183. Hold meetings with TBAs, CBAs, and TMPs	Facilities					80,000	Meetings held and reports available		80,000		GHS	DA, Dev't partners
184. Undertake defaulter tracing and follow-ups	Facilities					8,000	defaulters identified and supported		8,000		GHS	DA, Dev't partners
185. Procurement of Non-drug consumables	DHA					4,000,000	Non-drugs available at DMS	4,000, 000			GHS	
186. Procurement of drugs	DHA					5,000,000	Drugs available at DMS	5,000, 000				

District Objective: To improve access to quality Maternal, Neonatal, Child, and Adolescent health services

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
187. Request for vaccines from the RMS187. Request for vaccines from the RMS						8,000	Vaccines available at DCR	8,000			GHS	
188. Carry out facility and community mortality audits	DHA					2,000	Audits done and reports available			2,000	GHS	Dep't of Community Dev't
189. Create adolescent health corners and form adolescent clubs	Facilities					2,500	Adolescent corners created and clubs formed	2,500			GHS	DA, Dev't partners
190. Visit 90% of schools to carry out school health activities	Schools					6,000	School health strengthen	6,000			GHS	GES
District Objective : To intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles												
191. Carry out refresher training for health staff and CHVs on IDSR	DHA/Facilities					25,000	510 CHVs and 50 health staffs trained and reports availble	5,000	10,000	10,000	GHS	DA, Dev't partners
192. Carry out investigations of all rumours and take action	Facilities					1,200	All rumours investigated and reports available	1,200			GHS	Ghana Police Service

District Objective: To intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
193. Respond appropriately to any outbreak	DHA & Facilities					20,000	Epidemic under control		20,000		GHS	DA, Dev't partners
194. Carry out contact tracing of all Pulmonary positive TB clients	Facilities					3,000	Contact tracing conducted and reports available			3,000	GHS	Global Fund
195. Ensure availability of TB drugs	DHA					3,200	TB drugs available			3,200	GHS	Global Fund
196. Conduct Quarterly Monitoring on TB	Facilities					30,000	Monitoring conducted and reports available			30,000	GHS	Global Fund
196. Carry out durbars on prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases and other special program diseases	Facilities					12,000	Durbars carried out and reports available			12,000	GHS	Global Fund
District Objective: To improve Institutional care including mental health service delivery												
197. Hold weekly management meetings	BMC					3,000	Meetings held and reports available	1,000	2,000		GHS	
198. carry out community mental health services	DHA					8,000	Community mental health services carried out	2,000	6,000		GHS	

Thematic Area: **TRANSPARENT AND GOOOD GOVERNANCE**

District Goal: To promote a system of governance that encourages popular participation, especially women, the vulnerable and excluded, promote effective coordination among public agencies and ensure ownership of development processes by the intended beneficiaries

District Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for effective performance in service delivery by 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
199. Repair and maintain serviceable Vehicles and Office equipment.	Langbinsi	→	→	→	→	60,000	Repair , maintenance and servicing work done		60,000		DA	Dev't partners
200. Conduct training needs assessment of the DA core staff and DPCU members	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	55,000	Staff trained		55,000		DA	Dev't partners
201. Procure stationery	Tamale	→	→	→	→	70,000	Stationary procured	70,000			DA	Dev't partners
202. Repair of serviceable vehicles	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	50,000	Serviceable vehicles repaired		50,000		DA	Dev't partners
203. Service the office of the district assembly	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	80,000	Office of DA serviced		80,000		DA	Dev't partners
204. Sponsor staff of the DA for further studies		→	→	→	→	52,000.00	Staff sponsored for further studies	10,000	42,000		DA	Dev't partners

District Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for effective performance in service delivery by 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
205. Purchase motorbikes, digital cameras, Scanner, GPS devices external back-ups	Tamale					45,000.00	Items purchased			45,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
206. Rehabilitation of staff bungalows						70,000.00	Staff bungalows rehabilitated			70,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
207. Organize Refresher training for all DA Staff on filing and records management	Gambaga					20,500.00	No. of refresher training organised			20,500	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
208. Organize and train DA Staff on Minutes and Reports Writing	Gambaga					27,000.00	Staff trained on report & writing			27,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
209. Procure Laptop Computers and External Hard Drive	Gambaga					34,200.00	Items purchased			34,200	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
210. Train DA Staff on Procurement Planning	Gambaga					25,000.00	DA staff trained on procurement			25,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners

District Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for effective performance in service delivery by 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
211. Organise Computer training for 20 DA Staff on use of computers, spread sheets, project management, budget analysis, use of scanner, use of anti-virus	Gambaga					33,000.00	20 DA staff trained on spread sheets, project management, budget analysis, use of scanners and anti virus			33,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
District Objective: To ensure efficient and effective implementation of Assembly programmes and projects by the end of 2017												
212. Train DPCU members on project and financial management, procurement and facility maintenance	Gambaga					26,000.00	DPCU members trained on financial management and facility management		26,000		DA	DDF Dev't partners
213. Organise and service budget committee meetings	Gambaga					7,500.00	Budget committee meetings organised	7,300.00			DA	Dev't partners

District Objective: To ensure efficient and effective implementation of Assembly programmes and projects by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
214. Organise in-service training for decentralised depts. On preparation of AAPs and budgets	Gambaga					10,000	Training organised for Decentralised departments		10,000		DA	Dev't partners
215. Organise and service procurement committee meetings	Gambaga					23,000	Procurement committee meetings organised		23,000		DA	Dev't partners
216. Organise and service Public relation and complains sub-com'ttee meetings	Gambaga					18,000	Public relation and sub-committee meeting organised		18,000		DA	Dev't partners
217. Organise and service social services sub-com'ttee meetings	Gamabga					15,000	Social service sub-committee meeting organised		15,000		DA	Dev't partners
218. Organise and service ARIC sub-com'ttee meetings	Gambaga					15,000	ARIC sub-committee meeting organised		15,000		DA	Dev't partners

District Objective: To ensure efficient and effective implementation of Assembly programmes and projects by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
219. Organise monthly management meeting	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	12,000	No. of management organised	21,000			DA	Dev't partners
220. Organise and service executive sub-committee meetings	gambaga	→	→	→	→	12,000	sub-executive committee meeting organised	12,000			DA	Dev't partners
221. Organise and service devt planning sub-committee meetings	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	15,000	No. of sub-committee meeting organised	15,000			DA	Dev't partners
222. Organise and service works sub-committee meetings	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	15,000	No. of sub-committee meeting organised	15,000			DA	Dev't partners
223. Organise and service executive sub-committee meetings	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	24,000	No. of sub-committee meeting organised	24,000			DA	Dev't partners
224. Organise and service F&A Sub-committees	Gambaga	→	→	→	→	9,200	F&A sub-committee organised and service	9,200			DA	Dev't partners

District Objective: To ensure efficient and effective implementation of Assembly programmes and projects by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
225. Organize General Assembly, and Committee meetings	Gambaga					52,000	No. of school bocks built		52,000		DA	Dev't partners
District Objective: To increase the participation of women in decision making in the district by at least by 20% by December 2017												
226. Training of DA staff Gender concepts, Gender analysis and Gender budgeting	District wide					45,000	Staff trained on Gender concepts, analysis and budgeting		45,000		GDO	DA, Dev't partners
227. Train women groups on management, personnel Dev't leadership and confidence building	District wide					37,000	Women groups trained on personal devt, leadership and confidence building		37,000		GDO	DA, Dev't partners
228. Mainstreaming gender concerns into all DA programs	Gambaga					30,000	Gender programmes aremainstreamed		30,000		GDO	DA, Dev't partners
229. Organise workshops on gender equity and political	Gambaga					28,000	Gender equity Workshops organised		28,000		GDO	DA, Dev't partners

empowerment												

District Objective: To strengthen stake holder consultation and participation in DA programs

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME 2014	2015	2016	2017	INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING IGF	GOG	DONOR	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT LEAD	COLLABORATING
230. Support to traditional authorities	District wide					50,000	Support received		50,000		DA	Devt partners
231. Organise and service composite budget hearing	Gambaga					32,000	No. of composite budget hearing organised		32,000		DA	Dev't partners
232. Organize Composite Budget hearing and production workshops.	District wide					40,000	Composite budget hearing & production workshop organised		40,000		DA	Dev't partners
233. Organise and service district tender review board meetings	Gambaga					50,000	District tender review board meeting organised		50,000		DA	Dev't partners
234. Organise and service quarterly meetings of district tender committee	Gambaga					12,000	No. of times tender meetings are organised		12,000		DA	Dev't partners
235. Organise and service evaluation panel	Gambaga					29,000	Evaluation panel meetings organised		29,000		DA	Dev't partners

meetings												

District Objective: To strengthen monitoring and evaluation on development projects

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
236. Monitoring & Evaluation of DDF Projects	District Wide					40,000	M&E carried out		40,000		DA	Dev't partners
237. Field monitoring of the DPCU of DA projects	Gambaga					46,000	Field monitoring conducted		46,000		DA	Dev't partners
238. Technical supervision of physical projects by DWD	Gambaga					36,000	Supervision of physical projects conducted		36,000		DA	Dev't partners
239. Organize Mid-Year and annual Reviews of Implementation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets	Gambaga					65,000	Mid-year review meetings organised		65,000		DA	Dev't partners
240. Contribute to Regional Programmes	Tamale RCC					70,000	Contribution made to RCC		70,000		DA	Dev't partners
241. Organise and service DPCU meetings quarterly	Gambaga					45,000	Quarterly meeting organised		45,000		DA	Dev't partners

District Objective: To strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies for improved peace and security in the district

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICTORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
242. Establish 2No police posts	Sakogu Gbintiri					200,000	2No police posts established		200,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, GPS
243. Establish 1No District Fire station and rehabilitation of 1No quarters for the service	Gambaga					160,000	1No District Fire Service established		160,00		DA	GNFS
244. Provision of logistics and equipment for security agencies	Gambaga					38,000	Logistics provided for security agencies		38,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, GPS
245. Construction of 2No police quarters	Sakogu Gbintiri					150,000	2No police quarters constructed		150,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, GPS
246. Operationalization of the police station	Langbinsi					20,000	No. of quarters nurses constructed		20,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, GPS
247. Provision of sufficient security personnel to ensure law and order	District wide					30,000	Police personnel's provided		30,000		DA	Ghana police service
248. Organize and service DISEC meetings	Gambaga					40,000	No. of DISEC meetings organized		40,000		DA	Ghana police service
249. Repair and maintain serviceable vehicles and office space equipment for security agencies	Gambaga/Nalerigu					48,000	Amount of support given to security agencies		48,000		DA	Ghana police service

CHAPTER FIVE

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Introduction

Current government policies on decentralization indicate that District Assemblies, as Planning Authorities, are fully responsible for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs and projects within their areas of jurisdiction (Act 462).

This means that the EMDA together with all its agencies or departments has a primary responsibility for the plan implementation and assessment of project impacts. This responsibility of the Assembly is led by the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), which has a frontline responsibility for the coordination of plan implementation. The Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit, financiers of activities and other relevant bodies support this effort.

The Annual Action Plan for the year 2014 is contained herewith. Annual Action Plans for sub-sequent years are to be developed each year for implementation. The District Assembly will ensure that there is little deviation, if any.

5.2 The District Assembly

The District Assembly is charged with the overall responsibility for the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programs and projects. Tapping available Human and Technical resources of the DPCU and all other relevant agencies can enhance performance of this role. The District Assembly is to perform the following specific functions.

Generation and provision of funds for selected projects

i. Setting up a framework and platform for co-ordination and co-operation among the institutions involved in the implementation of the plan
ii. Identification of bottlenecks and provision of appropriate antidotes
iii. Identification, invitation and attraction of potential donors into the area
iv. Periodic revision of plan implementation procedures and effective adjustments in response to changing circumstances

5.3 Decentralized Departments and Agencies

The Departments and agencies as major actors in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation will provide technical support and facilitate appropriate procedures for the execution of programs and projects.

5.4 Financing Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Development Partners play a key role in the development of not only EMDA but also Ghana at large. Financing development initiatives is a known significant constraining factor in the district development effort. A greater proportion of the plan is expected to be financed through donor agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). It is therefore expected that donors and financiers will find interest in the District Medium-Term Development Plan and contribute substantially to its implementation by increasing budget allocation to the EMDA considering its numerous developmental problems.

5.5 Regional Coordinating Council

It is expected that the RCC through its Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) is expected to support the EMDA in the provision of technical backstopping, direction, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plan.

5.6 Mobilization of Funds

In a bid to mobilize funds, the following approaches may yield the desired results:

- Encourage and train various actors especially the Town and Area Councils to develop project proposals based on the plan to raise funds
- Encourage corporate bodies such as financial institutions and other profit making organizations to respond to their social responsibilities by supporting the EMDA Development Plan.
- Disseminate the plan at sub-district and community levels to solicit support and commitment for successful implementation

It is expected that the EMDA, with support from the RCC will market this Development oriented plan both locally and externally in order to raise funds and mobilize requisite skills for its implementation.

Organizations operating in the EMDA and beyond should be aware of the existence of this plan especially aspects that relate to their operational areas or sectors.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2014

Thematic Area: **Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability**

District Goal: To intensify fiscal resources mobilization and ensure effective management of public expenditure as well as promoting the consumption of made in Ghana goods and services

District Objective: To increase the Internally Generated Funds of the Assembly by 10% by December 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
1. Develop and maintain data base on all rateable items in the district	Gambaga	Credible data base developed and maintained						10,000	DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
2. Conduct sensitization on property rates payments	District wide	Sensitization on property rates conducted						7,500	DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
3. Establish revenue barriers on the main exit roads of the district	District wide	Revenue barriers established in exit roads						6,000	DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
Programme Objective: To reduce revenue leakages by at least 20% by December 2014										
4. Form and periodically use revenue task forces to collect revenue	District wide	Revenue task force formed and used for revenue collection					7,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
5. Carry out quarterly rotation of revenue collectors	District wide	Revenue collectors quarterly rotated					2,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils

District Objective: To reduce revenue leakages by at least 20% by December 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
6.Conduct frequent unannounced monitoring visits to collection points	District wide	Unannounced M&E visits conducted					5,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
7. Equip Revenue Supt. to carry out regular field visits	Gambaga	Revenue Supt. Equipped to carry out regular field visits					3,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
Programme Objective: To enhance prudent expenditure management										
8. Build the capacity of DA staff on procurement and project mgt	Gambaga	Capacity of staff built on procurement						15,000	DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
9. Develop and implement effective expenditure tracking system	Gambaga	Effective expenditure tracking system in place					15,000		DA	Traditional Authorities, Area councils, Revenue collectors
Programme Objective: To increase public awareness on the need to consume made in Ghana goods and services										
10. Organize sensitization on the need to consume made in Ghana goods and services annually	District wide	Citizens sensitized on consumption of made in Ghana products						12,000	DA	Dev't partners, central government,

Thematic Area: **Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

District Goal: To provide an enabling environment for the private sector to drive the growth of the district's economy through capacity building of the local entrepreneurs and enhanced dialogue and coordination between the private and the public sector institutions

District Objective: To identify and facilitate the registration of at least 100 business units annually in the district.

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
11. Support SMEs to form functional Associations	District wide	No. of functional Association in place	→	→				15,000	REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
12. Sensitize and facilitate the register 100 SMEs annually with and Registrar General Department	District wide	100 SMEs registered annually		→	→			10,000	REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
Programme Objective: To strengthen the capacity of at least 150 businesses in the district by the end of 2014										
13. Train 150 SMEs managers in entrepreneurial and management skills	District wide	No. of SMEs managers trained			→	→		15,000	REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
14. Conduct business counselling for 200 SMEs both deskbound and extension	District wide	No. of SMEs counselled			→	→		20,000	REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
15. Provide operational logistics for the BAC office	Gambaga	Operational logistics available	→	→				20,000	REP	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD

District Objective: To promote the culture of savings in at least 10% of the communities in the district by December 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
16. Promote the Village Savings and Loans Associations in 60 communities	District wide	No. of communities operating VSLA			→	→		35,000	DA	REP, RING, NBSSI Ministry of trade
17. Link the operatives of VSLA and 100 SMEs to access credit from REP REDF and EMCB	District wide	No. VSLA groups and SMEs accessing credit			→	→		16,000	DA	REP, RING, NBSSI Ministry of trade
Programme Objective: To promote dialogue between the private and the public sector actors										
18. Engage the private sector annually on fee fixing resolution	Gambaga	No. of private sector actors involve	→	→			10,000		DA	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD
19. Ensure the involvement of the private sector in all DA Programmes	Gambaga	No. of private sector actors involve	→	→	→	→	7,000		DA	DA, NBSSI, Ministry of trade, RGD

Thematic Area: **Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management**

District Goal: To promote the modernization of agricultural production to achieve food self sufficiency and enhanced income of farmers through the development of agricultural value chain to attract the needed investment without compromising the natural resource base of the district.

District Objective: To increase the number of AEAs by 40% by December 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
20. Lobby the regional directorate to post more AEAs into the district	Tamale	No. of new AEAs posted to the district						6,000	Dept. of Agric	Regional Directorate of Agric. MOFA,
21. Contact and make follow ups to the Local Government Service Secretariat for posting of new officers	Accra	Percentage increase in No. of AEAs						7,500	Dept. of Agric	DA, MOFA, Other Das
District Objective: To develop innovative approach of mobilizing financial resources to improve agricultural activities by the end of 2014										
22. Train mgt on proposal & modern techniques of fund raising	Gambaga	No. of staff trained						10,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, MOFA, Other Das
23. Develop credible proposals for funding	Gambaga	No. proposals developed and funded						8,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners
24. Strengthen collaboration with development partners	Gambaga	Percentage increase in No. of dev't partners						5,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase the production of cereals, legumes and root crops by 20% annually

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
25. Facilitate the supply of improved planting materials to farmers	District wide	2,500 farmers used improve planting materials annually						35,000	Dept. of Agric	Regional Directorate of Agric. MOFA,
26. Form and train 10 farmer groups per zone on improved techniques in the cultivation of cereals, legumes and root crops	District wide	10 farmer groups per zone formed and train on improved techniques of crop cultivation						10,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, MOFA, Other Das
27. Facilitate farmers access to fertilizers and other inputs before the on-set of farming season	District wide	At least 20,000 bags of fertilizers reach before the start of farming season						5,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners
District Objective: To increase the establishment of women owned agro-processing interventions and ensure value addition in agro-products										
28. Group women entrepreneurs in agric into cooperative	District wide	5No women cooperatives formed annually						10,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners
29. Conduct training for stake holders on how to promote women entrepreneurship annually	Gambaga	1No training held annually to promote women entrepreneurship						15,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners
30. Facilitate the supply of agro-processing equipment to women groups	District wide	10No agro-processing machines supplied						75,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase the production of horticultural crops by at least 20% annually

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
31. Train AEAs and farmers on improved horticultural crops production	Wundua Namasim Nagbo Nalerigu Namangu	10No AREAs and 100No farmers trained						15,000	Dept. of Agric	Regional Directorate of Agric. MOFA,
32. Assist farmers to acquire certified horticultural seeds for production to meet international standards	District wide	500 farmers assisted to acquire certified seeds annually						20,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, MOFA, Other Das
District Objective: To increase the production and utilization of soya beans to 30,000 metric tonnes by the end of 2017										
33. Create awareness on the benefits of production and utilization of soya beans	District wide	1No public campaign conducted annually						7,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, other Dev't partners
34. Facilitate the formation of FBOs in the 5 zones of the district	District wide	At least 25No functional FBOs in place					4,000		Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm other Dev't partners
35. Promote the production of soya bean through the provision of soya seeds and tools in 30 communities	District wide	Soya bean production promoted in 30 communities						120,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm other Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase the production and utilization of soya beans to 30,000 metric tonnes by the end of 2017

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
36. Train 100 beneficiary households on good agronomic practices and post harvest management of soya bean	District wide	No. of beneficiary households trained						30,000	Dept. of Agric	Regional Directorate of Agric. MOFA,
District Objective: To improve soil management practices to increase soil fertility and crop yield by December 2017										
37. Support farmers to adopt improved fertility management through improve seeds	District wide	No. of farmers using improved methods of fertility management						24,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
38. Promote and build the capacity of farmers to prepare and use compost	District wide	500 farmers capacity built and applying compost manure annually						15,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
39. Sensitize farmer groups on modern fertility conservation technology	District wide	250 farmer communities sensitized annually						20,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase the production of livestock by 10% by the end of the year 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
40. Promote mass rearing of small ruminants, birds and cattle	District wide	3000 small ruminants procured and distributed annually						800,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
41. Organize awareness creation workshops on livestock breed improvement for 30 farmer groups	District wide	Livestock breed improvement workshops organized for 30 farmer groups						15,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
42. Conduct 1 field day study tour for 30 farmer groups annually	District wide	One field day study tour for 30 farmer groups conducted annually						8,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
43. Assist 30 livestock farmer groups to source credit to expand their farms	District wide	30 livestock farmers assisted to source credit						5,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners
44. Support livestock farmers to construct pens to house their animals	District wide	Livestock farmers supported to construct housing for their animals						25,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, RING, Oxfarm, other Dev't partners

District Objective: improve the management of the natural resources and disaster risk preparedness of the district by December 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
45. Conduct periodic training of DVG, DDMC and NADMO zonal coordinator	Gambaga	Capacity of DVG, DDMC and Zonal coordinator built to implement DDR Plan						8,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
46. Organise stake holder climate change participatory scenario planning	Gambaga	Stake holders sensitized on anticipated yearly climatic conditions						5,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
47. Prepare district climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plan	Gambaga	A functional district change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plan in place						5,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
48. Carry out regular risk assessment at district and community levels and establish a district risk observatory	Gambaga	A frame work and assessment of early warning on disaster in place						10,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
49. Organise training on disaster & climate risk assessment for NADMO & other stake holders	Gambaga	Enhanced capacity developed for disaster & climate risk assessment						15,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
50. Create public awareness DRR & CCA	District wide	Public awareness created on DDR & CCA						15,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
51. Create a platform for knowledge sharing on DRR & CCA	Gambaga	A vibrant plat form in place for DRR & CCA						24,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners

District Objective: improve the management of the natural resources and disaster risk preparedness of the district by December 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
52. Provide a plat form for joint training for NGOs & CBOs engaged in DRR/CCA	Gambaga	Competencies of NGOs & CBOs enhanced in DRR & CCA						8,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
53. Initiate projects that will diversify sources of income activities less affected by climate change	District wide	Income source diversified						32,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
54. Form & support school clubs to implement practical env'tal action oriented programs	District wide	School Env'tal clubs formed & supported to implement programs						25,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
55. Embark on tree planting and growing exercise in 50 communities	District wide	Trees grown in 50 communities						35,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
56. Promote rain harvesting	District wide	No. of rain harvesting infrastructure in place						30,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners
57. Conduct yearly reviews of contingency plan	Gambaga	Working contingency plan in place						25,000	NAD MO	DA, DDMC Dev't Partners

Thematic Area: **Oil and Gas Development**

District Goal: To create an enabling environment for the establishment of oil and gas businesses in the district
District Objective: To promote the establishment of oil and gas businesses in the district

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
58. Organise sensitization workshops annually on the opportunities available in the oil and gas sector	Gambaga	At least one sensitization workshop organized annually				→		10,000	DA	REP, Ministry of Energy, RCC
59. Identify and build the capacity of potential entrepreneurs to establish oil and gas businesses	District wide	At least 30 potential entrepreneur identified and trained				→		12,000	DA	REP, Ministry of Energy, RCC

Thematic Area: **Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development**

District Goal: To vigorously expand the infrastructural base of the district to attract investment, enhance productivity and service delivery

District Objective: To increase electricity coverage to 20% and establish internet facility in the district by the end of 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
60. Facilitate the extension electricity to 10No rural communities	District wide	10No rural communities connected to the national grid						300,000	DA	Ministry of Energy, VRA, NED
61. Install and maintain street lighting system	District wide	Street lights installed and functional in all major towns						20,000	DA	DDF, VRA,NED
District Objective: To improve at least 10% of feeder roads by the end of 2014										
62. Carry out spot improvement of 2No km of feeder roads	Gambaga-Dagbriboari Langbinsi-Wundua	Spot improvement of 2No feeder roads carried out						150,000	DA	Dep't of Feeder roads, DDF Other dev't partners
63. Spot improvement of 3No 28.5km of feeder roads	Zarantinga-Tichirigitaba Nalerigu-Zaari- Latari Bongbini-Gbangu	3No 28.5km of roads rehabilitated						350,000	DA	Dep't of Feeder roads, DDF, other dev't partners
64. Construction 6No culverts/foot bridges in Sakogu Area Council	Dabari Lebzinga, Belimzeri Dindani, Zogiligu Gurugu	6No culverts constructed in Sakogu Area Council to facilitate easy access						300,000	DA	Dep't of Feeder roads, DDF, other dev't partners

District Objective: To increase access to potable water from the current 42%-52% by the end of 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
65. Rehabilitation and expansion of Gambaga and Nalerigu water supply systems	Nalerigu Gambaga	Gambaga and Nalerigu water supply systems completed and effectively functioning						9,000,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, World Bank
66. Complete the construction of 1No small town Water supply system	Wundua	1No small town water supply system completed at Wundua						3,500,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, NORST
67. Rehabilitate 30No broken down bore holes	District wide	50No broken down bore holes rehabilitated and functioning						150,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, RING, Other Dev't partners
68. Provide refresher training for all WATSANS and WSDBs	District wide	At least 10No WSDBs and WATSANS provided with refresher training						10,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, RING, Other Dev't partners
69. Provide needed logistics for the DWST to carry out their duties effectively	Gambaga	Logistics provided for DWST to carry out duties						5,000	DA	CWSA, RCC, SRWSP, RING, Other Dev't partners
District Objective: To effectively collect and manage 10% of solid and liquid waste by the end 2014										
70. Procure and distribute 10No cesspit waste containers	District wide	10No cesspit waste containers procured						70,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
71. Institute and enforce the Monthly clean up exercise	District wide	Monthly clean up exercise enforced						10,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF

District Objective: To ensure that 40% of the population have access to sanitation facilities by December 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
72. Construct KVIP Latrines in 5 Area Councils	District wide	5No KVIP latrines constructed annually						120,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
73. Desilt existing toilet facilities annually	District wide	Existing toilet facilities desilted annually						50,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
74. Promote CLTS in communities	District wide	At least 10No communities attain ODF						60,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, NORST, SRWSP UNICEF
75. Procure sanitary equipments annually	Gambaga	Sanitary equipment procured						60,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
District Objective: To ensure that 60% of the population have access to basic health and hygiene messages by the end of 2014										
76. Organize sensitization programmes on hygiene practices for healthy life	District wide	Quarterly sensitization programmes and reports available						20,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
77. Conduct regular inspection of animals before slaughtering	District wide	Regular inspection of animals conducted						15,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
78. Conduct regular inspection of animals before slaughtering	District wide	Regular inspection of animals conducted						10,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF
79. Support the EHO with logistics for regular monitoring	Gambaga	Logistics provided annually for monitoring						12,000	DEHO	DA, REHO, UNICEF

Thematic Area: **Human Development, Employment and Productivity**

District Goal: To promote the creation of a pool of human productive capacities through improved health care delivery system, quality education and effective management of the population to promote growth and sustained development of the district

District Objective: To increase educational infrastructure to reduce overcrowding by at least 20% annually

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
80. Re-roofing of 2No 3-unit storm damaged classroom blocks	Bongbini Nalerigu	2No. 3-unit classroom blocks re-roofed		→	→	→		90,000	DA	GES, DDF, NRCC, MLGRD
81. Re-roofing of 2No 2-unit day care centres and 6-unit storm damaged classroom blocks	Gambaga Namenboko	2No. 2-unit day care centres and 6-unit classroom blocks re-roofed		→	→	→		90,000	DA	GES, DDF, NRCC, MLGRD
82. Re-roofing of 2No 3-unit storm damaged classroom blocks	Dindani Sakogu	2No 3-unit storm damaged classroom blocks re-roofed		→	→	→		94,000	DA	GES, DDF, NRCC, MLGRD
83. Complete the construction of 2No dining hall complexes for 2 SHS	Gambaga girls Nalerigu	2No dining hall complexes completed	→	→	→	→		300,000	DA	GES, GETFUND
84. Complete the construction of 1No one storey girls dormitory for GAGIS	Gambaga	1No one storey girls dormitory block completed	→	→	→	→		200,000	DA	GES, GETFUND

District Objective: To increase educational infrastructure to reduce overcrowding by at least 20% annually

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
85. Complete the construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block	Zarantinga	1No 3-unit classroom block completed	→	→	→	→		15,000	DA	GES, DDF, NRCC, MLGRD
86. Complete the construction of 1No 6-unit classroom block	Namangu	1No 6-unit classroom block completed	→	→	→	→		35,000	DA	GES, DDF, NRCC, MLGRD
87. Rehabilitation of dilapidated classroom blocks	District wide	2No rehabilitated annually	→	→	→	→		25,000	DA	GES, DDF, NRCC, MLGRD
88. Provision of furniture in schools without furniture	District wide	Furniture provided to at least 10No schools without furniture annually	→	→	→	→		50,000	DA	GES, DDF ,Other dev't partners

District Objective: To sustain the current gross enrolment and retention of both boys and girls in schools

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
89. Provide sponsorship to needy but brilliant students	District wide	At 20 needy but brilliant students supported annually						10,000	DA	GES, Assembly members
90. Sensitization on Improving Pupil, Teacher, Parent and community relationship	District wide	Pupil, Teacher, Parent and community relationship improved						4,000	GES	DA, GOG, Communities
Programme objective: To improve gender parity in primary and junior secondary schools by December 2014										
91. Provide Support to 200 needy Pupils (e.g school uniform, school bags, sandals etc.)	District wide	Needy pupils received support in various forms.							GES	DFID, DA
92. Monitoring of Gender Clubs and promote the use of Role models within schools and communities	District wide	Pupils have identified role models as a result of gender clubs being monitored.							GES	DA, GOG Donor community
93. Build the capacity of classroom teachers to manage pupils with special needs	District wide	Teachers capacities enhanced to manage pupils with special needs						45,000	GES	DA, GOG Donor community

District Objective: To improve BECE performance from 45%-55% by the end of 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
94. Organise training for Head teachers to collect data on annual school census to update EMIS and performance indicators to track progress towards achieving ESP targets	District wide	Head teachers trained on annual school census to update EMIS and performance indicators.							GES	DA, DFID
95. Provide Teaching and Learning Materials to 71 KGs	District wide	Teaching and Learning Materials provided to 71 KGs							GES	DA, GoG, Donor Community
96. Conduct follow-ups to 7 circuits within the district to monitor the uses of TLMs prepared by teachers during training workshop	District wide	Follow-ups to 7 circuits within the district to monitor the uses of TLMs conducted.							GES	DA, GPEG
97. Provide Incentive Package to all teachers in rural areas	Rural Communities in the District	teachers in rural areas provided with incentive package							GES	DA, Donor Community

District Objective: To expand the infrastructure of the health sector by at least 20% annually

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
98. Construction of 1No 24 bed Maternity Ward for Baptist Medical Centre (BMC)	Nalerigu	1No 24 bed maternity ward constructed at BMC						100,000	DA	GHS
99. Rehabilitation of 1No. Quarters for Baptist Medical Centre	Nalerigu	1No staff quarters rehabilitated at BMC						70,000	DA	GHS
100. Construct 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block for Health Assistants Training School	Nalerigu	1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block constructed for Health Assistants Training School						150,000	DA	GHS
101. Construct 2No CHPS Compounds	District wide	2No. CHPS Compounds constructed						160,000	DA	GHS
District Objective: To bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protects the poor by the end of 2014										
102. Organise orientation of CHOs	Gambaga	Six (6) CHOs oriented						3,200	GHS	
103. Durbars to launch CHPS zones		Two (2) new CHPS zones functional by Dec 2014						6,000	GHS	
District Objective: To improve governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery including medical emergencies										
104. Training of sub-district heads on reflective performance appraisal of staff and implementation of routine administrative procedures at the facilities	Gambaga									

District Objective: To improve governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery including medical emergencies

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
105. Train health staff on GHS code of conduct, disciplinary actions, patient charter, and academic progression	Gambaga	Fifty (50) health staff trained			→	→		6,500	GHS	
106. Train all RCH staff on maternal and child health including nutrition services	Gambaga	One hundred and fifty (150) health staff trained	→	→	→	→		25,000	GHS	DA, Dev't partners
107. Carry out quarterly structured facilitative monitoring visits to all sub-districts	All facilities	Monitoring visits conducted and reports available	→	→	→	→		12,000	GHS	DA, Dev't partners
District Objective: To improve access to quality Maternal, Neonatal, Child, and Adolescent health services										
108. Carry out outreach services in 175 outreach points including static services	Communiti es	Increase in MNCH indicators		→	→	→		20,000	GHS	DA, Dev't partners
109. Hold meetings with TBAs, CBAs, and TMPs	Facilities	Meetings held and reports available	→	→	→			20,000	GHS	DA, Dev't partners
110. Undertake defaulter tracing and follow-ups	Facilities	defaulters identified and supported				→		2,000	GHS	DA, Dev't partners
111. Procurement of Non-drug consumables	DHA	Non-drugs available at DMS				→	1,000,0 00		GHS	

District Objective: To intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
112. Carry out refresher training for health staff and CHVs on IDSR	DHA/Facilities	510 CHVs and 50 health staffs trained and reports available					10,000	15,000	GHS	DA, Dev't partners
113. Carry out investigations of all rumours and take action	Facilities	All rumours investigated and reports available					1,200		GHS	Ghana Police Service
114. Carry out contact tracing of all Pulmonary positive TB clients	Facilities	Contact tracing conducted and reports available						3,000	GHS	Global Fund
115. Conduct Quarterly Monitoring on TB	Facilities	Monitoring conducted and reports available						30,000	GHS	Global Fund
District Objective: To improve Institutional care including mental health service delivery										
116. Hold weekly management meetings	BMC	Meetings held and reports available					1,000	2,000	GHS	
117. carry out community mental health services	DHA	Community mental health services carried out					2,000	6,000	GHS	

Thematic Area: **TRANSPARENT AND GOOOD GOVERNANCE**

District Goal: To promote a system of governance that encourages popular participation, especially women, the vulnerable and excluded, promote effective coordination among public agencies and ensure ownership of development processes by the intended beneficiaries

District Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for effective performance in service delivery by 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
118. Conduct training needs assessment of the DA core staff and DPCU members	Gambaga	Training needs assessment conducted						15,000	DA	Dev't partners
119. Sponsor staff of the DA for further studies	Gambaga	Staff sponsored for further studies						20,000	DA	Dev't partners
120. Purchase motorbikes, digital cameras, Scanner, GPS devices external back-ups	Tamale	No of items purchased						37,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
121. Rehabilitation of staff bungalows	Gambaga	Staff bungalows rehabilitated						50,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
122. Organize Refresher training for all DA Staff on filing and records management	Gambaga	No. of refresher training organised						10,500	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
123. Organize and train DA Staff on Minutes and Reports Writing	Gambaga	Staff trained on report & writing						27,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners

District Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Assembly for effective performance in service delivery by 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
124. Procure Laptop Computers and External Hard Drive	Gambaga	Items purchased						5,200	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
125. Train DA Staff on Procurement Planning	Gambaga	DA staff trained on procurement						3,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
126. Organise Computer training for 20 DA Staff on use of computers, spread sheets, project management, budget analysis, use of scanner, use of anti-virus	Gambaga	20 DA staff trained on spread sheets, project management, budget analysis, use of scanners and anti virus						3,000	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
District Objective: To ensure efficient and effective implementation of Assembly programmes and projects by the end of 2014										
127. Train DPCU members on project and financial management, procurement and facility maintenance	Gambaga	DPCU members trained on financial management and facility management					5,000		DA	DDF Dev't partners
Organise and service budget committee meetings	Gambaga	Budget committee meetings organised					2,500		DA	Dev't partners

District Objective: To ensure efficient and effective implementation of Assembly programmes and projects by the end of 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
128. Organise and service procurement committee meetings	Gambaga	Procurement committee meetings organised					3,000		DA	Dev't partners
129. Organise and service Public relation and complains sub-com'ttee meetings	Gambaga	Public relation and sub-committee meeting organised					2,000		DA	Dev't partners
130. Organise and service social services sub-com'ttee meetings	Gamabga	Social service sub-committee meeting organised					5,000		DA	Dev't partners
131. Organise and service ARIC sub-com'ttee meetings	Gambaga	ARIC sub-committee meeting organised					3,000		DA	Dev't partners
132. Organise monthly management meeting	Gambaga	No. of management organised					2,000		DA	Dev't partners
133. Organise and service executive sub-committee meetings	gambaga	sub-executive committee meeting organised					7,000		DA	Dev't partners
134. Organise and service dev't planning sub-committee meetings	Gambaga	No. of sub-committee meeting organised					5,000		DA	Dev't partners
135. Organize General Assembly, and Committee meetings	Gambaga	No. of General Assembly meetings organized					12,000		DA	Dev't partners

District Objective: To increase the participation of women in decision making in the district by at least by 10% by December 2014

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
136. Training of DA staff Gender concepts, Gender analysis and Gender budgeting	District wide	Staff trained on Gender concepts, analysis and budgeting						25,000	GDO	DA, Dev't partners
137. Train women groups on management, personnel Dev't leadership and confidence building	District wide	Women groups trained on personal devt, leadership and confidence building						17,000	GDO	DA, Dev't partners
138. Mainstreaming gender concerns into all DA programs	Gambaga	Gender programmes aremainstreamed						10,000	GDO	DA, Dev't partners
139. Organise workshops on gender equity and political empowerment	Gambaga	Gender equity Workshops organised						8,000	GDO	DA, Dev't partners
District Objective: To strengthen stake holder consultation and participation in DA programs										
140. Support to traditional authorities	District wide	Traditional Authorities Supported						20,000	DA	Devt partners

District Objective: To strengthen stake holder consultation and participation in DA programs

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
141. Organize Composite Budget hearing and production workshops.	District wide	Composite budget hearing & production workshop organised						15,000	DA	Dev't partners
142. Organise and service district tender review board meetings	Gambaga	District tender review board meeting organised						5,000	DA	Dev't partners
143. Organise and service quarterly meetings of district tender committee	Gambaga	No. of times tender meetings are organised						8,000	DA	Dev't partners
District Objective: To strengthen monitoring and evaluation on development projects										
144. Monitoring & Evaluation of DDF Projects	District Wide	M&E carried out						14,000	DA	Dev't partners
145. Field monitoring of the DPCU of DA projects	Gambaga	Field monitoring conducted						10,000	DA	Dev't partners
146. Technical supervision of physical projects by DWD	Gambaga	Supervision of physical projects conducted						12,000	DA	Dev't partners
147. Contribute to Regional Programmes	Tamale RCC	Contribution made to RCC						20,000	DA	Dev't partners

District Objective: To strengthen monitoring and evaluation on development projects

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
			QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
148. Organize Mid-Year and annual Reviews of Implementation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets	Gambaga	Mid and annual review meetings organised						25,000	DA	Dev't partners
149. Organise and service DPCU meetings quarterly	Gambaga	Quarterly meeting organised						7,000	DA	Dev't partners
District Objective: To strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies for improved peace and security in the district										
150. Establish 1No District Fire station and rehabilitation of 1No quarters for the service	Gambaga	1No District Fire Service established						160,000	DA	GNFS
151. Provision of logistics and equipment for security agencies	Gambaga	Logistics provided for security agencies						18,000	DA	Traditional Authorities, GPS
152. Operationalization of the police station	Langbinsi	No. of quarters nurses constructed						20,000	DA	Traditional Authorities, GPS
153. Provision of sufficient security personnel to ensure law and order	District wide	Police personnel's provided						10,000	DA	Ghana police service
154. Organise and service DISEC meetings	Gambaga	No. of DISEC meetings organised						15,000	DA	Ghana police service
155. Repair and maintain serviceable vehicles and office equipment for security agencies	Gambaga/Nalerigu	No. of vehicles and office equipment serviced						15,000	DA	Ghana police service

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Monitoring Development Programmes/Projects

It is important to institute measures to keep track of the Implementation and Management of Community/Town/Area Council and the District Assembly initiatives. This is to ensure that activities are implemented on time and with the required level of efficiency.

In the light of this a monitoring and evaluation plan is being prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission to provide the frame work for the conduct of all this important exercise.

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation of the plan include but not limited to the following:

- To ascertain whether or not activities are on track and take corrective measures where possible.
- Identify successful interventions for replication in other areas of the district.
- Obtain periodic data for further planning.
- Promote co-ordination and balance in service provision and utilization.
- Motivate as well as strengthen the capacity of the various actors such as government departments/agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and the private sector in the collection and utilization of data to improve on service delivery.

6.2 Monitoring of Physical Project

A monitoring team is set up according to the guidelines given by the NDPC to monitor the execution of physical projects at the district level. The District already has its monitoring team in place. It consists of:

- District Coordinating Director
- District Planning Officer
- District Engineer
- District Budget Officer
- District Gender Desk Officer
- District Finance Officer
- District Director of Education
- District Director of Ghana Health Services
- District Director, Department of Agriculture
- Assembly Persons of beneficiary communities

This committee is to assist the District to monitor implementation of programmes and activities of the plan. Since monitoring aims at assessing progress of work and filling the gaps rather than faultfinding mission, the exercise will be undertaken with the active participation of the various actors.

6.3 Reporting on Monitoring Activities

On quarterly basis, the EMDA Monitoring Team will put together a report on progress of implementation of activities for circulation to the District Chief Executive and other stakeholders. Copies will be sent to:

- Regional Coordinating Council/ RM&E Unit
- Ministry of local government and rural development
- National development planning commission
- Project Financiers.

6.4 Mid Year and Annual Reviews

Apart from the periodic monitoring activities, there shall also be mid-year and annual reviews of the annual work plans to ascertain:

- The progress made in implementing the year's work plan and budget.
- Status of implementation of programmes, projects and activities.
- The extent of achievement of indicators in the plan and budget.
- Outstanding activities and their continued relevance to the area and district development
- Identify programmes, projects that can be rolled over to the ensuing year.

6.5 Evaluation of Development Programmes

A midterm evaluation will be carried out in the first quarter of 2016 and the results and recommendations discussed at a stakeholder Workshop before the end of the year. This is expected to ensure that the outputs/inputs achieved are in line with the Goal and Objectives of the DA and for that matter the goal of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDAII)

Indicators for evaluation will include:-

- The achievement of project objectives/target
- Cost effectiveness and efficiency of projects/programmes
- Accessibility of output to beneficiaries
- The number of beneficiaries.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

The Assembly intends to effectively market the DMTDP to generate the necessary 'buy-in' by the various stake holders whose inputs and support are indispensable in the implementation of the projects and programs in the plan. The chapter takes a look at the various strategies that will be employed by the Assembly to achieve this objective. Some of the areas to be considered include the following:

Coppice of the DMTDP will be submitted to the Regional Coordination Council, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the National Development Planning Commission, the Development Partners, Non-Governmental Organizations and other stakeholders whose contributions are necessary for the successful implementation of the plan.

Publicity programs will be rolled out to effectively market the plan. For success in this area, the Assembly intends to train members of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and other implementing agencies on the techniques of plan marketing to enable them deliver. With the Eagle FM station in Walewale, an opportunity is created for the Assembly to reach out to the wider public on the content of the plan.

Annual progress reports on the implementation of the DMTDP will also be prepared and disseminated like that of the DMTDP. The Assembly persons and other stake holders will be given the opportunity to review and make inputs into these reports through the Annual Review Workshops that would be rolled out during the implementation process.

7.2 Awareness Creation on Roles of Stakeholders

Conscious efforts will be made by the Assembly to create awareness among stakeholders on their expected roles in the implementation of the programs, projects and activities within the plan. Stakeholder and public hearing workshops have already been held during the preparation of the plan. Assembly persons will be sensitized during Assembly meetings, workshops and seminars will be held at the Area Council Level to help the people appreciate their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the plan. The speeches of the District Chief Executive will have components that look at the role of citizens in the execution of the district plan so as to reach out to the people in the numerous engagements he will have with public.

7.3 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback

The Assembly will promote dialogue between the office and all stakeholders to generate the necessary feedback on the implementation of the policies, programs and projects through constant interactions with the public. Effective use would be made with the general Assembly meetings, the meetings of the Area Councilors and other key stakeholders at the area level and other fora that will be facilitated by the Assembly. Particular attention would be paid to the private sector to offer the opportunity to identify and timely respond to the concerns of the sector to illicit the necessary impetus for growth.

Some kind of partnership would be fashioned out with radio stations in the district and beyond to run programs that will enable the public to contribute to issues the implementation of the DMTDP and the development in the district.

7.4 Conclusion

The purpose of this plan is to provide an overall framework for development in the District. It has been prepared taking cognizance of the development aspirations of the people in the district and in line with the tenets of the Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDAII). It therefore supports national development agenda. The plan is flexible and allows changes, which may occur, or events which were unforeseen during the plan preparation period. It is our hope the effective implementation of the plan will contribute to reduce poverty and transform the lives of the people in the East Mamprusi District.