

NORTH GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

DRAFT

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2014-2017)

VISSION STATEMENT

To achieve overall socio-economic development of the District to enhance the living standard of the people.

MISSION STATEMENT

The North Gonja District exists to improve the quality of life of the people by harnessing human and material resources for the provision of basic infrastructure and socio-economic services.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AC	AREA COUNCIL
AEA	AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENT
AIDS	ACQUIRED IMMUNED DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

ART	ANTI RETROVIRAL THERAPY
CAPS	COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS
CCBT	COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING TEAM
CD	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CDO	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
CHPS	COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANNING SERVICES
CSIR	COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
CWSA	COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION AGENCY
DA	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DADU	DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT UNIT
DCE	DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
DDF	DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY
DFR	DEPARTMENT OF FEEDER ROADS
DHMT	DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT TEAM
DMTDP	DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DPCU	DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT
DWAP	DISTRICT WIDE ASSISTANCE PROJECT
EHU	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT
EU	EUROPEAN UNION
GDO	GENDER DESK OFFICER
GES	GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE
GHS	GHANA HEALTH SERVICE
GSFP	GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME
GSGDA	GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
GOG	GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

GPRS II	GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY
HIV	HUMAN IMMUNED VIRUS
JHS	JUNIOJR HIGH SCHOOL
KVIP	KUMASI VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT
LI	LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENT
M&E	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MoE	MINISTRY OF ENERGY
MoFA	MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
MTDP	MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NDPC	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
NFED	NON FORMAL EDUCATION DIVISION
NGDA	NORTH GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
NGOS	NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
NMCP	NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME
NGDA	NORTH GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
PHC	POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
PLWHA	PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS
PWDs	PEOPLE WITH DIASBILITIES
POCC	POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITY CONSTRAINTS CHALLENGES
PTA	PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION
RCC	REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL
RPCU	REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
SHEP	SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMME
SMC	SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
SRI	SOIL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

SRWSP	SUSTENABLE RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT
TB	TUBERCULOSIS
TBA	TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANCE
UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN EMERGENCY FUND
VIP	VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT
WATSAN	WATER AND SANITATION
WFP	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document seeks, among other things to address the key and pertinent challenges pertaining to the general rural development in the North Gonja District. The document begins with a brief profile of the District including information on its geographical location, climate and vegetation. It also provides information data on population, ethnicity, religion, employment, economic activities, potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the district.

The document also describes the infrastructural status of the district against agriculture, education, health, roads, water and sanitation etc of the district which are in bad conditions. To assist in the elimination of these shortfalls in the infrastructural status and other developmental challenges of the district, this document has been prepared along the thematic and focus areas of the **Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2014-2017** policy framework document.

The district envisages that achieving its goals, objectives and strategies through the transfer of technical and financial resources to develop and sustain village level infrastructural investments to enhance agricultural production, rural development and to reduce rural poverty and increase the quality of life of the rural poor in the district. These laudable ideas cannot be attained without a strategy or plan in place.

After a series of participatory stakeholder meetings, and workshops at the community, district and the regional levels, this four-year development Draft District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) was formulated for the smooth and orderly implementation of the rural development agenda of the district for the next four (4) years, 2014-2017.

The priority areas of development of the district in the four years ahead, the Programmes of Action (POA) and Community Actions Plans (CAPs) have also been clearly outlined in the document.

The funds for the financing of this plan will come from the Government of Ghana, the North Gonja District Assembly share of the District Assembly Common Fund, District Development Facility (DDF), Donors or Development Partners, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), beneficiary groups and communities.

Finally the document outlined the implementation or management of the plan by the North Gonja District Assembly and other stakeholders.

FOREWORD

The Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2014-2017 for the North Gonja District Assembly (NGDA) was prepared in accordance with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSDA) policy framework 2014-2017. The plan seeks to support growth wealth creation and accelerate poverty reduction in a decentralized democratic environment.

The focus of this document over the four-year period taking into consideration the rural and agricultural nature of the district is to improve and sustain the micro-economy of the district, expand development of production infrastructure, accelerate agricultural modernization and agro

–based industrial development, sustain partnership between government and private sector, develop the human resource for local and national development, ensure transparent and accountable governance and reduce poverty and income inequality as envisioned by government as its priority areas.

The preparation of this plan has been possible through the collective efforts of the many individuals, organizations and institutions. Special mention is made of the following: Mr. Kanyebui Fordjour Timothy (current District Coordinating Director), Mr. James T. Moari, the out gone District Coordinating Director Mr. Issahaku Sulemana, District Planning Officer, other members of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), The Regional Planning Coordinating Unit, Assembly Members, Traditional Leaders, Religious Leaders and Heads of Departments for sacrificing so much to facilitate all the processes involved in the preparation and documentation of this plan. It is also important to Mention here of junior staff of the district planning unit, community development office, administrative class and internal audit of the North Gonja District Assembly for their dedicated work in the facilitation and preparation of Community Action Plans.

The North Gonja District Assembly is fully responsible for any shortfalls, omissions and/or commissions in the district development plan.

District Chief Executive
(Hon. Sorku Kasim Yahuza)
North Gonja District Assembly

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW/ PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

Introduction

This chapter entails the situational analysis/profile of the North Gonja District as well as the Vision, Mission, objectives and its legal framework. Lights will also be thrown on the performance of the district from June, 2012 to the end of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) Year (2013) under the GSGDA (2010-2013).

The review of the state of the new district gives an opportunity to lay bare the implementation gaps encountered during the execution of the inherited Medium Term Development Plan from West Gonja District Assembly (WGDA) as well as essential priority areas identified to be vigorously tackled in this plan.

Performance Review under GSDA (2010-2013) by departments.

1.1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW UNDER THE GSGDA (2010-2013)

Item No.	Thematic Area	Activity	Status	Target/indicator	Level of achievement		Remarks
					2012	2013	
1	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Resource	Rural Electrification (Daboya Street Lighting)	Done	Street lightening procured and installed in Daboya township	100 bulbs purchased		About 60 were installed and the remaining is used usually during replacement
2		Purchase of life jackets	Done	Life jackets procured	20		Life jackets were donated
3		Connect Lingbinsi to the national electricity grid	Ongoing	Lingbinsi connected to the national grid	1	1	Wiring completed and connection to the national grid is outstanding
4		Extension of Electricity to Tidrope	Not done	Lingbinsi connected to Electricity	0	0	Inadequate funding
5		Extension of electricity to residential area	Ongoing	Electricity extended to the residential area in Daboya		1	This is been carried through Self-Help-Electrification-Project
6		Payments for Bulldozer	Ongoing	Cost of Bulldozer paid off		1	Payment is still ongoing
7		Construct new access roads and rehabilitate	Ongoing	New access roads constructed in the		1	Spot improvement carried out in Guo-Kito. Opening

		existing ones in the district	g	district			and creating new access roads would be rolled over to the next medium term plan
8	Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Farmers day celebration	Done	Farmers day celebrated	1	1	This is celebrated yearly with funding from the DACF to motivate farmers
10	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit classroom Block at Galinshegu	Not done	Classroom block rehabilitated	0	0	Inadequate funding
11		Independence day celebration	Done	Independence day celebrated		1	Yearly celebration
12		Purchase of sanitary equipments	On going	Sanitary equipments purchased	10	10	One of each important sanitary equipments are purchased every quarter
13		Purchase of disinfectants	Ongoing	Disinfectant purchased	10	10	The district purchases disinfectants yearly
14		Construction of market sheds	Ongoing	Market sheds constructed		1	This is to give the people the opportunity to involve in local businesses for livelihood improvement
15		Solid waste management	Ongoing	Solid waste managed across	1	1	This is still ongoing since solid waste management is

				the district			not an event
16		Support for Ghana school feeding programme	Ongoing	Ghana School feeding programme supported	6	6	Since the inception of the project, six schools have been enjoying from it
17		STME CLINIC	Not done	STME CLINIC	0	0	Was not done as a result of no funding
18		School feeding caterers commitments	Done	School feeding commitment supported			
19		Support for cultural activities	Done	Cultural activities supported	1	1	Support is normally given to the traditional authorities on yearly bases
20		Support for school sporting activities	Done	School sporting activities supported		1	Basic schools across the district were supported through the district education service
21		Support for NID	Done	NID supported		1	Funding was sourced through the DACF to the Health Department
22		Support for malaria control programme	Done	Malaria control programme supported			Support was not given due to lack of funding

23		District response initiative on HIV and AIDS	Not done		1	1	District initiative on HIV and AIDS was not done as the accounts for the HIV and AIDS was not created
24		Development of District Sanitation Profile	Not done	District sanitation profile developed	0	0	No funding
25		Draw District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (DESSAP)	Done	District sanitation plan developed	0	1	Low funding and so late development of plan
26		Support for Sanitation activities	Done	Sanitation activities supported	1	1	Routine support is normally given to the environmental health and sanitation
27		Construction of meat shop and slaughter slaps	Not done	meat shop and slaughter slaps Constructed	0	0	Lack of funding
28		Construction of 2 No. 20 Seater Aqua-Privy toilet	Done	2 No. 20 Seater Aqua-Privy toilets constructed in Daboya and constructed		2	One is completed in Daboya whiles the other one in Mankarigu Is ongoing
29		Construct one final waste disposal site	Not done	Final waste disposal site constructed in	0	0	This was not done due to low funding

				Daboya			
30		carry out public campaign on Hygiene, Environment and Sanitation Education	Ongoing	public campaign on Hygiene, Environment and Sanitation Education carried out	1	1	Routine campaign is normally given to the people regarding sanitation and one each was held in 2012 and 2013
31		Fumigation and Sanitation	done	Fumigation	1	1	This is normally done at the national level. It would be proper however if funding regarding this is sent to the district level to be used rather for environmental issues that affect the people directly
32		Sponsor ten needy pupils in the form of cash to continue their educational carrier to higher level	Ongoing	Ten needy pupils supported	5	8	This is normally given the needy in the district
33		Construct and furnish 1no. Office for the National Ambulance Service in the District	Not done	1no. Office for the National Ambulance Service in the District constructed and	0	0	Was not done because of low funding

				furnished			
34		Renovate and furnish 1no. CHPS compound	Not done	1 no. CHPS compound renovated	0	0	Was not done because of low funding
35		Rehabilitate 1 no. 3-unit classroom block	Done	1no. 3-unit classroom block rehabilitated	0	1	Kagbal 1 no. 3 unit classroom block was rehabilitated
36		Construct 3no. 3-unit classroom blocks in the district	Done	3no. 3-Unit classroom blocks constructed	0	2	2no. constructed and 1 no. not done
37		Acquire 2no. Outboard Motor for use on the white Volta	Done	2no. Outboard Motor acquired	0	1	One rather was acquired due to inadequate funding
38		Support guinea worm eradication programme	Not done	Guinea worm eradicated	0	0	No cases of guinea worm was recorded
39	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Purchase of office equipments	Done	Office equipments purchased			DDF capacity building money was used rather in the purchase of some few equipments
40		Purchase of office furniture	Done	Office furniture purchased	6	15	Some DACF was used in purchasing some office desk and swivel chairs

41		Provision of office accommodation	Done	Office accommodation provided	3	11	These were used to accommodate officers that were posted to the district
42		Capacity building for staff and assembly members	Done	Capacity of staff and assembly members built	0	0	Most officers in the assembly were new and needed urgent capacity building
43		Purchase of 8 No. air conditioners	Done	8 No. air conditioners	0	8	This is used for office accommodation
44		Purchase of canopies and chairs	Not done	Canopies and chairs purchased	0	0	Was not carried out because of low funding
45		Purchase of public address system	Done	Public addressing system purchased	1	0	This is used in public gathering and assembly meetings
46		Purchase of fridges	Done	6 no. fridges purchased	0	6	6 no. purchased for the use of five offices and one for the DCEs residents
47		Construction of DCE's, DCD's and DFO's bungalow	Ongoing	3 no. bungalows constructed		3	Uneven flow of government releases and so all are not yet completed
48		Rehabilitation of a structure for official use	Done	Structure rehabilitated	0	1	This was done in 2013 though was planned in 2012. The structure is being used by the decentralized

							departments
49		Rental Accommodation for Staff	ongoing	Staff rental accommodation provided	1	5	
50		Rehabilitate a vocational school to accommodate district departments	Done	Vocational school rehabilitated		1	To house the decentralized departments
51		Equip assembly with office equipments	Ongoing	Assembly equipped with office equipments	1	14	DDF capacity money was used in the purchase of office equipments

Clearly from the above, the number of activities implemented is woefully less than that of those not implemented. The following accounted for the above:

- ◆ Low levels of IGF
- ◆ Incomplete/unofficial handing over of assets and liabilities from the mother district (West Gonja) there by leaving management without information
- ◆ Bad road network across the district
- ◆ Insufficient funding/donors
- ◆ Late releases of funds from the central government

1.2 HEALTH

With the countdown to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, concerns are being raised about the possibility of not meeting the goals. This calls for an effective monitoring system and strategic measures to catch up, especially in meeting the MDGs 4, 5 and 6.

Hence the review of coverages in all the key performance indicators, aggregated from all the health care facilities as reported in the District Health Information System.

1.2.0 REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH:

To contribute to the improvement of health and quality of lives of persons at reproductive age and beyond as well as children, by providing high quality reproductive and child health services at facilities and outreach centres.

Maternal and child health involves;

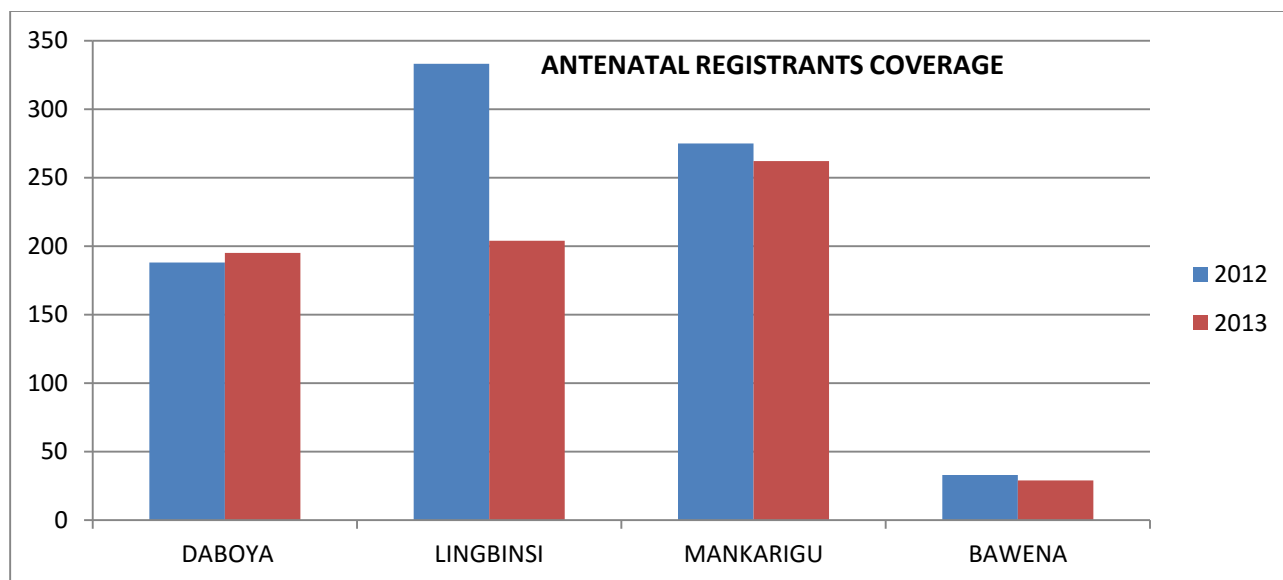
- Antenatal care
- Delivery
- Postnatal care

1.2.1 ANC registrant

Antenatal is the first step in maternal and child health which involves registering, giving of prophylaxis and monitoring pregnant women till delivery.

ANC REGISTRANT ABSOLUTE VALUES

YEARS	DABOYA	LINGBINSI	MANKARIGU	BAWENA	DISTRICT
2012	188	333	275	33	829(46.8%)
2013	195	204	262	29	690(37.9%)



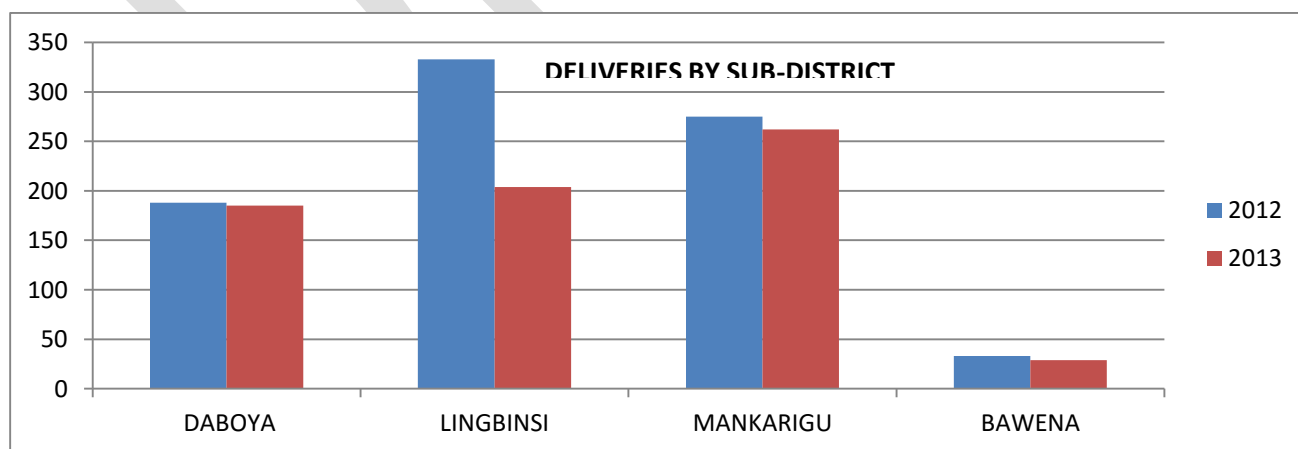
Comparing the trend in years, from 2012 there was an improvement in the coverage and a sudden decline in 2013. As indicated above.

1.2.2 SKILLED DELIVERY

Skilled delivery is the second step in addressing maternal and child health. Clients are therefore always advised to visit the health facility when they are in labour

SKILLED DELIVERY ABSOLUTE VALUE

YEAR	DABOYA	LINGBINSI	MANKARIGU	BAWENA	DISTRICT
2012	188	333	275	33	829(46.8%)
2013	185	204	262	29	680(37.4%)



Comparing the chart above, there have been a sharp decline in deliveries from all the various sub districts from 2012 to 2013, this is due to very number of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs),

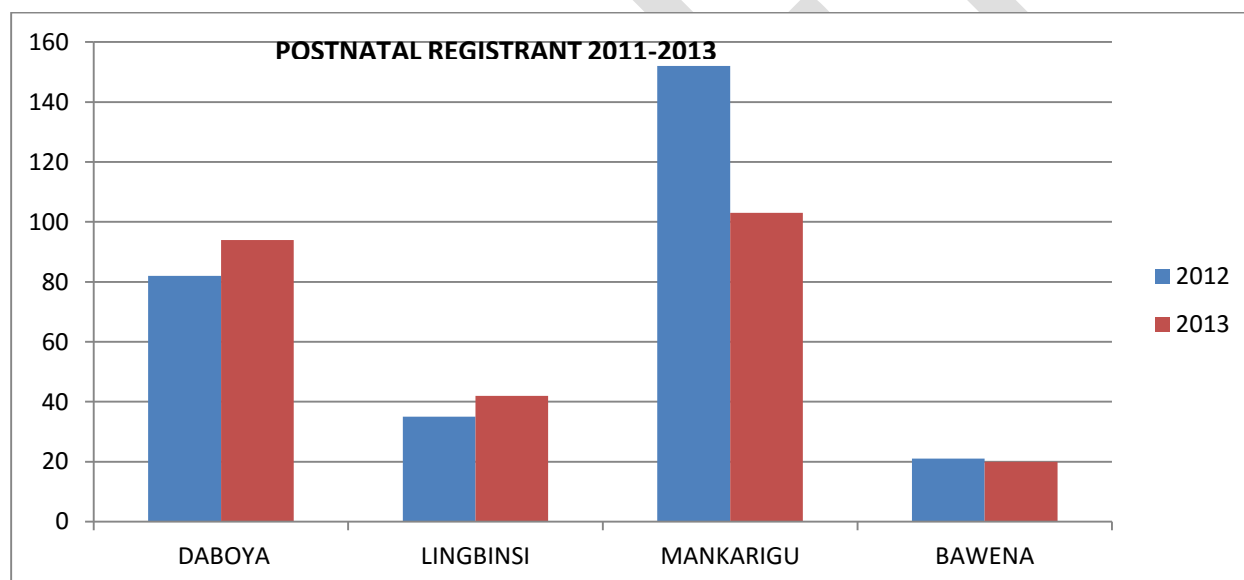
long distance travel to access health service and bad road network, all of these contribute to unsupervised deliveries done at home without record.

1.2.3 POSTNATAL REGISTRANTS

Postnatal care is the third step in maternal and child health services that deals with all activities rendered to mother and child after delivery.

POSTNATAL REGISTRANT ABSOLUTE VALUES

YEARS	DABOYA	LINGBINSI	MANKARIGU	BAWENA	DISTRICT
2012	82	35	152	21	290
2013	94	42	103	20	259



Postnatal registrant was equally not encouraging; this also has been due to the bad road network and long travel to access health care. Is therefore imperative for more health centers to be established in more communities and also construct more access roads to link up communities

1.2.4 FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTOR METHODS:

Family Planning coverage in the district has been generally low during the previous years. The period under review was however not been exceptional. For the period under review, a total of 3,455 *acceptors* (32.5%) and 1360 *acceptors* (12.5%) were recorded for family planning services in 2012 and 2013 respectively. However there was decline in some of the method as indicated below:

FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTORS

METHOD	2012	2013
LO-Fem	110	4
Female Condom	0	0
Male Condom	2813	910
DepoProv	354	327
Micro-G	117	119
Norigynon	60	0
Micro-N	1	0
Total	3455(32.5%)	1360(12.5%)

The above matrix depicts that the male condom is the most frequent family method use as compared to other methods. The female condom was the lowest method. This is due to its unavailability and ignorance on its usage. In the nearest future, more education need to be organized to well inform the people on the need and how to use the female condom and also make it available for patronage.

1.2.5 Maternal and neonatal health

MATERNAL AND NEONATAL INDICATORS

INDICATORS	2012	2013
NUMBER OF ANC REGISTRANT	496(46.8%)	690(37.9%)
NUMBER OF ANC CLIENT MAKING 4 TH VISIT	334(18.8%)	279(37.9)
TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTRANT RECEIVING IPT 1	606(34.2%)	512(28.1%)
TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTRANT RECEIVING IPT 2	404(22.8%)	383(21%)
TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTRANT RECEIVING IPT 3	239(13.5%)	213(11.7%)
TOTAL DELIVERIES	268	250

1.2.6 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INDICATORS

INDICATORE	2012	2013
Number of deliveries by TBAs	70	17
Number of Maternal Death	0	2
Number of maternal Death Audited	0	2
Number of PNC registrant	290	259
Number of client(15-24years) who accepted FP services(FP registrant)	149	48

From the table above, it is clear that there have drastic reduction in the various indicators over just one year period; this mainly is due to separation of West Gonja from North Gonja, removing communities that hither reported to the Daboya poly clinic. Education though still has to be up scaled on the need to stick to the traditional practices on the above indicators

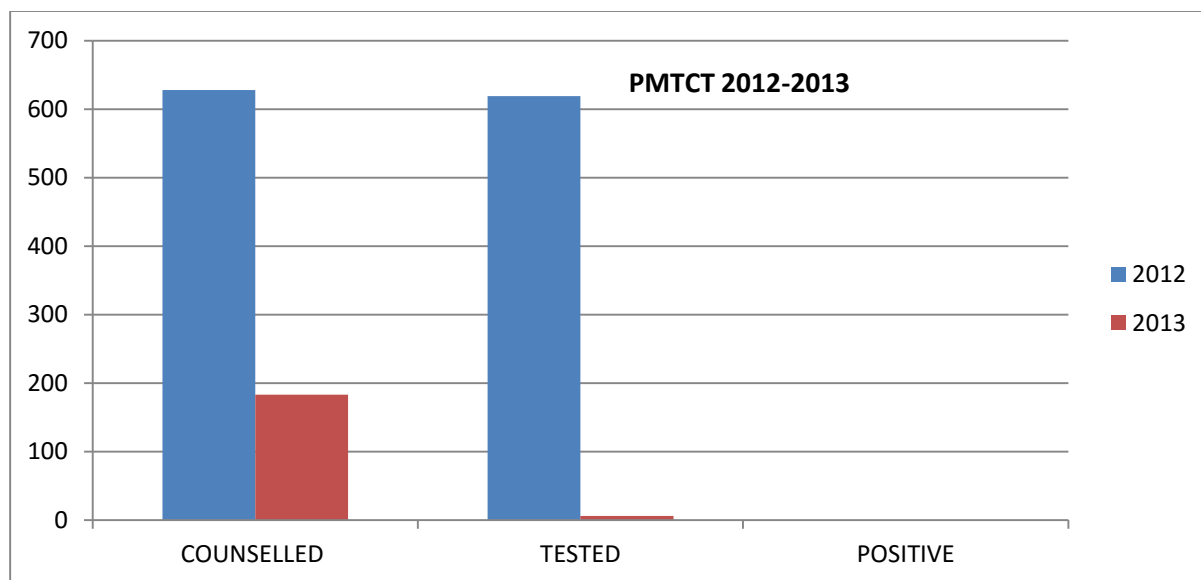
1.2.7 PMTCT

PMTCT stands for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission, basically with HIV/AIDS.

It calls for voluntary counseling and confidential testing of pregnant mothers to prevent transmission to unborn babies.

PMTCT ABSOLUTE VALUES

INDICATORS	2012	2013
COUNSELLED	628	183
TESTED	619	6
POSITIVE	0	0



From the figures above, there was a drastic decline in 2013 in all the indicators particularly those that got tested. This was seen to be as a result of misconception with regards the HIV and AIDS disease; public forum may have to be organized to defray this misconception so that even after counseling, people will still be willing to proceed for testing.

1.2.8 EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION

Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and even eradicating infectious diseases. For instance, an immunization campaign carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) from 1967 to 1977 resulted in the eradication of smallpox. Secondly, with the launch by WHO and its partners of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative in 1988, its case infections have fallen by 99%, and some five million people have escaped paralysis. Moreover, between 2000 and 2007, measles deaths dropped worldwide by over 74%. Maternal and neonatal tetanus has also been eliminated in 12 of the 58 high-risk countries.

Ghana has been at risk of preventable childhood killer disease due to the pocket of cases report by our neighboring countries recently. In the current year under review, Ghana has already recorded some number of positive cases with two of them coming from the North Gonja District.

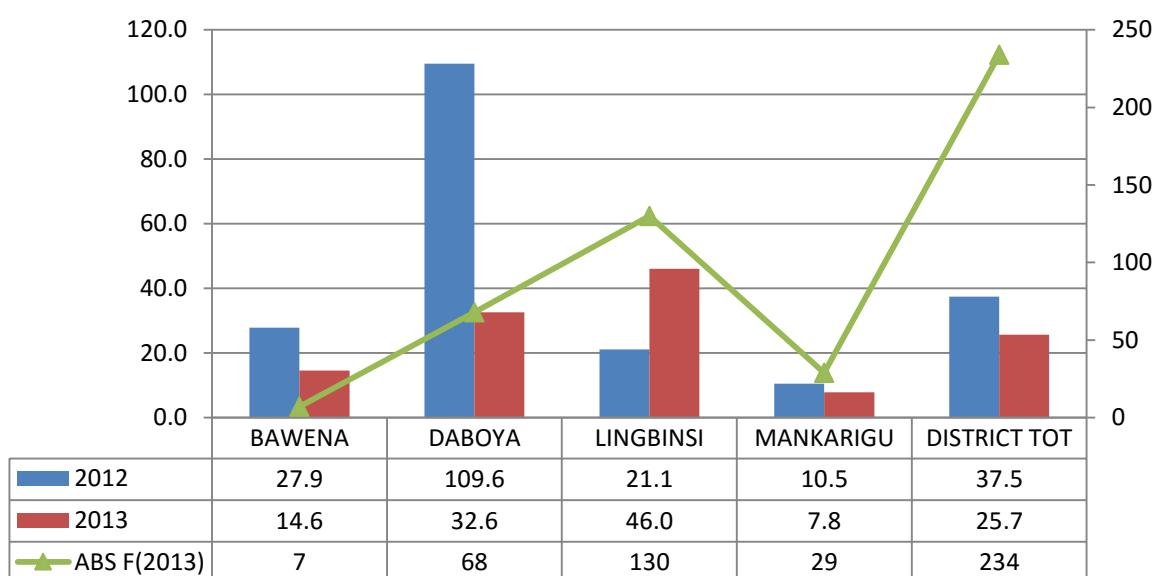
It has been estimated that without immunization:

- 3% of all children will die from measles
- 2% will die from whooping cough,
- 1% will die from tetanus and
- 0.5% will be crippled by polio for the rest of their lives.
- Neonatal tetanus, could be responsible for up to 20% of all infant deaths in the country if not prevented through TT vaccination

It is therefore worth reviewing our EPI indicators to chart our way forward.

The performance for 2013 is not different, quite poor across all sub-districts, and even worse for Mankarigu and Lingbinsi.

**MEASLES 2ND DOSE COVERAGES DISPLAYED IN GRAPH BY SUB-DISTRICT
AGAINST SIX YEARS TREND 2007-2012.**



From above, we observe that Lingbinsi had the highest coverage compared to the others.

Mankarigu had the least in terms of performance for 2013 but Daboya had a very sharp decline in performance for 2013 compared to 2012. This is due broken down vehicles that are normally used during disease surveillance. The performance of these facilities about measles would improve if more vehicles are made available or available vehicles receive routine maintenance to keep them on the road.

Technically, all the sub-districts performed poorly, because they all performed below their operational targets all due to lack of means of transport.

1.2.10 ADVERSE EFFECTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION

Monitoring immunization safety

Vaccines, administered on a large scale to healthy individuals, demand a very high degree of safety. As the effects of diseases controlled by the vaccination are less visible, there is a growing interest in adverse events following immunization. Monitoring immunization safety is the essential part of every immunization programme.

The district had not reported any AEFI for the entered half year.

1.2.11 DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

The following diseases were placed under active surveillance for the entire year 2013

(Within 24 hours, weekly and monthly)

- ◆ Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)
- ◆ Acute hemorrhagic fever syndrome (Ebola, Marburg, Lassa Fever, RVF, Crimean-Congo)
- ◆ Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI)
- ◆ Anthrax
- ◆ Cholera
- ◆ Dengue fever
- ◆ Diarrhoea with blood (Shigella)
- ◆ Dracunculiasis
- ◆ Influenza-like illnesses
- ◆ Maternal death
- ◆ Measles
- ◆ Meningitis
- ◆ Neonatal tetanus
- ◆ Plague
- ◆ Rabies (Human)
- ◆ SARS
- ◆ Smallpox
- ◆ Yellow fever

1.2.12 DISEASES UNDER ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE

S/No	Condition	2012			2013		
		No susp	No (+VE)	Results Pending	No susp	No (+VE)	Results Pending
1	Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Measles	12	0	0	21	2	8
3	Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	AFP	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Yellow Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0
6	Guinea Worm	0	0	0	2	0	0

7	Tuberculosis	0	0	0	6	0	0
8	Avian flu	0	0	0	0	0	0

Looking at the above ten diseases under surveillance, it was only measles that had a record of eight (8) people, the rest recorded zero. This is why it has been indicated in some previous chapters to purchase more means of transport to ensure that measles coverage in all the facilities are up scaled.

1.2.13 GUINEA WORM

As at second half of 2011 the district had broken transmission and since then has not reported any case of guinea worm to the end of 2013.

The achievement made in guinea worm cases reduction may be due to the following;

- Intensified IDSR
- Increased emphasis on GW cases detection during outreach services, NID's
- Incorporation of HEW's into Surveillance System
- Daily Visits to Cases/Suspected Cases
- Routine Case Searches in Endemic/Non-Endemic communities by GW team in the district.
- Reassessment of water sources in Endemic communities by GW team.
- Incentives for hardworking Village Volunteers giving to them in their right quantities and at the right time.

1.2.14 COMMUNITY BASED SURVEILLANCE

This involves the structures kept in-placed at the community level to suspect record and report unusual health events to the next level for action. They also report on other indicators like infant death, maternal death, births segregated into males and females as well as other deaths.

1.2.15 LINE LIST OF SUSPECTED MEASLE CASES AND OUTCOME

Measles is a febrile rash illness due to paramyxovirus (morbillivirus) transmitted human-to-human via airborne droplet spread. It is the fourth leading cause of death in children less than 5yrs of age in many African countries. The incubation period is 7 to 8 days from exposure to onset of fever.

Incomplete vaccination of only 70-80% of the population may lead to outbreaks in older children and adults, in whom complications are more frequent. This necessitates repeat mass immunization campaigns or second dosing of vaccine in an older age group.

1.2.16 Clinical features and complications

Infection is by droplet spread with an incubation period of 14 days to onset of rash. A prodromal illness 1-3 days before the rash appears heralds the most infectious 'catarrhal' stage with upper respiratory symptoms, conjunctivitis and the presence of 'koplik's spots' (small white spots

surrounded on the internal buccal mucosa. At this stage the patient is miserable, irritable and photophobic, corresponding to the peak of a second viraemia.

Case definition: Any person with fever and maculapapular (non-vesicular) generalized rash and cough, coryza or conjunctivitis (red eyes) or any person in whom a clinician suspects measles

Suspected Cases of Measles

Community	No. Suspected	No. Confirmed	Sex		Age Group		
			M	F	0-11	1-5	5+
Singa	12		5	7	3	3	6
Daboya	4	2	3	1	1	1	2
Tari no. 2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Salugu	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
Tari no. 1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	21	2	11	10	4	8	9

The case of measles is explained under disease surveillance.

INTERVENTIONS/MEASURES TAKEN

HEALTH EDUCATION

- The families of the suspected cases including the entire community members were educated briefly on the nature of the suspected disease in question such as the mode of transmission, signs/symptoms, reservoir, methods of prevention and those who are more susceptible to the suspected disease etc.
- Families were again educated on good nutrition for the suspected individuals to boost their immune system.
- We also educated them to maintain personal hygiene to avoid secondary/super infection.
- Reduce public panic
- Communication of suspected outbreak to the communities

1.2.16.1 TREATMENT

- All the suspected cases received treatment against super infection complications due to bacterial infection such as pneumonia etc.
- The suspected individuals were given vitamin A on the day of investigation to strengthen their immune system.
- Four samples of blood from the four suspected cases have been sent to RHD laboratory unit for action
- Isolation of suspected cases
- Due to lack of isolation ward, we initiated speedy consultation of suspected cases to avoid long contact hours with non infected individuals.

1.2.16.2 MINI-MASS CAMPAIGN

As part of the public health intervention to stop the spread of suspected disease in question, we organized mini-mass campaign at the affected communities which include Singa, Tari no. 1 and 2 and Salugu respectively to protect the susceptible from contracting the disease. Below is a table which shows the coverage during the exercise

1.2.17.0 NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYs (Polio)

There was one (1) NID carried out in the month of June 2013.

1.2.17.1 OBJECTIVES OF NID

- To interrupt the transmission of the wild polio virus type in the system by increasing herd immunity of wild polio vaccine.

1.2.17.2 PLANING ACTIVITIES

The exercise was made up of three (3) phases

- Pre NID phase
- Implementation phase
- Post NID activities e.g waste disposal.

1.2.17.3 THE PRE NID CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING

Regional level training

Three (3) people, the District director of health services, the one Physician Assistant and the Disease Control Officer representing the district at the regional level for trainings

District Micro planning activities includes the following,

DHMT planning meeting

Meeting with DDHS, DCE, DCD and DDCO

NID committee meeting

Micro planning with sub districts/ training

1.2.18 COMMUNITY INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS (CIMCI)

- C-imci is one of the measures towards empowering community members to be able to identify health as a priority, manage mild, moderate childhood illnesses and also refer severe conditions to the nearest health facility.
- This can help reduce the incidence of malaria cases since treatment is a measure towards reducing malaria burden.

1.2.18.1OBJECTIVES

- To reduce under five morbidity and mortality.
- To empower CBAs to be able to give health talks on disease prevention
- To empower CBAs offer counseling to their community members when necessary

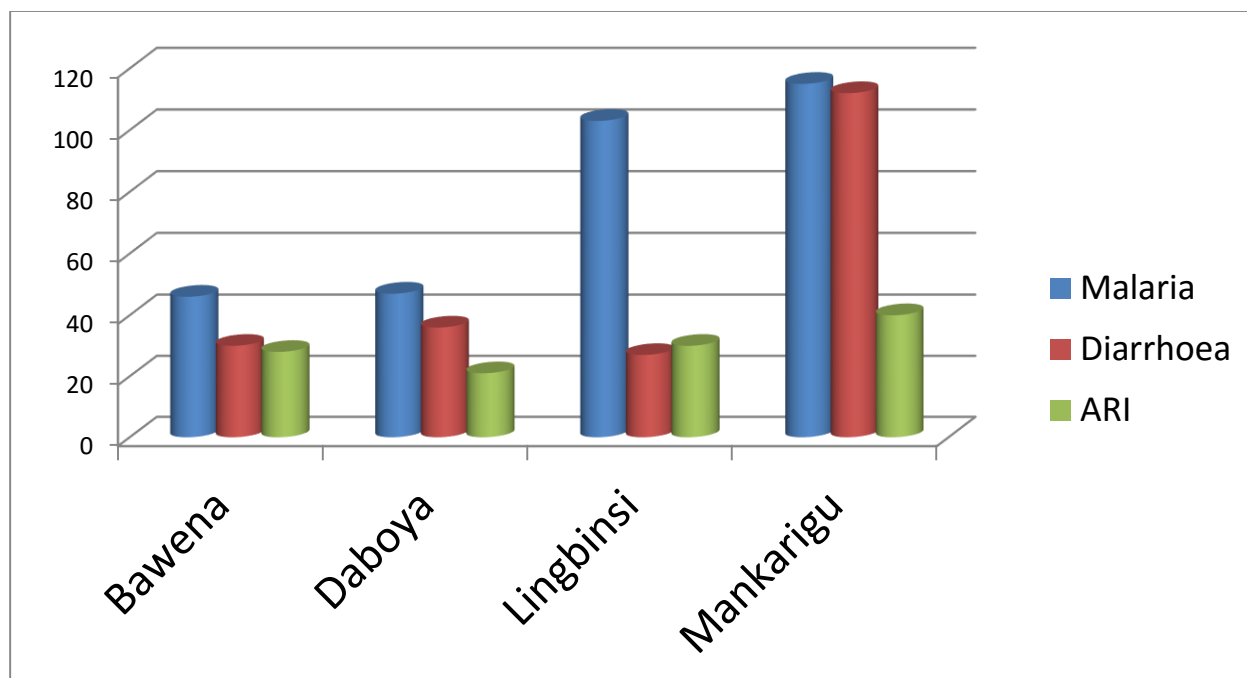
1.2.19 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY CBAs

Sub-District/zone	Sub-District Total Population	No. of communities	No. of CBAs	Active CBAs	No. of ZCs	No. of ZCs trained
Bawena	2,401	12	24	7	1	1
Daboya	10,431	30	60	21	3	3
Mankarigu	14,124	17	34	27	2	2
Lingbinsi	18,555	40	80	38	2	2
NORTH GONJA DISTRICT	45,511	89	198	93	8	8

1.2.20 PERFORMANCE BY SUB-DISTRICT IN 2013

	Malaria	Diarrhoea	ARI
BAWENA	46	30	28
DABOYA	47	36	21
LINGBINSI	103	27	30
MANKARIGU	115	112	40
DISTRICT TOTAL	311	205	119
Referral	0	0	0

Graphical presentation of cases by specific conditions



CHALLENGES

- Bicycles worn out
- About 90% of CBAs rain coats worn out
- High illiteracy rate among CBAs.
- Volunteer fatigue
- High expectation of CBAs.

1.2.21.0 CLINICAL CARE

1.2.21.1 INSTITUTIONAL CARE

OPD attendance increased during the period under review. OPD per capita rose from **0.3** to **0.4**. This was as a result of expansion of access (i.e. operationalization of a CHPS compound) and also ensuring availability of drugs at all times in the facilities. Health insurance enrolment also contributed to the rise.

Trend of Performance 2012-2013

SUB-DISTRICT	2012	2013
BAWENA	0	20
DABOYA	73	31
LINGBINSI	55	256
MANKARIGU	0	261
DISTRICT	128	2581

SUB-DISTRICT	2012	2013
BAWENA	0	158
DABOYA	125	500
LINGBINSI	294	3198
MANKARIGU	0	1322
DISTRICT	419	5178
SUB-DISTRICT	2012	2013
BAWENA	0	124
DABOYA	46	263
LINGBINSI	184	3033
MANKARIGU	0	1192
DISTRICT	230	4612
SUB-DISTRICT	2012	2013
BAWENA	0	34
DABOYA	79	237
LINGBINSI	110	165
MANKARIGU	0	130
DISTRICT	189	566

Trend of Pregnancy Registration

Sub-district	2012	2013
Bawena	0	21
Daboya	21	33
Lingbinsi	33	548
Mamkarigu	0	8
District	54	610

The figures above for 2012 is low because the district came into being in the middle of 2012 and so sub districts reported for just half a year.

1.2.22 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES (HEALTH)

INDICATORS	2013
DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICE	1
TECHINICAL OFFICER (BIOSTA.)	1
TECHNICAL OFFICER (CH)	1
SENIOR EXERCUTIVE OFFICER	1
FINANCIAL OFFICER	1
ACCOUNT OFFICER	2
LABOURE	1
FIELD TECHNICAL	2
ORDELY	1
WARD ASSISTANT	1
NUMBER OF DOCTORS	0
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS/ PHYSICIAN ASSISTANCE	1
NUMBER OF ENROLLED NURSE	26
STAFF NURESE	4
MIDWIVES	2
NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES	14
TOTAL	61

1.2.22 TRANSPORT STATUS BY FACILITIES FOR YEARS UNDER REVIEW

FACILITY	NO. OF VEHICLES	NO. ON ROAD	NO. OF MOTOR BIKES	NO. ON ROAD
DHA	1	1	2	2
BAWENA	0	0	2	1
DABOYA	0	0	9	1
LINGBINSI	0	0	3	2
MANKARIGU	0	0	4	0
Total	1	1	20	6

From the matrix, is clear the district health directorate is weak in maintenance culture. Considering about 20 motor bike and only 6 are on road as at the end of 2013. There health directorate need to be educated on how to prepare vehicle maintenance plans and also how to religiously follow the plan to ensure that future vehicles that are given are handled well.

1.2.23 FINANCE

Prudent financial management to facilitate continuous healthcare delivery remains paramount especially, against the backdrop of dwindling or non-governmental support. The main source of funding includes IGF which is made up of Health Insurance and Non-Health Insured clients.

REVENUE

REVENUE ITEM	2013
Pharmaceutical(Drugs)	GH¢ 29,621.19
OPD	GH¢ 17,271.79
Others	GH¢0
TOTAL	GH¢ 46,892.98

EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE ITEM	2013
Casuals	GH¢ 0
Drugs	GH¢ 6,000
Non Drugs	GH¢ 519.28
Night Allowances	GH¢ 0
Investment	GH¢0
Fuel others	GH¢ 2,500
Training	GH¢ 0

Others	GH¢0
TOTAL	GH¢ 9,019.28

REVENUE ANALYSIS, 2013

NHIS GH¢ 30,001.21

CASH & CARRY GH¢ 7,891.75

% REPRESENTATION OF REVENUE

NHIS..... GH¢ 83.17%

CASH & CARRY GH¢ 16.85%

1.2.24 CHALLENGES

- Woefully Inadequate midwives in the district
- Late and irregular monthly reporting from the sub districts and communities
- Inadequate monitoring and facilitative supervision due to transportation problems
- Woefully inadequate vaccine fridges, especially solar ones, in the various facilities
- Weak participation of communities in health planning and support for CBS volunteers
- Sparse population distribution and long distance between communities
- High quack doctors and Fulani presence
- A lot of inaccessible and hard-to-reach communities
- Inadequate financial flow.

1.3.0 EDUCATION

1.3.1 ENROLMENT LEVELS

The district education directorate operates in four circuits, namely: Daboya, Lingbinsi, Mankarigu and Bawena. Each circuit consists of several numbers of schools normally supervised by a circuit supervisor.

STAFFING AND ENROLEMENT IN DABOYA CIRCUIT

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	№ OF TEACHERS TRAINED		№ OF TEACHERS UNTRAINED		ENROLEMENT				
		M	F	M	F	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	PTR
1	Daboya D.A. Primary	3	3	3	2	11	212	198	410	59:7
2	Salfiat E/A Primary	1	1	7	2	11	119	111	230	21:1
3	Taribiat E/A primary	3	3	3	2	11	220	172	392	36:1
4	Tidrope D/A Primary	1	-	4	-	5	63	69	132	26:4
5	Kagbal D/A Primary	4	-	2	-	6	60	59	119	57:1
6	Kito D/A Primary	-	-	-	-	-	32	36	68	68:0
7	Gua D/A Primary	-	-	2	-	2	27	32	59	30:1
8	Sinsina SDA primary	1	-	4	-	5	51	64	115	23:1
	TOTAL	12	7	25	6	69	784	741	1,519	

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

1	Daboya D/A JHS	7	-	5	-	13	146	124	270	18:1
2	Asafo D/A JHS	4	1	3	-	8	142	111	243	30:1
3	Wasipe D/A	4	-	-	-	4	34	27	71	18:1

JHS						
TOTAL	16	11	27	322	262	584

PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

1	Markazia E/A primary			135	125	260
2				73	79	152
	TOTAL			208	204	412

STAFFING AND ENROLEMENT IN LINGBINSI CIRCUIT

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	№ OF TEACHERS TRAINED		№ OF TEACHERS UNTRAINED		TOTAL	ENROLMENT			
		M	F	M	F		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	PTR
1	Lingbinsi St. Peter's Prim.	1	-	8	1	10	325	240	565	57:1
2	Lingbinsi Presby Prim.	2	1	6	-	9	112	121	233	26:1
3	Dissah D/A Primary	1	-	4	1	6	147	220	367	33:1
4	Gurbagu Primary	1	-	2	-	3	47	43	90	30:1
5	Donkope D/A Primary	1	-	-	-	1	33	17	50	50:1
6	Tari No.1 D/A Primary	1	-	2	-	3	78	92	170	57:1
7	Tari No.2 D/A Primary	-	-	-	-	-	67	77	144	144:0

8	Singa SDA Primary	-	-	1	-	1	63	33	98	98:0
9	Gbasimpa D/A Primary	1	-	-	-	1	63	60	123	41:1
10	Wawato D/A Primary	2	-	1	-	3	139	83	222	31:1
11	St. Elizabeth Primary	-	-	-	-	-	61	62	123	123:0
	TOTAL	10	1	24	2	37	1,135	1,048	2,185	
1	St. Peter's JHS	6	1	4	0	10	96	93	159	15:1
2	Lingbinsi SDA JHS	4	1	7	0	11	90	61	151	19:1
	TOTAL	10	2	11	0	23	186	154	310	

STAFFING AND ENROLEMENT IN MANKARIGU CIRCUIT

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	№ OF TEACHERS TRAINED		№ OF TEACHERS UNTRAINED		TOTAL	ENROLEMENT			
		M	F	M	F		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	PTR
1	Mankarigu D/A Primary	0	1	5	3	9	204	117	321	36:1
2	Lukula D/A Primary	1	1	3	3	8	190	211	401	36:1
3	Kparia D/A Primary	1	-	-	-	1	58	51	109	109:1
4	Mempeasem D/A Primary	-	-	-	-	-	54	57	111	111:0

5	Ziepe D/A Primary	1	-	2	-	3	48	86	134	34:1	
6	Sakpege D/A Primary	1	-	1	-	2	71	54	125	63:1	
7	Sakpala D/A Primary	1	-	-	-	1	67	48	115	115:1	
8	Marpe D/A Primary	-	-	1	-	1	67	48	115	115:1	
9	Nabemgu D/A Primary	-	-	2	1	3	103	167	270	90:1	
10	Yabum No.2 Primary	1	1	4	-	6	122	203	325	54:1	
11	Salugu D/A Primary	-	-	1	1	2	113	65	178	59:1	
12	Bugsa D/A Primary	-	-	-	-	-	67	41	108	108:0	
13	Sagya D/A Primary	-	-	-	-	-	50	51	101	101:0	
	TOTAL	7	3	19	8	36	1,224	1,218	1,442		
1	Mankarigu JHS		5		4		9	87	94	181	20:1

Performance level of students presented for the Basic Education Certificate Examination BECE has been abysmal. A quick matrix analysis for 2012.

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PRESENTED		CANDIDATES THAT PASSED		CANDIDATES THAT FAILED		TOTAL CANDIDATES PRESENTED
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	220
125	95	44	18	81	77	

The bad performance of the students and general issues associated with the education sector can be linked to a number of factors including the under listed:

- ◆ Low or no supervision
- ◆ Lack of teachers
- ◆ Inadequate classrooms and absolute lack of classrooms in some communities
- ◆ Low motivation for staff etc
- ◆ No financial assistance to District Education Office
- ◆ Irregular releases of capitation grants to schools to implement its major programs or activities
- ◆ Lack of text books to be supplied to schools.

All of the above can be linked to the new nature of the district, the access to communities and means of transport.

1.4.0 AGRIC

The case of Agriculture in the district is alarming since the people are not very much involved directly in vigorous agricultural activities, for the period under review, a lot need to be done to arrest the low interest of the people in agriculture.

COMMODITY	UNIT OF SALE	SUPPLY SITUATION	PRICE GHC IN 2012	PRICE GHC IN 2013
Maize	100kg	Readily available	50	40
Rice	100kg	Readily available	60	80
Millet	100kg	Readily available	65	75
Yam	250kg	Available	200	250
Cowpea	100kg	Available	240	260
Cassava	91kg	Available	25	45
Sorghum	100kg	Readily available	75	85
Groundnut	82kg	Readily available	231	198

The prices of food items for 2013 have been fluctuating compare to the same quarter in 2012.

- ◆ Other works did was a Veterinary activity including:
 - Deworming
 - Castration
 - Vaccination
 - Slaughtering
- ◆ Block farming programme
- ◆ Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP)
- ◆ livestock development project (ldp)
- ◆ credit in-kind scheme recovery
- ◆ root and tuber improvement and marketing programme (rtimp)

Farmers day celebration

ACTIVITY	BASELINE	OUTPUT	EXPECTED OUTCOME	TIME FRAME	LESSONS LEARNT
Train 350 farmers in the use of improved seed and safe and correct use of agrochemicals	100 farmers trained in first quarter on the use of improved seed and agrochemicals	Knowledge and skills of 200 farmers enhanced in the use of improved seed and agrochemical	200 farmers trained and using improved seed for planting and also using the correct type and dosage of agrochemicals.	October 1st – 24th, 2013.	Due to delay of funds 100% in training could not be achieved.
Train 200 farmers in husbandry practices	400 farmers were trained in the first and second quarters of this year in proper husbandry practices.	Knowledge and skills of 350 farmers in proper husbandry practices enhanced.	200 farmers trained and practicing proper husbandry activities.	November 11 th -18th, 2013.	The delay of funds affected the training as .
Carry out disease surveillance	Disease surveillance was carried out in all the four zones of the district in the second quarter.	To ascertain the disease situation in the district.	To prevent any spread of the disease noticed during the surveillance by destroying all affected carcass	October-December, 2013.	Surveillance reminds farmers to be very vigilant. More volunteers have involved.
Generate and pay revenue into veterinary revolving fund account.	A total amount of GH¢ was generated and paid into the veterinary revolving fund during the second quarter.	Revenue generation to be intensified in other to boost the veterinary revolving fund.	More vaccines should be provided and used to prevent & control diseases.	October-December, 2013.	More revenue can be generated if Vet staff number in the district is increase and motivated and motor-bikes provided.
DDA and DAO to conduct 40 monitoring supervision	35 monitoring and supervision visits	AEAs and farmers	AEAs to stay at post and work with	October-December,	Housing and means of transport needed urgently

visits quarterly (6 visits per DAO x 1 DAO per month x 3 month in the quarter 8 visits per month by DDA x 3 month in the quarter.	were carried out for the second quarter.	enhanced their knowledge in various aspects of agricultural activities.	farmers and farmers to benefit from knowledge of AEAs.	2013.	for AEAs to work effectively.
Collect weekly and monthly farm gate prices of major commodities.	12 weekly and 3 monthly market and farm gate prices of commodities collected for the second quarter and submitted	Prices of food items known weekly and monthly.	Consumers and other stakeholders to be able to planned their budgets on food.	October-December, 2013.	It informs farmers on better prices for their produce and consumers where to get affordable commodities
Create awareness in 40 communities 10 in each zone on animal health care.	40 communities have already been sensitized on animal health care during the first quarter.	Knowledge and skills of 40 communities enhanced in animal health care.	Farmers in communities to take good health care of their animals to increase production	October-December 2013.	More livestock farmers are encouraged to visit the vets in times of illness of their livestock
Sensitize 400 farmers in the use of sustainable low input such as compose, farm yard manure etc. to address soil fertility problems.	200 farmers have been sensitized already during the first and second quarter in the use of sustainable low inputs.	Knowledge of 400 farmers enhanced in the use of sustainable in low inputs.	Farmers to use the technologies to improve the fertility of their fields to increase production.	October-December, 2013.	Because of the high cost of chemical fertilizers, most farmers are showing interest in the technology.
Sensitize 10 communities on HIV/AIDS in the district.	400 people sensitized on HIV/AIDS in the district during the first and quarter.	Knowledge of 10 communities members enhanced on HIV/AIDS.	Members of communities to protect themselves from the disease.	October-December, 2013.	Most women do not like participating in the sensitization.
Conduct field supervision of L.D.P activities including loan recovery.	Beneficiary farmers to gain advise in proper management	Supervision of L.D.P activities was carried out	Twelve farmers so far have recovered their loans.	October-December, 2013.	Delay in 100% payment of loans is due to so many deaths. Three

	of their animals and also pay their loans in good time.				farmers at fishing camp have agreed to start repayment and are yet to make it.
Sensitize, form, register and link 6 FBOs by the end of the 3 rd quarter 2013 to credit and financial institutions.	Beneficiary farmers to gain knowledge from ACDEP, NRGP and MOFA on good agricultural practices (GAP)	Knowledge of six FBOs enhanced in GAP and financial linkages.	FBOs to meet standards of loan and group dynamics	October-December, 2013.	2 FBOs at Kagbal and Sinsina taken through group dynamics. One female group at Kagbal taken through quality grain production.

DRAFT

1.4.1 CHALLENGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION

- Very late releases or no releases of funds to carry out planned activities.
- Lack of logistics (motor-bikes) to carry out planned activities by DADU.
- Inadequate staff to man all the operational areas to reach all farmers.
- Insufficient funds affected the number of award winners on the farmers day celebration.

1.4.2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

NORTH GONJA ANNUAL RETURNS FOR 2012-2013

No.	Year 2012 Details	Budget (GHc)	Released to date (GHc)	Actual/Comm. (GHc)	Balance/ Release (GHc)	Balance per budget (GHc)
1	Administration	6,650	1,736.81	1,736.81	4,913.19	4,913.19
2	Personal emolument	-	-	-	-	-
3	Investment	863,007.76	242,235.58	242,235.58	620,772.18	620,772.18
4	Service					
TOTAL (2012)		869,657.76	243,972.39	243,972.39	625,685.37	625,685.37

ANNUAL RETURNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 2013

1	Year 2013	Budget (GHc)	Released to date (Ghc)	Actual/comm. (GHC)	Balance/release (GHC)	Balance per budget (GHC)
1	Administration	-	-	-	-	-
2	Personal emolument	-	-	-	-	-
3	Investment	1,139,365	768,825.72	768,825.72	370,539.28	370,539.28
4	Service	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (GHC)		1,139,365	768,825.72	768,825.72	370,539.28	370,539.28

1.5 CROSS CUTTING CHALLENGES FACING THE DISTRICT DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- ◆ Bad road network
- ◆ Very low electricity connectivity
- ◆ High level of water and sanitation problems
- ◆ Inadequate official vehicles
- ◆ Low number and capacity of staff particularly in the health and education sectors
- ◆ Low interest of the people in agricultural activities
- ◆ Absence of financial facilities
- ◆ Very low educational and health infrastructure
- ◆ Very low official residential accommodation
- ◆ Absence of a district physical planning scheme
- ◆ high levels of deforestation
- ◆ Inadequate household latrines
- ◆ Conflicts
- ◆ Bush fires
- ◆ Improper disposal of solid waste
- ◆ Food insecurity
- ◆ Low income of farmers
- ◆ Low representation of women in decision making
- ◆ Poor performance of girls in schools
- ◆ Low enrolment of girl from upper primary to JHS
- ◆ low levels of furniture presence in all schools across the district
- ◆ Inadequate trained teachers in basic schools
- ◆ High rate of malnourished children
- ◆ Low consumption rate of iodated salt
- ◆ Inaccessibility of public building to PWDs
- ◆ Seasonal flooding
- ◆ Inadequate transportation facilities in the district

1.6 SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED FROM 2012 TO 2013

- ◆ District Development Facility (DDF)
- ◆ School Feeding Programme
- ◆ Ghana Education Trust Fund (GetFund)
- ◆ District Assembly Common Funds (DACF) projects
- ◆ Community Water and Sanitation

- ◆ Block farming
- ◆ Rural Enterprises Programme

1.7 PROFILE OF NORTH GONJA

1.7.1 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.7.2 LOCATION AND SIZE

The District shares boundaries with the following Districts; Tolon to the East, Mamprugu Mogduuri to the North, West Gonja to the west and central Gonja to the south. It lies between latitude 9°39'01" North and Longitude 1°23'23" West. The district occupies approximately 2315.272 Km². The location of the place gives it a high advantage over its counterparts with regards its closeness to the regional capital, In terms of movements of goods and services to and from the regional capital, Tamale. This is very advantageous to the district but it is not utilized properly until proper access is enhanced through construction of a bridge to completely open up the place to the rest of the region.

1.7.3 CULTURE

1.7.4 ETHNICITY

There are about twenty two (22) ethnic groups in the district, but the major ones include the following: Gonja, Tampulma, Dagomba, Hanga and Mamprusi. History has it that there were some few Konkonbas also in the district but left somewhere in 1994 due to a conflict. The lack of ethnic homogeneity turns to constrain socio-cultural organization and development. To solve the above problem, the major ethnic groups that are found in the district should be encouraged to inter-marry.

The District is located in the Wasipe traditional area, a historical area that makes history in the administrative and traditional circles of Ghana. Wasipe is one of the six (6) very important gates that ascend to the overlord skins, Yagbon, (the other divisional areas are Kpembi traditional area, Bole traditional area, kusawgu traditional area, and Tulwe traditional area) The Wasipe-wura has 80 sub chiefs including Yazori-wura, Gbengben-wura, Mun-wura, Garima-wura who serve as council of elders and advice the overlord. There are also Queen mothers in the chieftaincy set up such as Bru-wurche who is senior to the overlord (Wasipe-wura), Sey-wurche, and Nyankpani-wurche who help in the traditional administration of the area.

Before the advent of both Western and Eastern Religions, the inhabitants were mostly atheists. Their culture was deeply enshrined in their customs and beliefs. The result of this is still manifested in the numerous traditional festivals still practiced in the Gonja land. These practices are no longer pronounced in the district as a result of the ethnic diversity and the influence of both Eastern and Western cultures giving birth to Islam and Christianity. As the district stands

now, there are basically three most practiced religions which include: Islam, Christianity and the traditional religion which is mostly interlaced either with Islam or Christianity in some cases.

There are a number of festivals practiced in the district among them are: Damba, Kpana, Dugu, Zungo and some cultural practices such as Sigmase and Woqe. All of these are performed with dancers costumed with attires made within the district.

The celebrations of these festivals are normally interlaced with dancing and eating the best foods preserved mainly for the celebrations. This when harnessed can serve as tourism attraction to boast the economy and the IGF level of the district. To a very large level however, the practice of these celebration leave the people with less food and poorer as they normally waste the preserved food during the celebration.

1.7.5 SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

Because of the location of the district, as in access, settlement nature is scattered. This could also be due to reasons of settling. In the case of North Gonja, the nature of the settlement is scattered mainly due to backyard farming and the need to have space around houses. The scattered settlement nature is seen clearly in most of the deprived communities more than that of peri-urban ones.

Distribution of services in the district and infrastructure is very poor. This is due to the fact that North Gonja is a new district and access is limited. The table below represents the services and infrastructure that are present:

SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DISTRIBUTION

TYPE OF SERVICE	DISTRICT COVERAGE (%)
Health service	65%
Educational service	71%
Agricultural service	30%
Telecommunication services	Over all coverage: 35%
◆ MTN	25%
◆ Vodafone	30%
◆ Tigo	28%
Electricity service	About 11%
Postal services	11%

Banking	0%
Security/Police	11%

The above is so due to difficulties in accessing the district, the services and their corresponding percentages are not the same when it comes to access. This case makes it difficult for the district to compete adequately with other districts since project implementation cost is much higher in North Gonja than in districts like Tolon and others, though some few very important building accessories are readily accessible locally (river sand).

Also, the health service access is high amidst several bottlenecks including traveling for long distances to access the service, bad road network among others. There only four facilities in the whole district, these are Daboya, Lingbinsi, Bawena and Mankarigu facilities. Plans are therefore far advanced to increase the number of facilities to cover more places so as to increase access and reduced time spent in accessing health.

In the case of Agricultural service, there are only eight (8) extension officers (including veterinary officers) in the whole of the district, this makes it very difficult for them to meet all the farmer groups within a season, and as a result, they are only able to meet about 30% of the farmer groups.

For education, the access is encouraging but lack of teachers in most of the schools is the major problem.

1.7.6 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

History behind settlements within the fringes of the White Volta is economical. This is so because, the livelihood of the people solely depended on peasant fishing. As fishing activities boomed with so much success, the people decided to go commercial with their catch, selling them to their neighboring communities. As this proceeded, they saw the need to include weaving, kneading of yarns, making of smocks and other activities. Below represents a pictorial analysis of the district economic activities.

Economic Activity

Type of Economic Activity	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Farming	74.4	74.4	74.4
Petty Trading	2.3	2.3	76.7
Handicraft(weaving)	9.3	9.3	86.0
Totally Jobless	2.3	2.3	88.4
Consultancy/Service	9.3	9.3	97.7

Student (jobless)	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	

Table 2

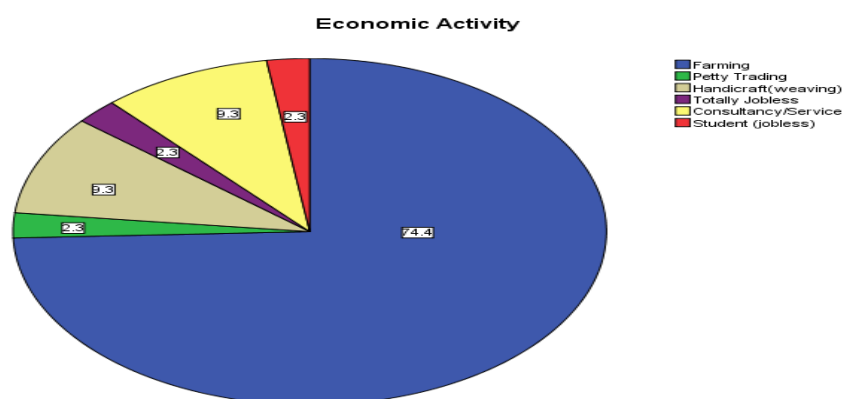


Chart 1

Farming is the highest economic activity in the district, this include the cultivation of basic food crops like maize, groundnut, rice, yam, cassava and millet. They are also engaged in fishing but people do not make it a profession as most fishermen and women double in crop production. Indeed, Farming (fishing) represents 74.4% of all economic activities, followed by Handicraft (weaving and smock making)-9.3%, consultancy services also being 9.3% and people engaged in petty trading, jobless people (students) and totally jobless people representing 2.3% each.

Collectively however, those that are totally jobless and jobless students bring a total to 4.6%. The type of work of the people give the chance for seasonal unemployment to crop in since majority are involved in single season peasant farming. To ensure that families are fed throughout the year, household heads have to find ways and means of getting food on the table for the family. So a family head could be a fish farmer, into crop production, kneading and smock making at the same time.

1.7.7 STATE OF ROADS IN THE DISTRICT

NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH	STATUS	CONDITION	SURFACE TYPE
Daboya-Lingbinsi-Mankarigu	72km	Non-engineered	Very poor in all seasons	Bituminous, Gravel
Goa – Kito	8km	Partially engineered	Poor	Gravel
Lingbinsi-Wawato-Donkonpe	32km	Non-engineered	Poor	Earth

Tachali-Daboya	29km	Non-engineered	Very poor	Earth
Daboya –Bawena	28km	Non-engineered	Poor	Earth

Table 3

The above are the main communities that link up the rest of the communities. It is important to note that, road network in the district is very poor making access difficult, as a result, more of the district income from both locally and donors may have to be channeled into creating access through construction of more roads and bridges.

Due to the road network problem, crop production has dwindled over the years giving rise to alternative peasantry livelihood such as fishing (traditional) and weaving. This is so because the only viable market is located in Mankarigu with a terrible road network, making it very difficult for farmers to easily transport their farm proceeds from their various farms to the market centers.

Traditional attire making, yarn production and design and weaving have become the major commodity trade in the district. This however is not harnessed as the trade is done haphazardly, this leaves the producers of these commodities loose greatly to their counterparts found outside the district, example: west Gonja with a better road network. Plans are however put in place to harness the traditional attire production and marketing. This when done can boost the local economy and also generate more internal funds for project implementation.

1.7.8 FOOD SECURITY

As a result of the bad road network nature of the district, crop farming is minimal. Most farmers are peasant farmers. The few that are into commercial farming gamble with the farming and crop production may continue as they record high yields, and discontinue when they record very low yield. This type of farmers, give misleading rise to the number of farmers in the district.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS IN THE DISTRICT

YEAR	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS INTO FARMING		TOTAL FARM HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL NUMBER OF FARM HOLDERS BY SEX		TOTAL FARM HOLDERS
	MALE %	FEMALE %		MALE	FEMALE	
2012	60	40	10800	7380	4920	12300
2013	55	15	10804	6826	5584	12410

FARM HOLDERS IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN THE DISTRICT

19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
90	910	1204	4106	5100	1000

Table 5

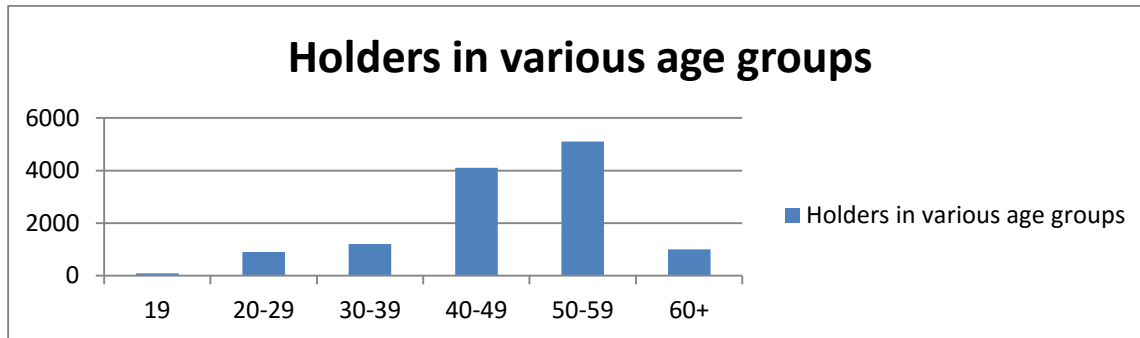


Chart 2

TOTAL FARM HOLDERS CULTIVATING VARIOUS CROPS

MAIZE	RICE	MILLET	CASSAVA	YAM	GROUNDNUT	COWPEA	SOYABEANS
10220	8720	6950	1300	3147	11840	2150	1400

Table 6

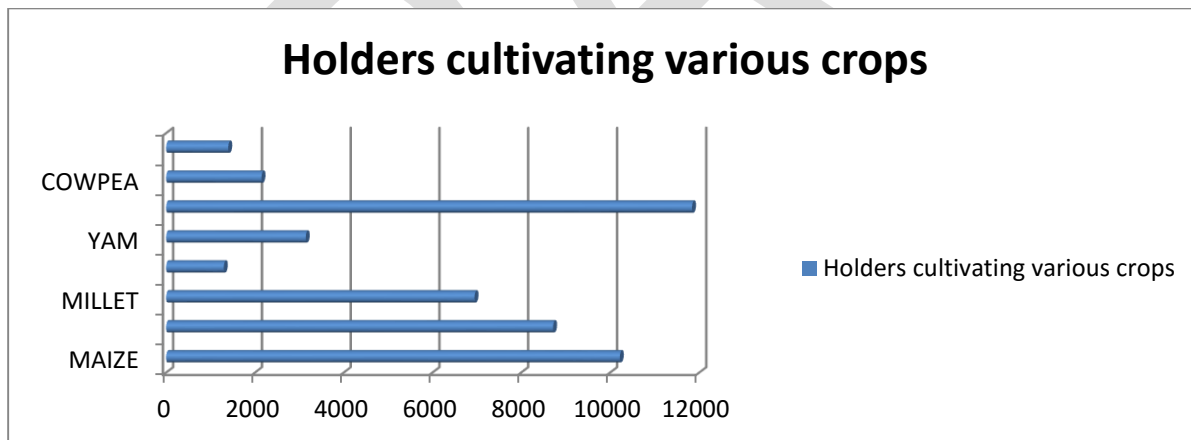


Chart 3

YIELDS PER HECTARE

CROP	AREA (HA)		AVERAGE YIELD (MT/HA)		PRODUCTION (MT)	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Maize	1500	1200	2.0		3000	

Millet	900	1000	1.8		1620		
Rice	800	850	2.5		2000		
Groundnut	1900	2000	0.3		570		
Cowpea	300	250	1.0		300		
Soya beans	210	250	1.2		252		
Yam	800	710	13.0		10400		
Cassava	500	500	20.0		10000		

Table 7

CAMPARATIVE LIVESTOCK FIGURES FOR 2012 AND 2013

YEAR	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	PIGS	POULTRY	TOTAL
2012	8900	6750	6500	380	1005065	1027595
2013	10500	6990	7840	590	1634458	1660378

Table 8

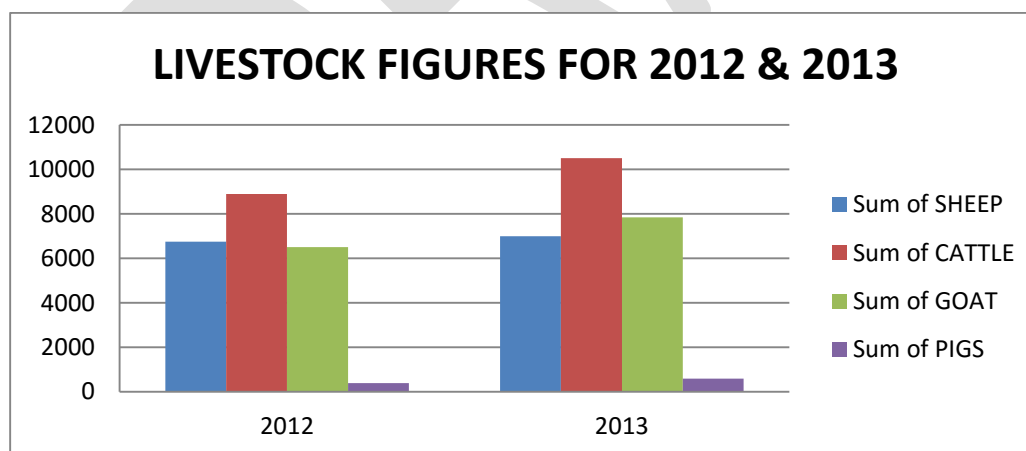


Chart 4

Clearly, females are more into farming activities in the district than males; this is basically due to the bad attitude of the males towards farming coupled with bad road network. Most of the males are rather into weaving and other secondary livelihood.

The farm holders, apart from the fact that they are mostly females, majority of them in terms of age group are those aged around 50-60 years old. These people are very old and lack energy, leading to smaller units in crop production. Those aged 19 – 29 are normally students that come home during school vacations to farm on their own or help their parents in peasant farming. The high number of people in the agricultural sector is an indicator that there is vast arable land size for investors.

Groundnut, maize, rice, millet, yam, cowpea, soya beans and cassava respectively in terms of most cultivated are the crops mainly produced in the district. The figures above do not represent absolute farm holders, they represent household holders, and so, not all members of households may be into the family farming. This also indicates that there can be a viable commercial farming if attention is sent there.

Yield per hectare of the various crops fluctuate between 2012 and 2013. This may be due to un predictable rainfall pattern and bad road network among others.

Livestock rearing increased in a year interval with an approximate increase in growth being about 500 livestock in each case. Poultry production is not in commercial basis, many are involved in it to help augment some basic necessities in their families.

Averagely, the district is not food secured and may cause several bottlenecks. Imperatively, Agric Extension Officers are needed to cover more of the communities to help educate the people to utilize the White Volta and several other streams, tributaries and dams in irrigation farming. This when done, will boost the district income and quantity, quality and affordability of food staples.

1.7.9 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The location of the district makes the people naturally vulnerable to floods as the White Volta passes through some parts of the district. Children who also have to cross rivers and streams to access educational services, parents that have to cross rivers to access health service are all faced with so much vulnerability. The cases of Kayaye which is at an alarming rate has put the district in a risk zone since some of these people come back with strange diseases, putting the lives of their families at risk.

There is also inadequate alternative social insurance and safety nets for the very vulnerable. NADMO is currently present in the district but not functional.

1.7.10 GOVERNANCE

The North Gonja District is one of the newly created districts that were recently established in Ghana with a legislative instrument (LI 2065) of 2012. It was carved out of the West Gonja District and was inaugurated on the 28th of June, 2012 with the capital at Daboya.

The District Assembly has a total number 23 assembly members comprising: 15 elected members, 7 Government appointees, one Member of Parliament, and a District Chief Executive (DCE). The DCE is the executive head of the district, while the District Co-ordinating Director (Administrative head) and his/her technical team constitute the technocrats and advisers of the DCE. The district has 3 Area Councils (Daboya, Lingbinsi and Mankarigu). The district has one Parliamentary Constituency, fifteen Electoral Areas and fifteen Unit Committees. The North Gonja District Assembly functions through the Committee System.

COMMUNITIES UNDER THE THREE (3) AREA COUNCIL

DABOYA	LINBGINSI	MANKARIGU
1.Tidrope	1.Tari No.I	1.Bokorofung
2.Jedukura	2.Tari No. II	2.Zuoyiri/zeipe
3.Sinsina	3.Kantomun	3.Sagya
4.Kuporto	4.Wawato	4.Sakpege No.I
5.Kito	5.Disa	5.Malpe/Tisungu
6.Semisi	6.Singa	6.Sakpega No.II
7.Daresalam	7.Donkope	7.Kparia
8.Anyanto	8.Banewa	8.Memppeasem
9.Bawena	9.Lingbinsi	9.Bonbon
10. Daboya	10.Salugu	10.Sagya
11.Kpulumbo	11.Gbasimpa No.I	11.Bugsa
12.Gua	12.Tenbang	12.Lukula

13.Konkore	13.Grubagu	13.Yagbum No.II
14.Yazori	14.Gbasimpa No.II/Somun	14.Kachalim
15.Kading	15.Nabangu	15.Mankarigu
16.Kagbal	-	16.Nyogbini
17.Sisipe	-	17.Zogbeli
18.Korpoto	-	18.Africa
19.Tidrope-Fishing Camp	-	19.Nyankpani
20.Komwulugu Camp	-	20.Sakpala
21.Jinfureno	-	-
22.Gbanjola	-	-
23.Abortapei	-	-
24.Tachali	-	-
25.Lorto	-	-

Table 9

STATE OF SUB-DISTRICT STRUCTURES

As seen above, the North Gonja district is divided into three area councils namely Daboya, Lingbinsi and Mankarigu. Due to the new nature of the district, these area councils are not active as they were supposed to be. Plans are however put in place to activate them.

DEPARTEMNTS EXISTING IN NORTH GONJA

DEPARTMENT	STATE/STATUS
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Central Administration Department	Existing and working properly
Works Department.	Existing and working properly
Physical Planning Department	West Gonja Physical Planning Officer is overseeing North Gonja
Department of Agriculture	Existing and working properly
Department of Social welfare and Community Development	Existing and working properly
Finance Department	Existing and working properly
District Health Department	Existing and working properly
Department of Education, Youth and Sports	Existing and working properly
Disaster Prevention and Management Department	Existing but no office space
Department of physical planning	Not in existence (district is sharing an officer with parent district (West Gonja)

Table 10

DESCRIPTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES FOR DISTRICT MANAGEMENT

A. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

- (1) The Central Administration Department is the Secretariat of the District Assembly and shall be responsible for the provision of support" services, effective and efficient general administration and organization of the District Assembly
- (2) The Department shall manage all sections of the assembly including:
 - (i) Records
 - (ii) Estate
 - (iii) Transport
 - (iv) Logistics and Procurement
 - (v) Accounts
 - (vi) Stores
 - (vii) Security and
 - (viii) Human Resources Management
- (3) The Department shall also coordinate the
 - (a) General administrative functions
 - (b) Development planning and management functions
 - (c) Budgeting functions
 - (d) Rating functions

- (e) Statistics and information services generally, and

B. FINANCE DEPARTMENT

- (1) The Finance Department is responsible for the sound financial management of the District Assembly's resources.
- (2) The Finance Department shall
 - (a) Ensure access at all reasonable times to files, documents and other records of the District Assembly;
 - (b) Keep, render and publish statements on Public Accounts;
 - (c) Keep receipts and custody of all public and trust monies payable into the Consolidated Fund;
 - (d) Facilitate the disbursement of legitimate and authorized funds;
 - (e) Prepare financial reports at specific periods for the Assembly;
 - (f) Prepare payment vouchers and financial encumbrances;
 - (g) Undertake revenue mobilization activities of the Assembly, and
- (h) Make provision for financial services to all departments in the District.

C. EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS DEPARTMENT

- (1) The education, youth and Sports Department of the Assembly is responsible for pre-school, special school, basic education, youth and sports, development or organization and library services at the district level.
- (2) The department harmonizes the activities and functions of the following agencies operating at the district level,
 - (a) The Ghana Education Service
 - (b) The Youth Council;
 - (c) The Sports Council; and
 - (d) The Library Board.
- (3) The functions of the Department are to:
 - (a) Assist in the formulation and implementation of policies on Education in the District within the framework of National Policies and guidelines;
 - (b) Encourage, report on implementation of policies and matters relating to basic education in accordance with reporting format provided by the Minister;
 - (c) Advise the District Assembly on matters relating to preschool, primary, junior high schools in the district and other matters that may be referred to it by the District Assembly;
 - (d) Facilitate the appointment, disciplining, posting and transfer of teachers in pre-schools, basic schools and special schools in the district;
 - (e) Assist in keeping records of teachers;
 - (f) Advise on discipline of teachers in accordance with their conditions of service;
 - (g) Assist in the appointment of school welfare officers;
 - (h) Facilitate the granting of study leave to teachers who gain admission to higher level educational institutions in accordance with the condition of service of teachers;
 - (i) advise on the appointment of Head teachers;

- (j) Facilitate the supervision of pre-school, primary and junior high schools in the district
- (k) Advise on the formation of school Management Committees;
- (l) facilitate collection of statistical data and other relevant information;
- (m) Liaise with the appropriate authorities for in-service training of pupil teachers;
- (n) Advice on the approval of the opening of private pre-schools, primary and junior high schools;
- (o) assist in indenting for the supply of textbooks from national level institutions and the distribution of textbooks to schools in the district
- (p) assist to regulate, supervise and control teaching and learning in pre-schools, primary schools, junior high schools and special schools in the district;
- (q) Advise on the construction, maintenance and management of public schools and libraries in the district;
- (r) Advise on the granting and maintenance of scholarships or bursaries to suitably qualified pupils or persons to attend any school or other educational institution in Ghana or elsewhere;
- (s) Facilitate the establishment and maintenance of facilities or centers of excellence for the arts and crafts for recreation;
- (t) Advise on the provision and management of public libraries and library services in the district in consultation with the Ghana Library Board;
- (u) Assist the Assembly to formulate and implement policies on youth within the framework of the National policies and guidelines;
- (v) Advise the Assembly on matters relating to the youth in the district;
- (w) Advice the Assembly on the appointment, posting, discipline, transfer of officers and welfare of the youth in the district;
- (x) Advise on the establishment of District Youth Council Committees and appointment of staff;
- (y) Facilitate supervision, regulation and general administration of youth organizations and their activities in the district;
- (z) Assist in the collection of statistical data and other information on youth matters in the district;
- (aa) assist to build, equip, operate and maintain Youth Recreational and Resource Centers where young people can meet and interact in a healthy atmosphere;
- (bb) promote the formation and development of youth organizations to co-ordinate, develop direct and channel the talents and energies of the youth into productive activities;
- (cc) assist to liaise with public and private sector agencies to promote youth work and seek resources for youth development;
- (dd) submit reports on matters relating to youth development to the District Assembly;
- (ee) co-ordinate the organization and supervision of training programmes for youth in the district to develop leadership qualities, personal initiatives, patriotism and community spirit;
- (ff) encourage investments in youth programmes and projects;
- (gg) assist in organizing voluntary school work camps for school and out of school to enable the youth interact and take part in Community Development;

(hh) facilitate the organization of District Youth Festivals annually;
(ii) Organize District Youth Environmental awareness week yearly for the Youth to focus and address problems pertaining to the environment;
(jj) encourage the provision of youth counseling services on career counseling paths, drugs and employment;
(kk) assist the youth to engage themselves profitably in small scale enterprises;
(ll) assist in formulation and implementation of sports policies, programmes and activities of the District Assembly;

(mm) coordinate the preparation of annual youth budget of the District Assembly;
(nn) advise on the

- (i) Appointment of a District sports organizer;
- (ii) Appointment, discipline, posting and transfer of personnel for public, sports organizations and institution in the district;
- (iii) Promotion of efficient management and administration of private sector sports clubs and associations in the district, and
- (iv) Collection and dissemination of sports statistical data and other information in the districts;

(oo) advise the Assembly on all matters relating to sports development in the District;

(pp) facilitate construction, equipping, operating and maintenance of sports stadia and other sporting facilities in the districts;

(qq) assist in organizing sports activities in the district to participate in mass sports, sports for excellence and sports for the disabled in the district;

(rr) assist to organize a District Sports festival at least once a year;

(ss) Coordinate the selection and preparation of district sportsmen and women for inter district sports festival and tournaments;

(tt) assist to establish amateur and professional sports associations in the district;

(uu) encourage the establishment of Keep-Fit Clubs in the district;

(vv) facilitate training of community sports leaders and coaches for the Keep-Fit Clubs and sports teams in the district;

(ww) participate in research into matters relating to sports in the district;

(xx) Facilitate private sector participation in the provision and management of sports infrastructure in the district;

(yy) assist in the provision of sports equipments to public sports organizations and activities in the districts; and

(zz) facilitate preparation of reports on the implementation of sports policies and matters relating to sports to the District Chief Executive in accordance with a reporting format provided by the Assembly.

D. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH:

(1) The department of Health at the District Assembly level consists of the office of the District Medical Officer of Health and the Environmental Health Unit.

(2) The functions of the Department of Health are to:

- (a) Advise on the construction and rehabilitation of clinics and health centers or facilities;
- (b) Assist in the operation and maintenance of all health facilities under the jurisdiction of the regional and district coordinating council;
- (c) Assist to undertake health education and family immunization and nutrition programmes;
- (d) Coordinate works of health centers or posts or community based health workers;
- (e) Facilitate collection and analysis of data on health;
- (f) Promote and encourage good health and sanitation;
- (g) Facilitate diseases control and prevention;
- (h) Advise on management of the sick;
- (i) Assist to formulate, plan and implement district health policies within the framework of national health policies and guidelines provided by the Minister of Health;
- (j) Provide reports on the implementation of policies and programmes relating to health in the District Assembly;
- (k) Advise the Assembly on all matters relating to health including diseases in the district;
- (l) Advise on the:
 - (i) Appointment, discipline, posting and transfer of health personnel within the district,
 - (ii) Formulation and appointment of District Health management Committee, Advisory Boards, Committee of District Hospital, Polyclinics and Health Centers,
 - (iii) Supervision and control of all District health Institutions, and
 - (iv) Collection of health statistical data and other relevant information,
- (m) Advice on the licensing and regulation of provision of medical care services by the private sector in the district;
- (n) Facilitate activities relating to mass immunization and screening for diseases treatment in the district.
- (o) assist to educate and inform residents of the district on sanitation and personal hygiene;
- (p) Facilitate and assist in regular inspection of the district for detection of nuisance of any condition likely to be offensive or injurious to human health;
- (q) assist in efficient management of clinical care, community health care and environmental health service in the district infrastructure, to clean the District hospital, polyclinics, health posts and dressing stations;
- (r) Assist to establish, install, build and control public latrines, lavatories, urinals and wash places;
- (s) Assist the Assemblies in the licensing of persons to build and operate public latrines, lavatories, urinals, washhouses and related services in the District;
- (t) Monitor the activities of the operators and report to the District Assembly;
- (u) Assist to establish, maintain and carry out services for the removal and treatment of liquid waste;

(v) Advice on the regulation and provision of services for removal and treatment of liquid waste by the private sector, persons authorized or licensed by the District Assembly;

(w) Assist to establish, maintain and carry out the removal and disposal of refuse, filth and carcasses of dead animals from any public place;

(x) Assist in the disposal of dead bodies found in the district.

(y) Advice on the regulation and provision of services by the private sector licensed by the District Assembly for the removal, disposal and processing of refuse, filth and carcasses of animals;

(z) Assist to regulate any trade or business which may be harmful or injurious to public health or a source of danger to the public or which otherwise is in the public interest to regulate;

(aa) assist to provide for the inspection of meat, fish, vegetables and other foodstuff and liquids of whatever kind or nature, whether intended for sale or not and to seize, destroy and otherwise deal with such foodstuff or liquids as are unfit for human consumption;

(bb) facilitate supervision and control of the manufacture of foodstuffs and liquids of whatever kind or nature intended for human consumption;

(cc) assist to provide, maintain, supervise and control slaughter houses and pounds and all such matters and things as may be necessary for the convenient use of such slaughter houses;

(dd) advise on licensing of persons and regulation of the provision of slaughter houses and related services;

(ee) facilitate the prevention and dealing with the outbreak and prevalence of any diseases;

(ff) advise on the prevention of the spreading and extermination of tsetse fly, mosquitoes, rats, bugs and other vermin in the district;

(gg) advise on the establishment and maintenance of cemeteries and crematoria;
or

(hh) advise and encourage the keeping of animals in the district including horses, cattle, sheep and goats, domestic pets and poultry; and

(ii) Assist in the control of noise, odour, dust and smoke pollution.

E. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT:

Agriculture Department in the District shall:

(a) Participate in provision of extension services in the areas of natural resources management, and rural infrastructural and small scale irrigation in the district;

(b) Assist in the formulation and implementation of agricultural policy for the District Assembly within the framework of national policies;

(c) Submit report on the implementation of policies and programmes to the District Assembly;

(d) Advise the District Assembly on matters related to agricultural development in the district;

(e) Promote extension services to farmers;

(f) Assist and participate in on-farm adaptive research;

(g) lead the collection of data for analysis on cost effective farming enterprises;

- (h) participate in the education and enforcement of legislation on fisheries;
- (i) promote the formation of viable fishermen associations and assist in fish farming;
- (j) promote soil and water conservation measures by the appropriate agricultural technology;
- (k) disseminate and adopt improved soil and water conservation methods;
- (l) promote agro-forestry development to reduce the incidence of bush fires;
- (m) promote an effective and integrated water management;
- (n) assist and facilitate sustained pasture and forage production and act as out grower to farmers;
- (o) assist development of animal health services infrastructure;
- (p) facilitate the development, operation and maintenance of livestock water supplies;
- (q) assist in developing forage production, ranges and farmlands;
- (r) encourage improvement in livestock breeds;
- (s) assist in developing early warning systems on animals diseases;
- (t) facilitate and encourage vaccination and immunization of livestock and control of animal diseases;
- (u) advise and encourage crop development through nursery propagation;
- (v) assist in the development, rehabilitation and maintenance of small scale irrigation schemes;
- (w) facilitate the assessment of the economic, financial and environmental viability of providing canals;
- (x) assist the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of fish landing sites;
- (y) promote agro-processing and storage;
 - (i) facilitate the development of programmes and the establishment of close linkage between the various sub-sectors in the district;
 - (ii) supervise the agricultural extension staff in the field;
 - (iii) co-ordinate the systematic and regular training of frontline staff;
 - (iv) monitor and evaluate projects;
 - (v) promote investment in agriculture by assisting to identify and prepare pre-feasibility reports;
 - (vi) develop proposal writing capacity at the district level;
 - (vii) facilitate capacity building at the district level through training, workshops and other related activities; and
 - (viii) assist to supervise projects planned, designed and implement centrally.

F. SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

- (1) The Social Welfare and Community Development Department shall assist the Assembly to formulate and implement social welfare and community development policies within the framework of national policy.
- (2) The Department shall
 - (a) facilitate community-based rehabilitation of persons with disabilities;
 - (b) assist and facilitate provision of community care services including:

- (i) registration of persons with disabilities;
- (ii) assistance to the aged;
- (iii) personal. social welfare services;
- (iv) hospital welfare services;
- (v) assistance to street children, child survival and development; and
- (vi) socio-economic and emotional stability in families;
- (c) assist to maintain specialized residential services in the districts;
- (d) facilitate the registration and supervision of non-governmental organizations and their activities in the district;
- (e) assist to organize community development programmes to improve and enrich rural life through:
 - (i) Literacy and adult education classes;
 - (ii) Voluntary contribution and communal labour for the provision of facilities and services such as water, schools, library, community centres and public places of convenience or;
- (iii) Teaching deprived or rural women in home management and child care.

1.7.11.0 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.7.11.1 HEALTH CARE

TOP TEN OPD MORBIDITY CASES

INDICATORS	2011	2012	2013
MALARAIA UNCOMPLICATED(NON LAB CONFIRMED)	326	4509	2824
MALARIA SEVIOUR(LAB CONFIRMED)	3219	113	130
MALARAIA SEVIOR(NON LAB CONFIRMED)	41	206	359
DIARRHOE	412	745	681
HYPETENSION	107	278	270
RHEUMATISM	55	198	77
PHEUMONIA	85	75	74
SKIN DISEASES ULCER	149	239	239
ACUTE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION	1168	1614	955
ALL OTHER DISEASES	1183	1479	1246

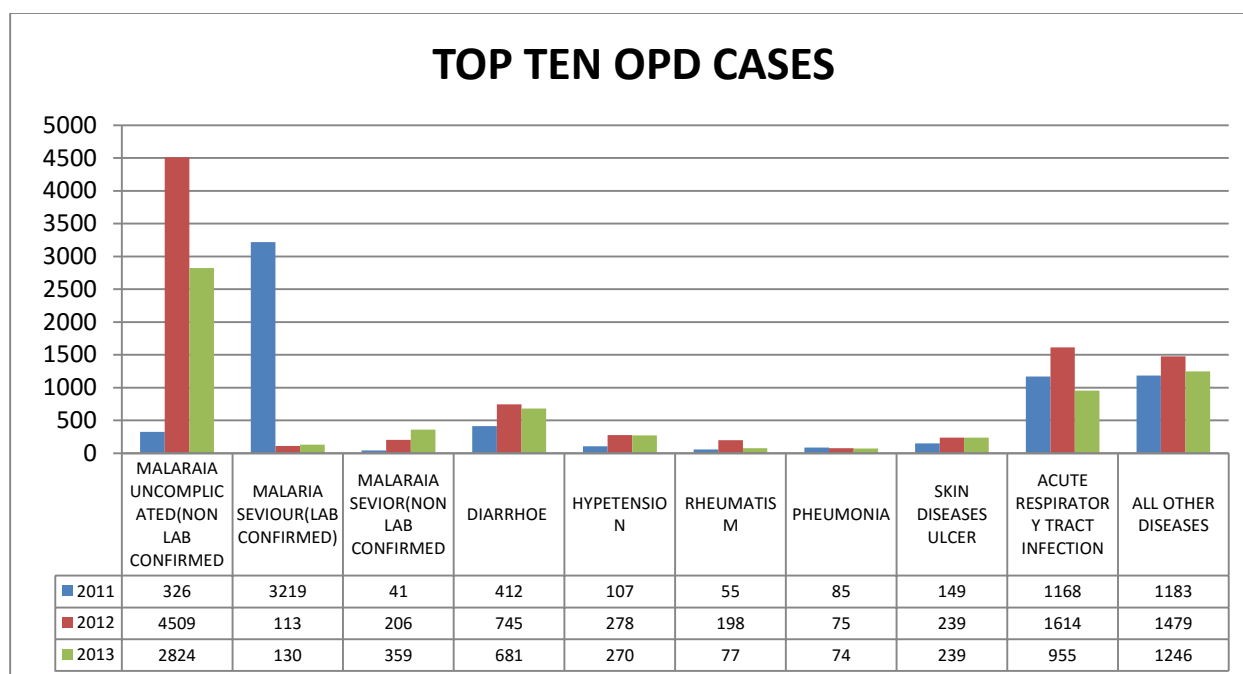


Chart 5

NUTRITION

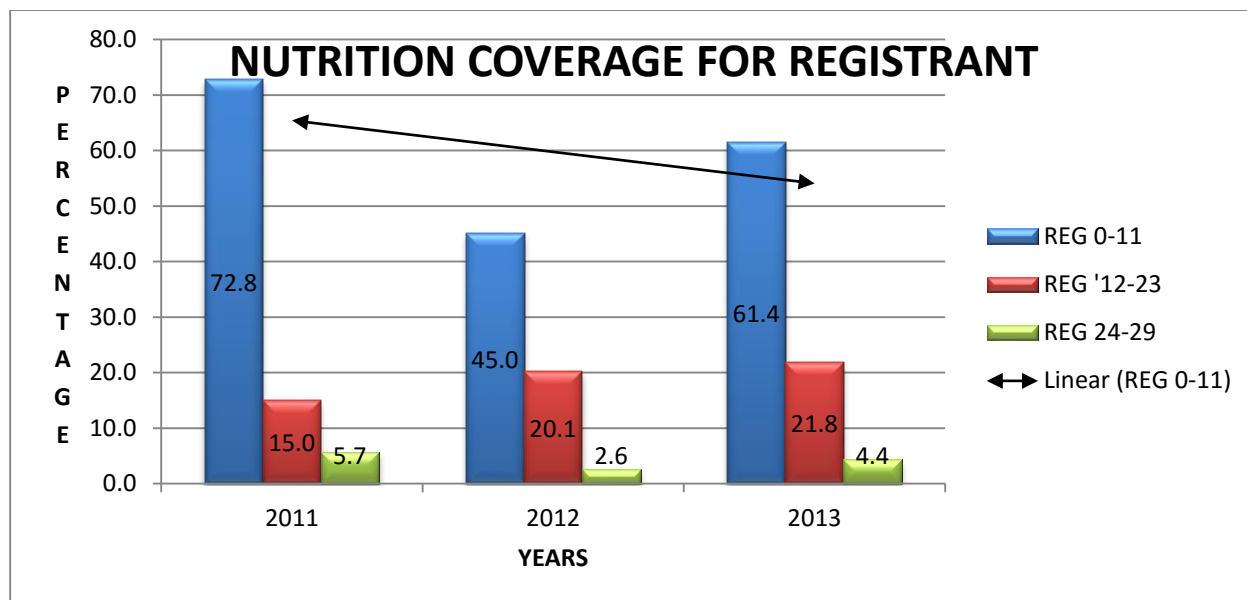
The combination of malnutrition and infection causes most of the preventable deaths in developing countries of which Ghana and particularly the North Gonja district is not an exception. The most vulnerable groups that are prone to nutrition related diseases/conditions are children, the aged, pregnant and lactating women.

Malnutrition increases the risk and worsens the course of infectious disease; and infection leads to malnutrition, thus the common expression “malnutrition-infection complex”. There is no doubt that good nutrition is a major factor in the better health status of people in the more developed world/countries; it is therefore important that improving the diet in poor countries is a pre-requisite for achieving satisfactory health conditions in the developing world of which Ghana and for that matter our dear district is a part. It is in line with this that both health and nutrition need to be addressed at the same time and in fact as a matter of urgency.

NUTRITION VALUES

INDICATORS	2011	2012	2013
REG 0-11	1252	798	1118
REG '12-23	258	357	397

Table 16



1.7.11.0 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

1.7.11.1 RELIEF

The North Gonja district Assembly is located approximately 150-200 meters above sea level. The topography is generally undulating with some shallow valleys which serve as stream courses. There are also some isolated hills particularly towards the Busunu the western part of the district but these do not inhibit physical development. They are few outcrops of weathered rocks around Daboya.

1.7.11.2 DRAINAGE

The Mole River from the northern boundary joins the White Volta and extends through the eastern boundaries of Daboya cutting towards central Gonja district, the river normally gets flooded depending on the amount of rainfall in a season. There are several other smaller rivers and tributaries that feed the White Volta. There is an untapped waterfall at kparia which flows unceasingly throughout the year. The drainage system generally is poor as the district lacks gutters to facilitate the movement of rain water; this therefore leaves the district in so much mess as the environment becomes unfriendly after every heavy downpour.

1.7.12 DISTRICT ACCESS

The North Gonja district, hitherto part of the west Gonja district has suffered so much economic stalling dating far back in history, this emanates from the inaccessibility level of the entire district cropping from the “island” nature of the place. Before one can enter the district capital from anywhere, there are three main ways. The first one, which is mostly used, is the shortest to

the district, and that is through Nyankpala, to Tolon to the river bank of Daboya, where one has to enter a manually operated boat to cross over. Depending on the water level, the time taken to cross may take up to one hour to just three minutes during high and low levels of the river. The second one is the Tamale Accra road, a curve at Fufulsu, to Busunu and from Busunu to Tachali Daboya. This is not that motorable and not often used as compared to the road from Tolon area. The last one is through upper west region into the Mole game where there are no roads but alleys. This makes it difficult for four legged vehicles to plough that root. Considering the afore, the shortest normally is used but the dangers of drowning in the river scare a lot of potential investors and even service providers. Indeed the main step that may be taken by government to boost up economic outburst in this part of the country is to concentrate on constructing a bridge to link up the place to the rest of the north.

1.7.13 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The district experiences one rainy season just like the rest of the Northern region starting from April/May to September/October with a peak season in July/August. The District experiences a mean annual rainfall of 1100mm within 95 days of intense rainfall. Staple crop farming is highly restricted by the short rainfall duration.

The dry season is usually from November to March. It is influenced by the dry North-Easterly (Harmattan) winds while the rainy season is influenced by the moist South Westerly winds. The mean day temperatures range from 33° C to 39° C while mean night temperature range from 20° C to 22° C, this fluctuates quite often but it however represents the average. The mean annual day sunshine is approximately 7.5 hours. It will be worthwhile to encourage the use of the solar energy due to its abundance.

The climactic conditions have to a greater extent influenced the vegetation of the area. The District lies within the Guinea Savanna belt of Northern Ghana. Apart from the preserved natural colonies of vegetation at fetish groves, forest reserves towards Busunu, Tachali, Mole and community woodlots, the whole district exhibits tall grass interspersed with drought resistant trees such as Neem, Shea nut, Dawadawa and Mahogany. During the raining season, the District becomes green making the vegetation more luxuriant. In the dry season, however, potable water becomes scarce as a result of poor vegetation cover, serious run-off and evapo-transpiration and leaching, those that are even hit more are people far from the White Volta River. The grasses dry up and the accompanying bush fires destroy the soil nutrients and even expose the soils to serious erosion.

1.7.13.1 SOIL

There are two major soil types in the District. These are the Savannah Ochrosols and Groundwater 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 Laterites 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, watermelon etc and tree crops with long gestation period such as sheanut, dawadawa, cashew etc which are of economic importance.

1.7.14 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.7.14.1 POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY

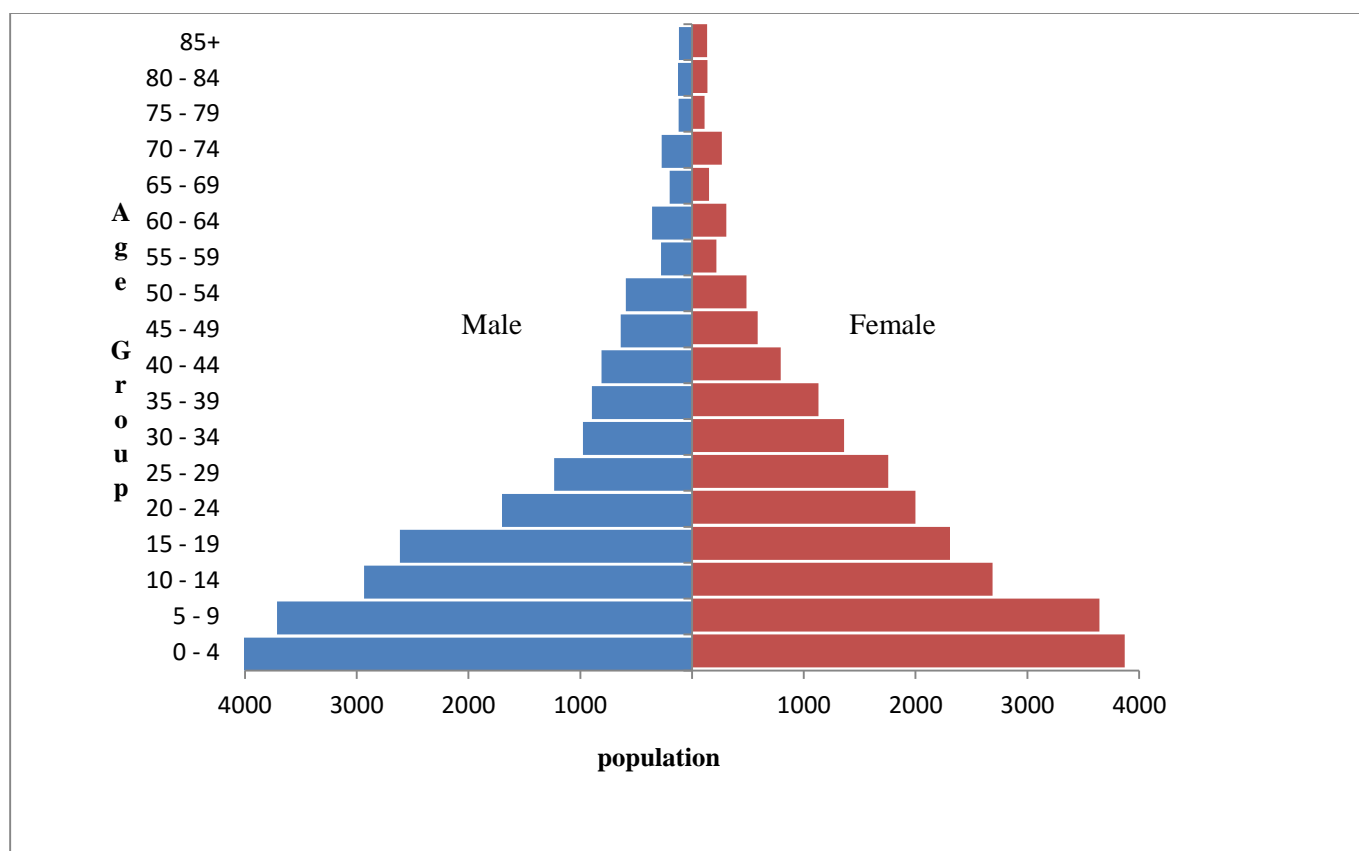
The current population of the district stands at 43,547. This is made up of 49.4% males and 50.6% females representing 49% and 51% respectively with a growth rate of 2.19%. The population density stands at 20 people per square kilometer as compared to the regional population of 35 people per square

The above population density is an indication that the district has a vast arable land for agricultural activities since the place is entirely less densely populated.

1.7.14.2 POPULATION PYRAMID FOR NORTH GONJA

The current population of the district stands at 43,547. This is made up of 49.4% males and 50.6% females representing 49% and 51% respectively with a growth rate of 2.19%. The population density stands at 20 people per square kilometer as compared to the regional population of 35 people per square

The above population density is an indication that the district has a vast arable land for agricultural activities since the place is entirely less densely populated.



Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,680	100.0	10,929	100.0	11,751	100.0
Economically active	17,425	76.8	9,075	83.0	8,350	71.1
Employed	17,215	98.8	9,001	99.2	8,214	98.4
<i>Worked</i>	17,068	99.1	8,936	99.3	8,132	99.0
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	128	0.7	60	0.7	68	0.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	19	0.1	5	0.1	14	0.2
Unemployed	210	1.2	74	0.8	136	1.6
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	129	61.4	37	50.0	92	67.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	81	38.6	37	50.0	44	32.4
Economically not active	5,255	23.2	1,854	17.0	3,401	28.9
Did home duties (household chore)	2,263	43.1	439	23.7	1,824	53.6
Full time education	1,523	29.0	869	46.9	654	19.2
Pensioner/Retired	23	0.4	15	0.8	8	0.2
Disabled/Sick	244	4.6	101	5.4	143	4.2
Too old/young	1,006	19.1	351	18.9	655	19.3
Other	196	3.7	79	4.3	117	3.4

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

1.7.14.3 RELIGION

The following analysis gives a pictorial view of religious affiliation of the people of North Gonja

Religious Affiliation

	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Islam	82.6	82.6	82.6
Christianity	10.5	10.5	93.0
Traditionalist	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	

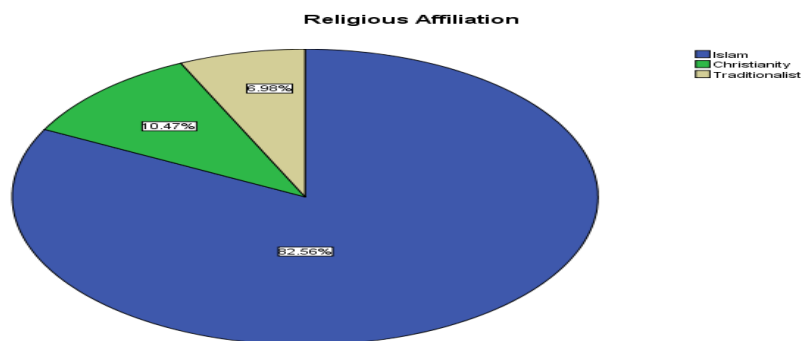


Chart 8

Clearly, Islam is the predominant religion in the district representing 82.56% while Christianity follow with 10.47% and Traditional religion represents 6.98%. This notwithstanding, majority of the Muslims and the Christians still practice little of the traditional religion. This can be seen during the celebration of major festivals that are purely traditional.

House hold characteristics

For the purpose of effective management of households, a family planning analysis was done and the district was categorized into the following description; a household size of 1-5 is regarded to be moderate, this means that, such a family can easily be managed by any average family head without problems, another was 6-9 which is regarded as a burden and therefore difficult to manage and 10+ being a disaster, this family size easily breeds contempt and encourages deviants as they are normally out of hand. The below table and chart elaborate more on the percentages of the house hold sizes in the form of moderate, burden and a disaster.

House hold size

	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
--	---------	---------------	--------------------

Valid	Moderate	40.7	40.7	40.7
	Disaster	12.8	12.8	53.5
	Burden	46.5	46.5	100.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	

Table 20

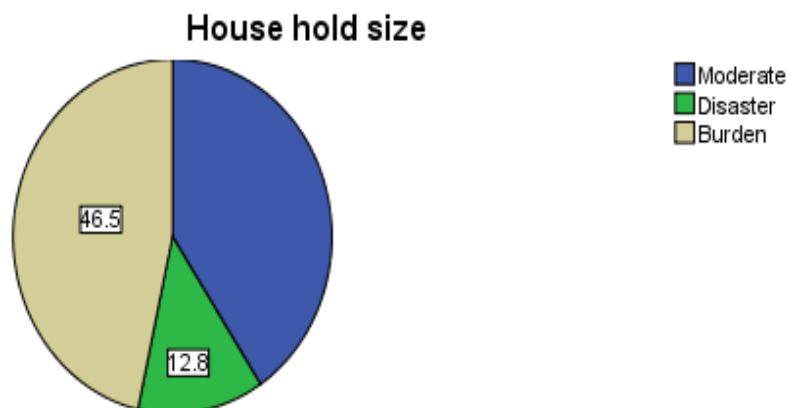


Chart 9

Tenancy

In a heterogeneous community, most inhabitants are migrants, and therefore have to rent accommodation, at least within the shortest possible time. This is normally a characteristic of an urban place. In the case of a homogenous environment, a clear feature of a rural or peri-urban environment, the below is what is realized;

Tenancy

	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid owned by self	30.2	30.2	30.2
Renting	5.8	5.8	36.0
living in family house	51.2	51.2	87.2
inheritance	12.8	12.8	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	

Table 21

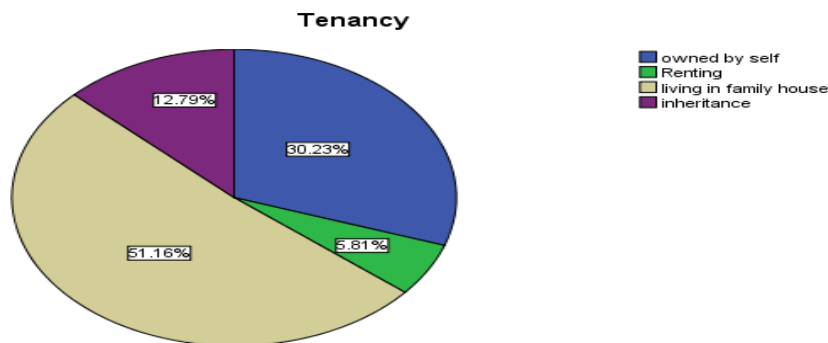


Chart 10

From the table and chart above, the percentage of people living in houses that are owned by themselves is only 30.2%, percentage of those renting is 5.8%, percentage of those living with family members (dependents) is 51.2% and percentage of those that are living in houses owned by themselves through inheritance is 12.8%.

This is an indication that majority of the population is still dependent; it also shows a sign of poverty in the district.

There is only one guess house in the whole district at Lingbinsi. This is an opportunity for investors.

1.8.0 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PARTTURNS FOR 2013

REVENUE (CREDIT) GHC		EXPENDITURE GHC	
RATES		COMPENSATION	8,689.57
GRANTS	1,602,231.18	GOODS AND SERVICE	353,368.76
LAND	69,200.00	OTHER EXPENSES	36,111.02
LICENSES	572.70	FIXED ASSETS	768,826.38
FEES AND FINES	8,761.30	INVENTORIES	9,012.00
MISCELLANEOUS	6,305.00		
TOTAL	1,687,070.18		1,176,007.73
GRANTS	1,602,232.18	ADD SURPLUS	511,063.45
IGF	84,839.00		1,687,071.18

Table 22

IGF REVENUE PERFORMANCE FOR 2013

REVENUE HEAD	TARGET (GHC)	ACTUALS (GHC)	PERCENTAGE (%)
RATES	9,000.00	0.00	0%
LAND	50,000.00	69,200.00	138%
LICENSES	8,000.00	572.70	7%
FEES AND FINES	6,000.00	8,761.30	146%
MISCELLANEOUS	2,091.00	6,305.00	302%
TOTALS	75,091.00	84,839.00	

Table 23

GRANTS	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE
DACF-ASSEMBLY	505,988.13	444,118.11
DACF-MP	54,243.87	22,696.68
SANITATION FUND	155,055.15	
GSFP, HIV/AIDS, PWD	GSFP-71394.40 HIV/AIDS-343.85 PWD-53,953.19	GSFP-61,977.80 PWD-43,934.06

Table 24

1.9 TOURISM SITES

The district is blessed with so many tourism sites but unfortunately, most of them, if not all are untapped. They include:

- ◆ Daboya traditional weaving and smock (fugu) production
- ◆ Water sport/transport (white volta)
- ◆ Kparia waterfalls
- ◆ Daboya inland medicinal salt
- ◆ Fishing

1.10 ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

Within just one and half years, the district has been able to implement a number of activities including the following at their various completion stages:

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	STAGE OF WORK
Construction of 4 bedroom DCE'S bungalow and Boys Quarters at Daboya	DACF	Foundation level
Construction of 3 bedroom DCD'S bungalow at Daboya	DACF	Completed
Construction of 3 bedroom DFO's bungalow at Daboya	DACF	Completed
Construction of 20 Units market stalls at Mankarigu	DDF	At super-structure level
Construction of 10 Lockable Stores at Mankarigu	DDF	At sub-structure level
Construction of 20 seater aqua privy toilets at Mankarigu	DDF	At foundation level
Construction of 20 seater aqua privy toilets at Daboya	DDF	Completed
Construction of 1 No.3 Unit Classroom block at Daboya	DDF	At roofing level
Construction of 1 No3 Unit Classroom at Lingbinsi	DDF	Completed
Construction of 1 No.3 Unit Classroom block at Grubagu	DDF	Completed

Rehabilitation of 1No.3 Unit Classroom Block at Kagbal	DDF	Completed
Rehabilitation of a Vocational School at Daboya	DDF	Completed
Construction of cargo Boat at Daboya	DACF	Completed
Spot Improvement of Goa-Kitoe road (2.00 Km) (phase 1) at Goa-Kitoe	DDF	Completed
Provision of Accommodation for key staff	DACF	Completed

Table 25

1.11 BASELINE INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

PRIORITY AREA	SECTOR	TARGET	YEAR
Decrease the number of time used in accessing health facilities (1-2hrs) as at 2012 and 2013	Health	Decrease from 1-2 hrs to 30mins	Medium Term (2014-2017)
Increase BECE pass rate @ 11.20% in 2013	Education	Increase from 11.20% to 20% in 2014, to 45% in 2015, to 55% in 2016 and to 65% in 2017.	Medium Term
Scale up the number of community sensitization on sanitation currently on quarterly basis in 2012 & 2013	Water and sanitation	From quarterly to monthly	Medium Term
Increase the number of homes with latrines and WCs at 2% district wide	Water and sanitation	Increase percentage from 2% to 10% in the Medium Term	Medium Term

Increase road network district wide at 9% in 2012 & 2013	Infrastruc ture	Increase from 12% to 30%	Medium Term
Increase electricity coverage from one community (Daboya) to two more communities as at 2012 and 2013	Energy	Increase coverage from 11%(Daboya) to 33% (Mankarigu, Lingbinsi and Bawena)	Medium Term
Decrease peasant farming at 91% in 2012 & 2013	Agricultu re	From 91% to 85%-80%	Medium Term
Introduce and sustain dry season farming at 0%	Agricultu re	Establish farmers living within the fringes of the white Volta in irrigation/dry season farming	Medium Term
Scale down the use of agro chemicals in the district at 88%	Agricultu re	Scale down the use of agro chemicals from 88% to 30% whiles increasing the usage of manual	Medium Term

CHAPTER 2

2.1 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

This chapter links the identified prioritized issues identified in the above chapter with the various thematic areas of Ghana Shared growth Development Agenda (GSGDA) II

Each thematic area is identified with their corresponding issues as follows

2.1.1 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

2.1.1.1 Environment

- ◆ high levels of deforestation
- ◆ Improper disposal of solid waste
- ◆ Indiscriminate bush burning

2.1.1.2 FOOD SECURITY

- ◆ Low interest of the people in agricultural activities
- ◆ Food insecurity
- ◆ Low income of farmers
- ◆ High rate of malnourished children
- ◆ Seasonal flooding

2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

2.2.1 Land Use and Transport

- ◆ Bad road network
- ◆ Inadequate official vehicles
- ◆ Very low official and residential accommodation
- ◆ Absence of a district physical planning scheme and officers
- ◆ high levels of deforestation
- ◆ Inadequate household latrines
- ◆ Inadequate transportation facilities in the district

2.3 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

- ◆ Inadequate official vehicles
- ◆ Low number and capacity of staff particularly in the health and education sectors
- ◆ Very low financial support (donor) and IGF
- ◆ Very low educational and health infrastructure
- ◆ Low representation of women in decision making

2.4 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

- ◆ Inadequate transportation facilities in the district
- ◆ Low income of farmers
- ◆ Absence of financial facilities

2.5 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

- ◆ Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector

2.5.1 Health

- ◆ Low number and capacity of staff
- ◆ High rate of malnourished children
- ◆ Low consumption rate of iodated salt

2.5.2 Water and Sanitation

- ◆ Seasonal flooding
- ◆ Improper disposal of solid waste
- ◆ Inadequate household latrines
- ◆ Inadequate potable access to potable water in the district
- ◆ High levels of nuisance
- ◆ No drainage system

2.5.3 Education

- ◆ Low number and capacity of staff
- ◆ Low residential and educational infrastructure
- ◆ Poor performance of girls in schools
- ◆ Low enrolment of girl from upper primary to JHS
- ◆ low levels of furniture presence in all schools across the district
- ◆ Inadequate trained teachers in basic schools
- ◆ Risk of school children crossing the white volta to access educational facilities
- ◆ Bad road network
- ◆ Poor management and supervision

2.6.0 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES LINKED TO THE GSGDA II

2.6.1 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- ◆ Organize 16no. quarterly education on the dangers of deforestation
- ◆ Procure and provide 40 no. collection bins and distributed at vantage points across the district
- ◆ Construct 3no. final waste disposal sites

- ◆ Organize 16 no. sensitization workshops for stakeholders on the dangers of bush fires
- ◆ Organize 20no. sensitization workshops for the youth on the advantages of farming
- ◆ Train 40 no. farmer groups on the need to store their farm products in locally made storage facilities
- ◆ Link 40 no. farmer groups to credit facilities
- ◆ Educate 40 no. farmer groups on the need to eat and feed their children a balance diet
- ◆ Resettle settlers out of the white Volta river bank

2.6.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- ◆ Open, gravel and reshape 110 km road network
- ◆ Acquire 10 no. 4 wheel vehicles and 20 no. motor cycles
- ◆ Construct 15 no. residential accommodation
- ◆ Secure a physical planning officer
- ◆ Develop a district physical planning scheme
- ◆ Liase and encourage available private transport owners to operate in the district

2.6.3 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

- ◆ Develop capacity of 20 staff and 20 assembly persons
- ◆ Develop project proposals for funding
- ◆ Encourage women groups to take part in developmental issues

2.6.4 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

- ◆ Link farmer groups to credit facilities

2.7 POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC) ANALYSIS (COMPOSITE)

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Bad road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Already existing alleys and footpaths ◆ Presence of a bulldozer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Coming of donor funded projects, eg: GSOP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Potential roads are encroached upon ◆ Low IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Low external donor funding
Very low electricity connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Available cheap labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Existence of donors Eg; SADA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Low IGF ◆ So many communities to be connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Low/lack of financial support
Low access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Availability of the white Volta ◆ Available underground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor partners eg. UNICEF ◆ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Low commitment of communities members eg. 5% capital cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Over reliance on donor partners ◆
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Inadequate official vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ New nature of the district ◆ Low commitment from assembly persons towards purchasing vehicles ◆ Bad road network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding for vehicles from donors •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Low interest of the people in agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Available land ◆ Available agric extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available DACF to do sensitization workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Few successful people in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agricultural funding

activities	officers		in the district	
◆ Very low official residential accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Available land ◆ Available human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Low income flow IGF ◆ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistent donor support
◆ Low educational and health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Available land ◆ Readily available human resources ◆ Presence of communal labour ◆ Available river sand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Inconsistent IGF inflow ◆ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low presence of donors in the district
Absence of a district physical planning scheme ◆	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Presence of physical planner from West Gonja 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of officers will be done soon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Unavailable office accommodation for use by physical planning department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No physical planner
◆ high levels of deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Guards • By-Laws ◆ Forestry commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors/NGOs • SADA • Timber processing firm • DACF/NYEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal logging • Firewood felling • By –Laws not working ◆ Charcoal burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush fires • Inadequate funding • Activities of fulani herdsmen
Inadequate household latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of space in building plot • Low cost of local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors partner • NGOs eg UNICEF, EGREEDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low commitment of community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative attitudes of contractors

◆	building materials			
Conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well established traditional council • security personnel • co-existence of ethnic groups • DISEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor partners • NGOs • Religious organization • REGSEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chieftaincy disputes • Land disputes • Political intolerance • Discrimination • Ethnic misunderstanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in settling chieftaincy disputes • Activities of fulani herdsmen • Political interference
Bush fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available extension officers • Forest reserves • Forestry commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADA • Donor Partners • NGOs • DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Cigarette smokers • Fulani herdsmen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities of fulani herdsmen • Drought • Harmattam
Improper disposal of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of refuse containers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of zoom lion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate refuse containers • Poor maintenance of refuse trucks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of refuse trucks and containers
Low income of farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coming of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasoned Extension staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low yields • Low prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No guaranteed price for agric products
Low representation of women in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor partners • NGOs • Favourable policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low self confidence • Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs and beliefs • Cultural barriers
Poor performance of girls in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of schools • Female teachers as role models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from donor agencies • Award schemes for girl child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor attitude of girls toward education • gender roles • poor parental control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty • peer pressure • single parenting
Low enrolment of girl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of basic schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support • Favorable gov't 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truancy • Early marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Migration

from upper primary to JHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role models 	policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenage pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign fashion
low levels of furniture presence in all schools across the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood artisans • PTA/SMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF • GETfund • Sfl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal felling of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Wild fire • Capitation grant not adequate
Inadequate trained teachers in basic schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourably gov't policies • UTDBE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate qualify students • Interest in science subjects is low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Inadequate support to qualify students
High rate of malnourished children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile land for cereal cultivation • Availability of trained and nutrition staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidized farm inputs • Availability of health centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of illiteracy • Land disputes • Insufficient rehabilitation centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpredictable weather conditions • High cost agric inputs
Low consumption rate of iodated salt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of iodated salt • By –Law • Rebagging of iodated in Pusuga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSFP • Gov't policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income • Low level education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of iodated salt • Inadequate testing equipment
Inaccessibility of public building to PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of the works department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Unit • The Disability Act of Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of architectural design • Lack of lift machines in public building • No data on building which are not disability friendly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Cost of upgrading existing public buildings is high

Seasonal flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NADMO in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad attitude of settlers around the white Volta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening of the Bagri dam, • Unpredictable rains
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CHAPTER 3

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the goal, objectives and strategies of the North Gonja District for the implementation of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development. Strategies are adopted from the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda GSGDA II.

Thematic Area	Issues	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
Accelerated agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management	Low interest of the people in agricultural activities due to low yields in farm produce	Up scale the number of sensitization workshops for the people	Recruit more Agric extension officer Organize more sensation workshops for the people
	Food insecurity due to high dependence on rain fed agriculture, high rate of subsistence due to low access to credit facilitated	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	Enhance performance of indigenous breeds of livestock/ poultry through a programme of selection. Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of guinea fowls, cattle, sheep, goats and fish especially in communities that are close to the White Volta Create an enabling environment for intensive livestock/poultry farming in the villages and peri-urban places. Support large scale cultivation of maize and soyabeans for The formulation of animal feed. Improve access of operators to technology and appropriate Financial instruments to enhance their

			<p>competitiveness with imports.</p> <p>Prioritize the development of integrated commercial livestock/poultry for improving meat supply in the short to medium-term.</p> <p>Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases.</p>
	<p>Low income of farmers due to low yields and unavailable market</p>	<p>Improve the income of farmers by 40%</p>	<p>Create an enabling environment for intensive livestock/poultry farming in the villages and peri-urban places.</p> <p>Support large scale cultivation of maize, soya beans and other cash crops in the district for the formulation of animal feed</p>
	<p>High rate of malnourished children due to food insecurity</p>	<p>Improve the production of value added agric produce.</p>	<p>encourage large scale Dawadawa tree development, processing and utilization</p> <p>Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of guinea fowls, cattle, sheep, and goats especially in the highly deprived areas</p>
	<p>Seasonal flooding</p>	<p>Ensure communities around the Volta fringes in the district are resettled</p>	<p>Strengthen the work of district metrological services</p>

	Indiscriminate bush burning	Ensure cases of bush fires is down by 50%	Provide alternative livelihood for local people to reduce pressure on lands adjacent to protected areas and water bodies Enable District Assemblies to enforce bye-laws on bush fires and empower local authorities to prosecute bush fire offenders
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Bad road network in the district	To improve upon the feeder road network to facilitate the movement of people and farm produce	Improve accessibility by determining key centers of population, production and tourism, identifying strategic areas of development and necessary expansion including accessibility indicators. Develop, rehabilitate and modernize road access routes in the district
	Inadequate official vehicles	Create and sustain an efficient transport system in the district	Ensure project specific vehicles
	Very low official and residential accommodation	Ensure equitable access to official residents in the district	Accelerate the construction of official structures in the district.

	Absence of a district physical planning scheme and officers	Establish an office for the physical planning department	Equip the department of physical planning with requisite logistics
	high levels of deforestation	Reverse forest and land degradation	Apply appropriate agricultural intensification techniques to reduce forest land clearance Institute bye laws to curb deforestation
	Inadequate household latrines	Ensure new infrastructural development with latrines	Enact bye laws on building
	Inadequate transportation facilities in the district	Establish North Gonja as a transportation hub for the Northern region	Encourage open competition for airport and port handling Services
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	Low number and capacity of staff particularly in the health and education sectors	Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation

	Very low financial support (donor) and IGF	Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	Develop the capacity of the MMDAs towards effective revenue mobilization Strengthen mechanisms for accountability Revaluation of property rates and strengthening of tax collection system Ensure that District Assembly Accounts are externally audited Develop financial management guidelines and Manuals
	Very low educational and health infrastructure	Ensure educational and Health infrastructure is increased	Ensure accelerated rural development at the district level aimed at improving rural infrastructure and increasing access to social services
	Low representation of women in decision making	Mainstream gender into Planning and capacity development programme for CSOs and women groups	Build the capacity and upgrade the level of GDOs At the district level to effectively influence change at all levels Institute and Expand bye laws to encourage civil society inputs regarding gender
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Low income of farmers	Deepen the market of agricultural products	Encourage the development of the market for general crops and live stocks

	Absence of financial facilities	Ensure the availability of financial facilities in the district	Develop a well built data base of financial institutions that enter the district
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	Low number and capacity of staff	Ensure effective capacity building intervention in the district	Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation
	High rate of malnourished children Low consumption rate of iodated salt	Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	Target areas at the greatest risks of malnutrition and replicate best practice and expand coverage Promote the consumption of balanced diet among the general population especially in deprived communities
	Improper disposal of solid waste ◆	Ensure that at least three waste disposal site is acquired	Acquire a three No. waste disposal sites
	Inadequate access to potable water in the district	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Develop and manage alternative sources of water, including rain water harvesting Adopt cost effective borehole drilling mechanisms Strengthen Public-Private and NGO Partnerships in water Provision Implement measures for effective operation and maintenance, system upgrading, and replacement

			of water facilities
	High levels of nuisance	Ensure the development and implementation of nuisance free education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes in the district	Promote behavioural change for ensuring nuisance free communities in the district
	No drainage system	Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Secure more funding to help in the construction of drainage
	Low residential and educational infrastructure Poor management and supervision	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived with high enrolment rate areas Promote increased private sector participation in the establishment of schools within set guidelines, especially in deprived areas Accelerate the rehabilitation /development of basic school infrastructure especially schools under trees Expand school feeding programme progressively to cover all

			deprived communities and link it to the local economies Improve water and sanitation facilities in educational institutions at all levels Re-introduce well functioning guidance and counseling services
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CHAPTER 4

4.1 PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR 2014-2017

This chapter highlight on the broad programs, projects and activities that the district hopes to implement from 2014-2017 Medium Term Years. It will include programmes, projects and activities and their corresponding budgets.

Adopted objective	Programme and sub programmes	Projects/activities	Location	Time frame				Funding source	Implementing agency
				2014	2015	2016	2017		
THEMATIC AREA: 4.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT									
Improve the living standards and productivity of the people through enhanced skill and capacity building interventions	Human Resource development, Productivity and Employment	Organize refresher training for health staff on nutrition	Daboya					DACF, Donor support	DA, GHS
		Carry out public education on the use of iodated salt.	Daboya					DACF, Donor support	DA, GHS
		Train VCT counselors on basic counseling techniques	Daboya					DACF, Donor support	DA, GHS
		Sponsor at least 3 mid-wives staff for further studies						DACF, Donor support	DA, GHS
		Carry out HIV&AIDS (STDs, TB) sensitization workshops annually	Daboya, Mankarigu and Lingbinsi					DACF, IGF, Donor support	DA, GHS

		Train health workers on mental health cases identification	Daboya, Tamale					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	DA, GHS, NGOs
		Identify and train circuit supervisors in the district	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GES
		Train and support teachers in the use of teaching and learning materials	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GES
		Sponsor brilliant but needy pupils in the district for further studies	District wide					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GES
		Sponsor teachers to acquire higher knowledge	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GES
		Train DA staff on Departmental related issues (to be identified by heads of departments)	Daboya, Tamale					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Train Assembly persons on plan preparation	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Construction of 10						DACF, DDF	NGDA

		No. 3 Unit classroom blocks						IGF, Donor support, NGOs	
		Organize orientation workshops for newly recruited staff in the Assembly	Daboya					DACF, DDF IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Procure 20 No. Motorbikes for the use of the assembly						DACF, DDF IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Procure 10 No. 4 wheel vehicles for the district	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Request for more staff for departments that lack enough officers	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Procurement of office equipments for the assembly	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Sensitization of community members on importance of female involvement in community activities	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS

		Equip CBAs with logistics and drugs. Monitory and supervision.	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Organize meetings with chemical sellers in the district.	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Training of health staff on contraceptive technology Provide them with books for recording of acceptors.	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Organize meetings with TBAs, opinion leaders and Men as partners. Provide incentives for mothers and TBAs. to aid in child delivery	District wide					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Train staff on importance of good	District wide					DACF, IGF, Donor	NGDA, GHS

		data capturing. Take them through RCH reporting formats.						support, NGOs	
		Conduct a study to find out why low coverage. Procure SP for facilities. defaulter tracing on IPT Looby for s.p from malaria control and other donors.	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Sponsor District iodized salt committee meeting	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Sponsor district advisory committee meeting	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Organize Refresher training for growth promoters	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Organize Food demonstration sessions	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS

		Monitoring and supervision of community-based activities	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		General project monitoring and evaluation	District wide					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Quarterly review meetings with volunteers and zonal coordinators	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Organize mass deworming of school children	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Monitoring and supervision of TB, GW, malaria and or surveillance and EPI activities at the facilities.	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Construction of 3 no. final disposal sites	Daboya, Mankarigu and Lingbinsi					Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, GHS
		Construction and	District					Donor	CWSA, NGDA

		drilling of 10 No. boreholes	wide					support, NGOs	
		Establish 1 No. small town water system	Mankarigu					Donor support, NGOs,	NGDA, CWSA
		Establish bye laws to cater for Nuisance in the district	District wide					IGF	NGDA
		Construction of 10 No. 3 Unit classroom block	District wide					IGF, DACF, Donor support	NGDA
		Construct 10 No. 6 unit classroom block	District wide					IGF, DACF, Donor support	NGDA
		Sponsor research works to							
		Construct 4 no. nurses accommodation	District wide					IGF, DACF, Donor support	NGDA
		Construct 10 No. teachers accommodation	District wide					IGF, DACF, Donor support	NGDA
		Construction of drainage in the	Daboya, Lingbinsi and					IGF, DDF, DACF, GSOP	NGDA

		district	Mankarigu						
THEMATIC AREA: 4.2 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT									
To accelerate the modernization of agricultural through the implementation of the food and agricultural sector development policy (FASDEP)	Agric modernization and food security development	Organize community based sensitization on the need to do large scale farming	District wide					DACF, GSOP	NGDA
		Train agric extension officers in the district on commercial farming	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, DADU
		Train farmers on commercial fish and crop farming	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, DADU
		Train and resource extension officers in post harvest handling	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support,	NGDA, DADU

								NGOs	
		Build capacity of certified seed growers and support them to obtain resources D	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, DADU
		Organize training on dry season/irrigation farming for 10 No. farmer groups	District wide					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, DADU
		Negotiate and resettle inhabitants that are around the fringes of the white Volta	District wide					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, NADMO
		Establish bye laws to tackle indiscriminate bush fires	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA, NADMO
		Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages to 1000 farmers over three years	District wide					DACF, GSOP, Donor support	NGDA
		Strengthen 10 FBOs to serve as input and service supply	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support	NGDA
		Introduce lowland rice (demonstrations) to 150 rice farmers annually	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support	NGDA

		Conduct disease surveillance in all 4 zones	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Organize anti-rabies campaigns and vaccinate 1000 farmers pets annually	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Organize and vaccinate 5,000 sheep and goats against anthrax	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Organize and vaccinate 5,000 sheep and goats against PPR	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Vaccinate 10,000 cattle against anthrax, CBPP and black leg disease	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Train 200 farmers in vegetable production in the dry season as an income generating activity	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Train 500 small ruminant farmers in good husbandry practices	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA

		Train 20 communities livestock workers in 4 zones to assist in veterinary service provision	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Construct 4 livestock model housing demonstration in 4 zones	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Train 500 cereal farmers and 100 marketers on correct preservation and storage of grains	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Organize and train 30 community volunteers on land and environmental management	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Build the capacity of DADU staff in ICT	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Build the capacity of field officers in package delivery	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Train 400 women in soya beans utilization	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA

		Carry out farm and home visits by AEAs	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	DACF
		Organize farmers day celebration	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
		Train fishermen on commercial fishing techniques using the white Volta	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support, NGOs	NGDA
THEMATIC AREAS: 4.3 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS									
Increase transport services and improve upon the infrastructure and household energy supply	Social and economic infrastructural development	Open, construct and rehabilitate the road network in the district	District wide					DACF, DDF, GSOP	NGDA
		Purchase 4 No. tipper tracks	Daboya					DACF, GSOP, GoG. Donors and NGOs	NGDA
		Connect highly populated. communities to the national grid	20 No.					DACF, DDF, Donor support	NGDA

		Construction of 10 no. residential accommodation for staff	Daboya					DACF, Donor support	NGDA
		Tarring of Daboya-Tamale Road	Daboya						
		Construction of a bridge over the white Volta in Daboya	Daboya					DACF, Donor support	NGDA
		Construction of an office complex for the assembly	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support	NGDA, GoG
THEMATIC AREA: 4.4 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE									
To ensure transparency and accountability in local governance to bring about peace, stability and development in the district	Transparency and accountability	Facilitate the formation of 10 women groups and encourage them to participate in the local governance	Daboya					DACF, GoG, Donor support	NGDA,
		Activate and sustain the sub district structures	Daboya, Mankarigu and Lingbinsi					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Build 3 no. houses	Daboya,					DACF, DDF	NGDA

		for the police service in the district	Mankarigu and Lingbinsi					IGF, Donor support	
		Equip the security apparatus with vehicles and equipments to perform their duties	Daboya, Mankarigu and Lingbinsi					DACF, DDF IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Support the district cultural activities yearly	District wide					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Train staff on evidence based planning and decision making	DPCU					DACF, DDF IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Sponsor proposal writing for donor support	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Resource the internal Audit Unit to ensure proper resource allocation locally	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Establish a district tribunal	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Resource the DPCU in the execution of its functions	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Introduce and encourage more civil society	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA

		organizations, NGOs in the local governance process							
		Recruit more commission revenue collectors	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Connect the district office to internet and intranet facility	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Resource the district post office	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
THEMATIC AREA: 4.5 ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR									
To ensure poverty reduction through commercial farming and creation of markets	Creation of enabling environment for private sector competitiveness	Construct 1 No. smock weaving industry /village	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA
		Construct 2No. markets in the district	Daboya					DACF, IGF, Donor support	NGDA

CHAPTER 5

5.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE MEDIUM TERM 2014-2017

This chapter highlights more on the disaggregated programmes and projects for the Medium Term. It also goes with projects and their corresponding budgets in line with the various thematic areas of the GSGDA.II. The plan and its budget serve as the basis for the district request to the Ministry of Finance. The projects in various yearly plans are subject to annual review during their implementation.

The matrixes below represent the detailed Annual Action Plans (AAP) consisting of all the existing departments in the district.

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5.1.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2014

THEMATIC AREA/SECTORS	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE (QTR)				ANNUAL BUDGET (GH¢)		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
				1	2	3	4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
THEMATIC 5.1.1 AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.											
EDUCATION	Provide support for teacher trainees	Daboya	Support for teacher trainees provided					00.00	14,333.33	NGDA	GES
	Independence day celebration	Daboya	Independence day celebrated					5,000	0.00	NGDA	GES
	Support tertiary students	District wide	Tertiary students supported					0.00	14,333.33	NGDA	GES
	Support for Ghana School Feeding Programme	Daboya	Ghana School Feeding Programme supported					00.00	5,000	NGDA	GES/NGDA/GoG
	Support my first day in school programme	District Wide	My first day in school programme supported					4,000	0.00	NGDA	GES/NGDA
	Support for cultural activities	District wide	Cultural activities supported					2,000	0.00	NGDA	GES
	Support for Science Technology and	District wide	STME in the district supported					3,000	0.00	NGDA	GES

Mathematics Education (STME)									
Reserve School feeding caterers commission	Daboya	School feeding caterers commission reserved				87,256	0.00	NGDA	GES
Organize Best Teacher Award	Daboya	Best Teacher Award organized				00.00	15,000	NGDA	GES
Support sports development	District Wide	Sporting activities supported				00.00	4,000.00	NGDA	GES
Completion of 1 No. 3 Unit secondary school classroom block	Daboya	1 No. 3 Unit secondary school classroom block Completed				30,000	0.00	NGDA	GES
Rehabilitation of Salfiat E/A Primary school and construction of a 4 seater KVIP	Daboya	Salfiat E/A Primary school and construction of a 4 seater KVIP Rehabilitated				25,000	0.00	NGDA	GES
Construction of 6 unit classroom block	Daboya	6 unit classroom block constructed				120,000		NGDA	
Sub- total						1,600	920,000.00		
Construction of a 3 unit classroom block		3 Unit classroom block				75,000		NGDA	

			constructed							
	Construction of semi-detached bungalow for teachers	Daboya	semi-detached bungalow for teachers Constructed				90,000		NGDA	
Health	Construct 1 no. 3unit nurses quarters	Lingbinsi	1 no. 3 unit nurses quarters constructed				42,720		NGDA	
	Construct CHPS compound	Grubagu	CHPS compound constructed				60,000		NGDA	DA
	Provide support for nursing trainees	District wide	Nursing trainees supported				14,333.33		NGDA	GHS
	Purchase of sanitary equipments (disinfectants)	Daboya	Sanitary equipments purchased				10,000.00	2,000	NGDA	GHS
	Acquisition of final disposal site	Daboya.	Final disposal site acquired				10,000		DA (DDF)	GHS
Health	Complete a health facility (meat shop and slaughter slabs)		health facility (meat shop and slaughter slabs) completed				30,000	-	DA (DACF)	GHS
	Rehabilitate water system in the district	Lingbinsi & Daboya	Percentage of population now using iodated salt.				0.00	10,000	CWSA	DA
	Support to NID programmes	District wide	NID programmes supported				5,000	10,000	NGDA	GHS
	Construction of drains from District	Daboya	Drains constructed in				0.00	120,000	NGDA	

	Assembly to the River bank (phase 1) Support malaria control programmes in the district Organize 3 no area council durbars on HIV and AIDS prevention, transmission home based care for infected and affected people Procure uniforms for environmental health staff	District wide District wide District wide	Daboya township Malaria control programmes supported 3 no area council durbars organized Uniforms provided to environmental health staff					7,713 7,713 5,000	10,000	NGDA NGDA NGDA	GHS GHS GHS
Social welfare and community developments	Evacuate heaped refuse and other sanitary activities Procure/provide computer and accessories for the com. Dev. and Social Welfare Capacity building and support to PWDs	District wide Daboya District wide	Heaped refused evacuated computer and accessories for the com. Dev. and Social Welfare provided PWDs supported					4,000 1,500 28,671	10,000	NGDA NGDA NGDA	GHS GHS GHS
WORKS	Extension of water to residential areas	Daboya	Water extended to residential					0.00	20,000	NGDA	CWSA

Central Administration	Spot improvement and rehabilitation of selected feeder roads	District wide	Selected feeder roads improved and rehabilitated					80,000		NGDA	
	Construction of phase 2 of Guo-Kito road	Guo-Kito	Guo-Kito road constructed					62,621		NGDA	
	Develop smock market	Daboya	Smock market developed in Daboya					30,000		NGDA	
	Support community with construction materials	Daboya	Communities supported with construction materials					65,000		NGDA	
Sub-Total								35,000.00	834,070.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.1.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.											
WATER AND SANITATION	Drill 10 No. Boreholes	10 selected communities District wide	10Number of boreholes drilled					00.00	90,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA
	Rehabilitation of 20 No. Orphan boreholes.	Non-functioning boreholes in 20 selected communities.	Number of non-functioning boreholes rehabilitated.					00.00	20,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA
	Rehabilitation of the lingbinsi Water system	lingbinsi	Improvement in water supply to Daboya					00.00	8,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA

			Township.								
	Carry out community sensitization against open defecation.	District Wide	Number of communities covered					00.00	20,000.00	DA	-
	Extend water to new suburbs in major communities	Area council capitals	Water extended to major communities in the district					50,000		NGDA	NGOs
Sub-total								0.00	1,189,032.00		
ENERGY	Extend Electricity power to 15 communities without lights	15 selected communities District Wide.	15 Number of community connected to national grid					00.00	100,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Maintain street lightening system	Daboya	Street lightening system maintained					10,000		NGDA	
	Pay for Bull dozer	Daboya	Bull dozer paid for					330,000			
Sub-total									100,000.00		
	Conduct proper house numbering in some selected major towns.	District Wide	Major settlements are properly numbered.					2,000.00	20,000.00	DA	-

HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.	Prepare a comprehensive Lay Out plan	Daboya	Daboya has a detailed land use plan.				00.00	25,000.00	DA	-
	Construct a modern Lorry park in Daboya	Daboya	Modern Lorry park Constructed in Daboya				00.00	250,000.00	DA	-
	Conduct street naming in the District	District Wide	Street naming conducted in the District				00.00	120,000.00	DA	-
	Develop a land bank in Daboya	Daboya	land bank developed				00.00	9,000.00	DA	-
	Construct 4 no residential accommodation for district decentralized departments	Daboya	4 no. residential accommodation constructed				400,000	500,000	NGDA	NGOs
Completion of DCEs, DCDs and DFOs bungalows	Daboya	DCEs, DCDs and DFOs bungalows Completed				200,000		NGDA		
Sub-total						2000.00	424,000.00			
THEMATIC AREA: 5.1.3 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE.										
	Organize rice farmers into	District Wide	Increase in rice				00.00	25,000.00	DADU	DA

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	production, processing and marketing groups. Organize District Farmers Day celebration	District Capital	production. Farmers Day is successfully organized.				00.00	7,000.00	DADU	DA
	Construct 1No. Ware house for Storage of Food Crops	Daboya	1 No. Ware house Constructed				00.00	120,000.00	DADU	DA/MOFA
	Identify, update and disseminate technological packages to farmers	District wide	technological packages identified, updated and disseminated to farmers				3,000	50,000	NGDA	DADU
	Organize mass meeting on food security	District wide	Mass meeting on food security organized				3,000		NGDA	DADU
Sub-total							00.00	152,000.00		
ENVIRONMENT	Engage 100 youth to plant 1,000 tree seedlings.	District wide	100 youth engaged in the planting of 1,000 trees.				00.00	3,000.00	GYEEDA	DADU
	Embark on Afforestation Projects in 7 Communities	District Wide	Tree species planted and maintained in 7 beneficiary communities				00.00	140,000.00	DA (GSOP)	GSOP Regional Secretariat
Sub-total							00.00	143,000.00		
MARKETS	Construction of 1 No. 20-Unit Locable Stores	Daboya	1No. 20-Unit Locable Stores Constructed				00.00	100,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat

	Construct a butcher shop in Pusuga	Pusuga	1 No. Butcher shop in Pusuga Constructed				0.00	30,000.00	DA (DDF)	DACF Secretariat
Sub-Total							0.00	130,000.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.1.4 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT										
LOCAL GOVERNANCE	Support Capacity building required by FOAT	Daboya	FOAT capacity building supported				10,000		NGDA	
	Develop the capacity of staff through short courses and workshops	Daboya	Capacity of staff developed				10,000		NGDA	
	Purchase of office furniture for assembly and decentralized departments	Daboya	Furniture purchased for assembly and decentralized department				15,000		NGDA	
	Review Annual Action Plans and Procurement Plans	Daboya	Annual Action and Procurement Plans reviewed				1,000		NGDA	
	Preparation of the DMTDP	Daboya	DMTDP prepared				20,000		NGDA	

	Support Budget preparation processes	Daboya	Budget preparation process supported				10,000		NGDA	
	Project monitoring and Evaluation	District wide	Projects monitored and evaluated				10,000			
	Preparation of district maps	Daboya	District maps prepared				20,000	10,000	NGDA	NGOs
	Support for DPCU meetings	Daboya	DPCU meetings supported				4,000	5,000	NGDA	DPCU
	Organize Assembly's sub committees meetings	Daboya	Sub committee meetings organized				2,750		NGDA	
	Organize general Assembly meetings	Daboya	General Assembly meetings organized				30,000		NGDA	
	Equip the assembly with requisite logistics for effective service delivery (recurrent expenditure and support to RCC activities and NALAG dues)	Daboya	Assembly equipped with requisite logistics				116,300		NGDA	
	Purchase of motor bikes	Daboya	Motorbikes purchased				9,000		NGDA	
	Purchase of office equipments	Daboya	Office equipment				15,000		NGDA	

			purchased						
	Strengthening of sub district structures through education and sensitization	Daboya	Sub districts strengthened					20,082	NGDA
	Support self help community initiated projects	Daboya	Community initiated projects supported					77,122	DACF
	Support all activities that are gender related	District wide	Gender activities supported					5,000	DACF, IGF, Donor support
	Sub-Total							70,000.00	
JUSTICE AND SECURITY	Construction/Rehabilitate police barracks/post	Daboya	District police barracks rehabilitate					90,000.00	00.00
	Construct 2bedroom bungalow for district police commander	Daboya	2 bedroom bungalows constructed					50,000	30,000.00
	Support to disaster victims	District wide	Disaster victims supported					15,000	5,000
	Purchase of outboard motor and life jackets	Daboya	Outboard motor and life jackets purchased					5,000	10,000
	Sub-Total							20,000.00	30,000.00
	Train staff of the decentralized departments and	Daboya						00.00	7,000.00

CAPACITY BUILDING	central administration in basic computer skills Procure Assorted Office Equipment (1 Photocopier, 6 Laptop Computers, 6 Filing Cabinets and 2 Desk Top Computers)	Daboya	Assorted office equipment procured				00.00	18,296.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Train 120 officers in Revenue Generation.	Daboya	No. of participants trained				00.00	10,894.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Train 50 Officers in Records Management and Report Writing	Daboya	No. of Participants trained				00.00	7,800.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Train 25 Officers in Procurement	Daboya	No. of Participants trained				00.00	5,000.000	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Educate Heads of Department on the Local Government Service System.	Daboya	No. of participants trained				00.00	5,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Train Assembly and Decentralised Department Drivers on Defensive Driving and Road Regulations.	Daboya	No. of participants trained				0.00	5,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Procure an accounting software	Daboya	Accounting software procured				16,000		NGDA	
	Sub-Total						00.00	58,990.00		

THEMATIC AREA: 5.1.5 ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

GENDER	Train 40 girls in dress making	Daboya (selected girls across the District.)	Number of girls trained and working					00.00	20,000.00 8,000.00	NYEP	DA
	Develop tourism potentials of the District.	District Wide	Report of survey available in hard and soft copy.					00.00	10,000.00	DA	-
Sub- total								00.00	30,000.00		
TOTAL								128,600.00	4,849,968.00	-	
GRAND TOTAL								4,978,568.00			

5.2.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2015

THEMATIC AREA/SECTORS	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE (QTR)				ANNUAL BUDGET (GH¢)		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
				1	2	3	4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
THEMATIC AREA: 5.2.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.											
	Establishment of 6 JHS in the District	District wide	No. Of JHS established					00.00	180,000.00	DA	GES

EDUCATION	Construct 1 No. Semi Detached bungalows	Daboya	2 No. Semi-detached bungalows constructed				00.00	180,000.00	DA	GES
	Construct 5 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	District Wide	5 No. 6 Unit-Classroom blocks constructed District Wide				00.00	12,000.00	DA	GES/GETFUND
	Construct 4 No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities in selected schools across the District	District Wide	4No. 3-unit classroom blocks constructed				00.00	240,000.00	DA (DDF)	GES
	Organize independence Day Celebration	Daboya	Independence day successfully organized				00.00	10,000.00	DA	GES
	Organize Quarterly DEOC meetings	Daboya	DEOC meeting Organized				1,600	-	DA	GES
	Organize Best Teacher Award	Daboya	Best Teacher Award Organized				00.00	150,000.00	DA	GES
Support to Teacher Trainees	District Wide	Number of teacher trainees supported				00.00	40,000.00	DA	GES	

	and Tertiary students							
	Rehabilitate 5 No. 3-unit classroom blocks	District Wide	5 No. of identified schools rehabilitated.		00.00	90,000.00	DA (DDF)	GES
	Supply 1500 Dual Desks and 10 Teacher Tables to selected schools in the district	Selected schools District Wide	100 Dual Desks and 10 Teacher Tables Supplied to selected schools in the district		00.00	50,000.00	DA (DDF)	GES
	Extend the school feeding programme to cover more schools.	Daboya	No. Of schools covered by SFP increased		15,000	40,000	GOG	GES
	Construct 1 No.wing schools in each community without school with a population above 500 people	District wide	No of wing schools constructed in each community with a population above 500 people..		330,000		DA	GES
HEALTH	Construct and furnish 7 No.	District Wide	7 no. CHPS compounds constructed and		540,000	55,000	DA	DA

CHPS compound		furnished							
Organize a refresher training for health staff in nutrition	District wide	a refresher training for health staff in nutrition				7,500	75,000	DA	MOH (DHMT)
Construction of 4 No. VCT centers	Daboya, Lingbinsi, Bawena and Mankarigu	Organized VCT centers constructed and functioning				250,000			
Organize malaria prevention programmes	District Wide	Coverage and number of malaria programmes				00.00	7,000.00	DHMT	DA
Organized									
Organize HIV/AIDS Activities(DRI) involving males and females	District wide	Number of HIV/AIDS activities successfully				00.00	15,000.00	DA	GAC
Organized									
Construct fence wall round the Daboya Poly clinic (Phase 1)	Daboya.	Fence wall constructed round the Daboya poly clinic.				0.00	90,000.00	DA (DDF)	GHS
Carry out public education on the use of iodated salt	District Wide	Percentage of population now using iodated salt.				00.00	5,000.00	DHMT	DA
Organize	District Wide	Awareness on				0.00	3,000.00	DHMT	DA

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATI ON	Immunizati on Day Celebration Establish 3 No. Baby friendly facilities	Mankarigu, Lingbinsi and Bawena.	child immunisation created Number of baby friendly facilities established.				00.00	6,000.00	DHMT	DA
	Organize Supplement ary feeding programme	District Wide	Supplementary Feeding Programmes sustained				0.00	7,000.00	DHMT	DA
	Construct Staff Compound House	Daboya	Staff of Decentralised department have accommodation facilities				0.00	120,000.00 150,000.00	DA	DACF Secretariat
	Complete of 2 No. Staff Bungalows	Daboya	2 No. Staff Bungalows completed				0.00	60,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Construct 1 No. assembly guess house	Daboya	1 No. Assembly guess house constructed				0.00	90,000	NGDA	
Sub-Total							35,000.00	834,070.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.										
	Drill 10 No. Boreholes	10 selected communities District wide	10Number of boreholes drilled in 10 communities				00.00	190,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA

WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitate 20 No. Orphan boreholes.	Non-functioning boreholes in 20 selected communities.	Number of non-functioning boreholes rehabilitated.				00.00	20,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA
	Rehabilitate Daboya and Lingbinsi Water system	DABOYA AND LINGBINSI	Improvement in water supply to Daboya Township.				00.00	8,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA
	Extension of water to new suburbs in major communities	Daboya, Lingbinsi, Mankarigu and Bawena	Safe water extended to new suburbs in major communities				00.00	45,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA
	Carry out community sensitization against open defecation.	District Wide	Number of communities covered				00.00	20,000.00	DA	-
	Undertake HHETPS and CLTS Activities	Daboya Mankarigu, Bawena and Lingbinsi	Health and Hygiene in Daboya and Mankarigu undertaken				0.00	60,000.00	NGDA	DA
	Rehabilitate existing dug outs	District wide	Existing dug outs rehabilitated				0.00	246,742.00	GSOP	DA
	Construction of Storm Drain	Daboya, Lingbinsi and Mankarigu	Storm Drain Constructed				0.00	180,000.00	DDF	DA
Sub-total							0.00	1,189,032.00		
	Spot	District wide	Major busy				00.00	262,300.00	World	DA

ROADS	Improvement of Feeder Road Construct new access roads	Daboya, Mankarigu, Lingbinsi and Bawena	communities connected by road New access roads constructed				0.00	122,242.00	Bank/ GSOP World Bank/ GSOP	DA
	Construction of a bridge over the white Volta in Daboya	Daboya	Bridge constructed over the white volta				10,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	World Bank/ GSOP, GoG, Donor support	NGDA
	Tarring of Daboya-Tamale Road	Daboya-Tamale	Daboya-Tamale road tarred				1,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	World Bank/ GSOP, GoG, Donor support	NGDA
	Reshaping of Daboya-Busunu feeder Road	Communities along Daboya – Busunu Feeder Road	Daboya –Busunu Feeder Road reshaped.				00.00	15,000.00	Department of Feeder Roads	Ghana Road Fund (GRF)
Sub-total						10,000,000.00	25,638,876.00			
ENERGY	Extend of Electricity/ power to 15 communities in the District	15 selected communities District Wide.	15 Number of communities connected to national grid				20,000.00	500,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Sub-total								100,000.00		
	Conduct street naming and property house	District wide	Major settlements are properly numbered and streets addressed				20,000.00	150,000.00	NGDA	-

HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.	numbering in the district									
	Prepare a comprehensive Lay Out plans	Daboya, Lingbinsi, Bawena and Mankarigu	Lay outs prepared for all four major communities				25,000.00	25,000.00	DA	-
	Construct 3no. modern Lorry park	Daboya, Mankarigu, Tari and Lingbinsi	Modern Lorry park Constructed in Daboya, Mankarigu and Lingbinsi				00.00	250,000.00	DA	-
	Develop 3no. land banks	Daboya. Mankarigu and Lingbinsi	land banks developed				00.00	9,000.00	DA	-
Sub-total						12,000.00	25,424,000.00			

THEMATIC AREA: 5.2.3 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	Organize rice farmers into production, processing and marketing groups.	District Wide	Increase in rice production.				00.00	25,000.00	DADU	DA
	Organize District	District Capital	Farmers Day is successfully				00.00	7,000.00	DADU	DA

	Farmers Day celebration Construct 3No. Warehouses for Storage of Food Crops Recruit 5 no local extension agents	Daboya, Lingbinsi and Mankarigu Daboya	organized. 3 No. Warehouses Constructed 5 no local extension agents recruited				00.00 5,000	120,000.00 0.00	DADU NGDA	DA/MOFA
Sub-total							00.00	152,000.00		
ENVIRONMENT	Engage 100 youth to plant 1,000 tree seedlings. Embark on Afforestation Projects in 7 Communities	District wide	100 youth engaged in the planting of 1,000 trees.				00.00	3,000.00	GYEEDA	DADU
		District Wide	Tree species planted and maintained in 7 beneficiary communities				00.00	140,000.00	DA (GSOP)	GSOP Regional Secretariat
Sub-total							00.00	143,000.00		
MARKETS	Construction of 4 No. 20-Unit Locable Stores Construct 4 butcher shop	Daboya, Bawena, Lingbinsi and Mankarigu	4No. 20-Unit Locable Stores Constructed				00.00	400,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
		Daboya, Bawena, Lingbinsi and Mankarigu	4 No. Butcher shop in Daboya Constructed				0.00	300,000.00	DA (DDF)	DACF Secretariat

Sub-Total							0.00	130,000.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.2.4 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT										
Sub-Total							70,000.00			
CAPACITY BUILDING	Train staff of the decentralized departments and central administration in basic computer skills	Daboya	Staff trained in basic computer skills				00.00	7,000.00		
	Procure Assorted Office Equipment (1 Photocopier, 6 Laptop Computers, 6 Filing Cabinets and 2 Desk Top Computers)	Daboya	Assorted office equipment procured				00.00	18,296.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Train 120 officers in Revenue Generation.	Daboya	No. of participants trained				00.00	10,894.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat

Train 50 Officers in Records Management and Report Writing Train 25 Officers in Procurement Educate Heads of Department on the Local Government Service System. Train Assembly and Decentralized Department Drivers on Defensive Driving and Road Regulations	Daboya	No. of Participants trained				00.00	7,800.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Daboya	No. of Participants trained				00.00	5,000.000	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Daboya	No. of participants trained				00.00	5,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Daboya	No. of participants trained				0.00	5,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Sub-Total						00.00	58,990.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.2.5 ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR									
Train 40	Daboya	Number of girls				00.00	20,000.00	NYEP	DA

GENDER	girls in dress making Develop tourism potentials of the District.	(selected girls across the District.) District Wide	trained and working Report of survey available in hard and soft copy.					8,000.00				
								00.00	10,000.00	DA	-	
Sub- total								00.00	30,000.00			
TOTAL								2,128,600.00	29,849,968.00	-		
GRAND TOTAL								4,978,568.00				

5.3.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2016

THEMATIC AREA/SECTORS	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE (QTR)				ANNUAL BUDGET (GH¢)		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
				1	2	3	4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
THEMATIC AREA: 5.3.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.											
EDUCATION	Construct 2 No. Semi Detached bungalows	Daboya	2 No. Semi-detached bungalows constructed					00.00	180,000.00	DA	GES
	Institute Incentive package to attract qualified teachers to some	Daboya	No. Of qualified teachers attracted to SHS in 2013					00.00	20,000.00	DA	GES

specific subjects in the SHS eg. Science, ICT.								
Construct a Dining Hall for Daboya SHS.	Daboya	1No. Dining Hall for Daboya SHS constructed.			00.00	170,000.00	DA	GES/GETFUND
Construct 5No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	District Wide	5 No. 6 Unit-Classroom blocks constructed District Wide			00.00	210,000.00	DA	GES/GETFUND
Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities in selected schools across the District	District wide	1No. 3-unit classroom blocks constructed			00.00	80,000.00	DA (DDF)	GES
Organize Independence Day Celebration	Daboya	Independence day successfully Organized			00.00	10,000.00	DA	GES
Organize Quarterly DEOC meetings	Daboya	DEOC meeting Organized			1,600	-	DA	GES
Organize Best	Daboya	Best Teacher Award			00.00	150,000.00	DA	GES

	Teacher Award		Organized							
	Support to Teacher Trainees and Tertiary students	District Wide	Number of teacher trainees supported				00.00	40,000.00	DA	GES
	Rehabilitate 3 No. 3-unit classroom blocks	Daboya, Lingbinsi and Mankarigu	3 No. of identified schools rehabilitated.				00.00	60,000.00	DA (DDF)	GES
	Supply 200 Dual Desks and 10 Teacher Tables to selected schools in the district	Selected schools District Wide	200 Dual Desks and 10 Teacher Tables Supplied to selected schools in the district				00.00	34,00.00	DA (DDF)	GES
Sub- total							1,600	920,000.00		
	Rehabilitate Health Center	Centers needing rehabilitation	Health Centers rehabilitated				00.00	101,070.00	DA	GHS/DHMT
	Organize malaria prevention programmes	District Wide	Coverage and number of malaria programmes Organized				00.00	7,000.00	DHMT	DA
	Organize HIV/AIDS Activities(DRI)	District wide	Number of HIV/AIDS activities successfully				00.00	15,000.00	DA	GAC

			Organized								
	Construct fence wall round the Daboya poly clinic (Phase 2)	Daboya.	Fence wall constructed round the Daboya poly clinic.					0.00	90,000.00	DA (DDF)	GHS
	Carry out public education on the use of iodated salt	District Wide	Percentage of population now using iodated salt.					00.00	5,000.00	DHMT	DA
	Organize Immunization Day Celebration	District Wide	Awareness on child immunisation created					0.00	3,000.00	DHMT	DA
	Organize Supplementary feeding programme	District Wide	Supplementary Feeding Programmes sustained					0.00	7,000.00	DHMT	DA
Sub-Total								35,000.00	834,070.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.3.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.											
	Drill 10 No. Boreholes	10 selected communities District wide	10Number of boreholes drilled					00.00	90,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA
	Rehabilitation of 20 No. Orphan boreholes.	Non-functioning boreholes in 20 selected communities.	Number of non-functioning boreholes rehabilitated					00.00	20,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA

WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation of the Daboya and Lingbinsi Water system	DABOYA and Lingbinsi	Improvement in water supply to Daboya Township.				00.00	8,000.00	CWSA/SWRSP	DA
	Carry out community sensitization against open defecation.	District Wide	Number of communities covered				00.00	20,000.00	DA	-
	Undertake HHETPS and CLTS Activities at Mankarigu and Daboya	Daboya and Mankarigu	Health and Hygiene in Daboya and Mankarigu communities improved				0.00	60,000.00	NORST	DA
	Rehabilitation of Dugouts in selected communities	District wide	Dug outs in selected communities				0.00	246,742.00	GSOP	DA
	Construction of Storm Drain at communities along the white volta	District wide	Rehabilitated Storm Drain Constructed				0.00	180,000.00	DDF	DA
Sub-total						0.00	1,189,032.00			
	Spot Improvement of major	District wide	Spot improvement done at				00.00	262,300.00	World Bank/GSOP	DA

ROADS	Road in the district		major communitie							
	Spot Improvement of Daboya-Busunu No.3 Feeder Road (11.9km) - Phase 2	Communities along Daboya-Busunu Feeder Road.	Daboya-Busunu No.3 Feeder Road spot improved				00.00	75,000.00	DA	-
Sub-total							0.00	638,876.00		
ENERGY	Extend of Electricity power to 15 communities in the District	15 selected communities District Wide.	15 Number of communities connected to national grid				00.00	100,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Sub-total								100,000.00		
HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.	Conduct proper house numbering in some selected major towns.	Daboya, Chamba, Pusuga/Demonayili, Mankarigu, Lepusi, Bincheratanga and Bakapaba.	Major settlements are properly numbered.				2,000.00	20,000.00	DA	-
	Prepare a comprehensive Lay Out plan	Daboya	Land use plan prepared for Daboya, Mankarigu				00.00	25,000.00	DA	-

			and Lingbinsi								
	Construct a modern Lorry park in Daboya	Daboya	Modern Lorry park Constructed in Daboya					00.00	250,000.00	DA	-
	Conduct street naming in the District	District Wide	Street naming conducted in the District					00.00	120,000.00	DA	-
	Develop a land bank in Daboya	Daboya	land bank developed					00.00	9,000.00	DA	-
Sub-total								2000.00	424,000.00		

THEMATIC AREA: 5.3.3 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	Organize rice farmers into production, processing and marketing groups.	District Wide	Increase in rice production.					00.00	25,000.00	DADU	DA
	Organize District Farmers Day celebration	District Capital	Farmers Day is successfully organized.					00.00	7,000.00	DADU	DA

	Construct 1No. Warehouse for Storage of Food Crops	Daboya	1 No. Warehouse Constructed					00.00	120,000.00	DADU	DA/MOFA
Sub-total								00.00	152,000.00		
ENVIRONMENT	Engage 100 youth to plant 1,000 tree seedlings. Embark on Afforestation Projects in 7 Communities	District wide	100 youth engaged in the planting of 1,000 trees.					00.00	3,000.00	GYEEDA	DADU
		District Wide	Tree species planted and maintained in 7 beneficiary communities					00.00	140,000.00	DA (GSOP)	GSOP Regional Secretariat
Sub-total								00.00	143,000.00		
MARKETS	Construction of 1 No. 20-Unit Locable Stores	Daboya	1No. 20-Unit Locable Stores Constructed					00.00	100,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Construct a butcher shop	daboya	1 No. Butcher shop in Pusuga Constructed					0.00	30,000.00	DA (DDF)	DACF Secretariat
Sub-Total								0.00	130,000.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.3.4 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT											
LOCAL GOVERNANCE	Rehabilitate 3 No. Staff Quarters	Daboya	3 No. District Staff Quarterses Rehabilitate					0.00	50,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat

			d							
	Construct Staff Compound House	Daboya	Staff of Decentralised department have accommodation facilities				0.00	120,000.00 150,000.00	DA	DACF Secretariat
	Complete 2 No. Staff Bungalows	Daboya	2 No. Staff Bungalows completed				0.00	60,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Sub-Total							70,000.00			
Sub-Total							20,000.00	30,000.00		
	Train staff of the decentralized departments and central administration in basic computer skills	Daboya					00.00	7,000.00		
CAPACITY BUILDING	Procure Assorted Office Equipment (1 Photocopier, 6 Laptop Computers, 6 Filing Cabinets and 2 Desk Top	Daboya	Assorted office equipment procured				00.00	18,296.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat

Computers)								
Train 120 officers in Revenue Generation.	Daboya	No. of participants trained			00.00	10,894.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Train 50 Officers in Records Management and Report Writing	Daboya	No. of Participants trained			00.00	7,800.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Train 25 Officers in Procurement	Daboya	No. of Participants trained			00.00	5,000.000	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Educate Heads of Department on the Local Government Service System.	Daboya	No. of participants trained			00.00	5,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Train Assembly and Decentralised Department Drivers on Defensive Driving and Road Regulations	Daboya	No. of participants trained			0.00	5,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat

Sub-Total								00.00	58,990.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.3.5 ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR											
GENDER	Train 40 girls in dress making Develop tourism potentials of the District.	Daboya (selected girls across the District.) District Wide	Number of girls trained and working Report of survey available in hard and soft copy.					00.00	20,000.00 8,000.00	NYEP	DA
								00.00	10,000.00	DA	-
Sub- total								00.00	30,000.00		
TOTAL								128,600.00	4,849,968.00	-	
GRAND TOTAL								4,978,568.00			

5.4.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2017

THEMATIC AREA/SECTORS	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE (QTR)				ANNUAL BUDGET (GH¢)		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
				1	2	3	4	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
THEMATIC AREA: 5.4.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.											
	Construct 2 No. Semi Detached	Daboya	2 No. Semi-detached bungalows					00.00	180,000.00	DA	GES

EDUCATION	bungalows		constructed								
	Institute Incentive package to attract qualified teachers to some specific subjects in the SHS eg. Science, ICT.	Daboya	No. Of qualified teachers attracted to SHS in 2013					00.00	20,000.00	DA	GES
	Construct a Dining Hall for Daboya SHS.	Daboya	1No. Dining Hall for Daboya SHS constructed.					00.00	170,000.00	DA	GES/GETFUND
	Construct 5No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	District Wide	5 No. 6 Unit-Classroom blocks constructed District Wide					00.00	210,000.00	DA	GES/GETFUND
	Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities in selected schools across the District	Lanja JHS	1No. 3-unit classroom blocks for Lanja JHSs constructed					00.00	80,000.00	DA (DDF)	GES
	Organize Independen	Daboya	Independence day successfully					00.00	10,000.00	DA	GES

	ce Day Celebration		Organized							
	Organize Quarterly DEOC meetings	Daboya	DEOC meeting Organized				1,600	-	DA	GES
	Organize Best Teacher Award	Daboya	Best Teacher Award Organized				00.00	150,000.00	DA	GES
	Support to Teacher Trainees and Tertiary students	District Wide	Number of teacher trainees supported				00.00	40,000.00	DA	GES
	Rehabilitate 3 No. 3-unit classroom blocks	District wide	3 No. of identified schools rehabilitated.				00.00	60,000.00	DA (DDF)	GES
	Supply 200 Dual Desks and 10 Teacher Tables to selected schools in the district	Selected schools District Wide	200 Dual Desks and 10 Teacher Tables Supplied to selected schools in the district				00.00	34,00.00	DA (DDF)	GES
	Sub- total						1,600	920,000.00		
	Rehabilitate Mankarigu Health Center	Mankarigu	Mankarigu Health Center rehabilitated				00.00	30,000.00	DA	GHS/DHMT
	Organize malaria	District Wide	Coverage and number of				00.00	7,000.00	DHMT	DA

prevention programmes			malaria programmes								
Organize HIV/AIDS Activities(DRI)	District wide		Organized Number of HIV/AIDS activities successfully				00.00	15,000.00	DA		GAC
Construct fence wall round the Daboya poly clinic(Phase 2)	Daboya.		Organized Fence wall constructed round the Daboya hospital.				0.00	90,000.00	DA (DDF)		GHS
Carry out public education on the use of iodated salt	District Wide		Percentage of population now using iodated salt.				00.00	5,000.00	DHMT		DA
Organize Immunization Day Celebration	District Wide		Awareness on child immunisation created				0.00	3,000.00	DHMT		DA
Establish 3 No. Baby friendly facilities	Daboya, Mankarigu and Lingbinsi.		Number of baby friendly facilities established.				00.00	6,000.00	DHMT		DA
Supplementary feeding programme	District Wide		Supplementary Feeding Programmes sustained				0.00	7,000.00	DHMT		DA
Sub-Total							35,000.0	834,070.00			

THEMATIC AREA: 5.4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.

WATER AND SANITATION	Drill 10 No. Boreholes	10 selected communities District wide	10Number of boreholes drilled					00.00	90,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA
	Rehabilitation of 20 No. Orphan boreholes.	Non-functioning boreholes in 20 selected communities.	Number of non-functioning boreholes rehabilitated .					00.00	20,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA
	Rehabilitation of the Daboya and Lingbinsi Water system	Daboya and Lingbinsi	Improvement in water supply to Daboya and Lingbinsi Township.					00.00	8,000.00	CWSA/SW RSP	DA
	Carry out community sensitization against open defecation.	District Wide	Number of communities covered					00.00	20,000.00	DA	-
	Undertake HHETPS and CLTS Activities at Mankarigu and Daboya	Daboya and Mankarigu	Health and Hygiene in Daboya and Mankarigu communities improved					0.00	60,000.00	NORST	DA
	Rehabilitation of Dugout in selected communities	District wide	Dug outs rehabilitated in selected communities					0.00	199,420.00	GSOP	DA

	s									
	Construction of Storm Drain at communities along the white volta	District wide	Storm Drain Constructed				0.00	180,000.00	DDF	DA
Sub-total							0.00	1,189,032.00		
ROADS	Reshapping of Daboya Busunu road	Daboya-Busunu	Daboya Busunu road reshaped				00.00	262,300.00	World Bank/ GSOP	DA
	Routine Maintenance Works on Daboya-township roads	Daboya	Maintenance works done on Daboya township				0.00	164,334.00	World Bank/ GSOP	DA
	Reshaping of Daboya-Bawena Feeder Road	Communities along Daboya – Bawena Feeder Road	Daboya – Bawena Feeder Road reshaped.				00.00	15,000.00	Department of Feeder Roads	Ghana Road Fund (GRF)
Sub-total						0.00	638,876.00			
ENERGY	Extend of Electricity power to 15 communities in the District	15 selected communities District Wide.	15 Number of community connected to national grid				00.00	100,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Sub-total								100,000.00		
	Conduct proper house numbering in some	District wide	Major settlements are properly numbered.				2,000.00	20,000.00	DA	-

HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.	selected major towns.									
	Prepare a comprehensive Lay Out plan	Daboya, Lingbinsi and Mankarigu	Daboya has a detailed land use plan.				00.00	25,000.00	DA	-
	Construct a modern Lorry park in Daboya	Daboya	Modern Lorry park Constructed in Daboya				00.00	250,000.00	DA	-
	Conduct street naming in the District	District Wide	Street naming conducted in the District				00.00	120,000.00	DA	-
	Develop a land bank in Daboya	Daboya	District land bank developed				00.00	9,000.00	DA	-
Sub-total							2000.00	424,000.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.4.3 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE.										
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	Organize rice farmers into production, processing and	District Wide	Increase in rice production.				00.00	25,000.00	DADU	DA

	marketing groups.									
	Organize District Farmers Day celebration	District Capital	Farmers Day is successfully organized.				00.00	7,000.00	DADU	DA
	Construct 1No. Ware house for Storage of Food Crops	Daboya	1 No. Ware house Constructed				00.00	120,000.00	DADU	DA/MOFA
Sub-total							00.00	152,000.00		
ENVIRONMENT	Engage 100 youth to plant 1,000 tree seedlings.	District wide	100 youth engaged in the planting of 1,000 trees.				00.00	3,000.00	GYEEDA	DADU
	Embark on Afforestation Projects in 7 Communities	District Wide	Tree species planted and maintained in 7 beneficiary communities				00.00	140,000.00	DA (GSOP)	GSOP Regional Secretariat
Sub-total							00.00	143,000.00		
MARKETS	Construction of 1 No. 20-Unit Locable Stores	Daboya	1No. 20-Unit Locable Stores Constructed				00.00	100,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Construct a butcher shop in Daboya	Daboya	1 No. Butcher shop in Daboya Constructed				0.00	30,000.00	DA (DDF)	DACF Secretariat

Sub-Total							0.00	130,000.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.4.4 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT										
LOCAL GOVERNANCE	Rehabilitate 3 No. Staff Quarters	Daboya	3 No. District Staff Quarterses Rehabilitated				0.00	50,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Construct Staff guess house	Daboya	Staff of Decentralised department have accommodation facilities				0.00	120,000.00 150,000.00	DA	DACF Secretariat
	Complete of 2 No. Staff Bungalows	Daboya	2 No. Staff Bungalows completed				0.00	60,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
Sub-Total							70,000.00			
Sub-Total							20,000.00	30,000.00		
	Train staff of the decentralized departments and central administration in basic computer skills	Daboya					00.00	7,000.00		
	Procure Assorted	Daboya	Assorted office				00.00	18,296.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat

CAPACITY BUILDING	Office Equipment (1 Photocopier , 6 Laptop Computers, 6 Filing Cabinets and 2 Desk Top Computers)		equipment procured						
	Train 120 officers in Revenue Generation.	Daboya	No. of participants trained			00.00	10,894.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Train 50 Officers in Records Management and Report Writing	Daboya	No. of Participants trained			00.00	7,800.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Train 25 Officers in Procurement	Daboya	No. of Participants trained			00.00	5,000.000	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Educate Heads of Department on the Local Government Service System.	Daboya	No. of participants trained			00.00	5,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat
	Train Assembly and Decentralise	Daboya	No. of participants trained			0.00	5,000.00	DA (DDF)	DDF Secretariat

	d Department Drivers on Defensive Driving and Road Regulations									
Sub-Total							00.00	58,990.00		
THEMATIC AREA: 5.4.5 ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR										
GENDER	Train 40 girls in dress making	Daboya (selected girls across the District.)	Number of girls trained and working				00.00	20,000.00 8,000.00	NYEP	DA
	Develop tourism potentials of the District.	District Wide	Report of survey available in hard and soft copy.				00.00	10,000.00	DA	-
Sub- total							00.00	30,000.00		
TOTAL							128,600.00	4,849,968.00	-	
GRAND TOTAL							4,978,568.00			

CHAPTER SIX

6.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.2 MONITORING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS.

Introduction

It is extremely important to put in place measures to keep track of the implementation and management of the entire MTDP of the Assembly. This ensures that activities are implemented on time or according to schedule and with the required level of efficiency and effectiveness. It is in the light of the foregoing that Monitoring and Evaluation of this plan is indispensable.

Basically two methods of Monitoring and Evaluation are used to guide the Assembly in monitoring and evaluation of projects, thus Result-based monitoring and evaluation and strategic monitoring and evaluation

With the limited nature of resources in our nation and for that matter the North Gonja District, result-based Monitoring and Evaluation is being used to track the activities of the Assembly to measure progress towards explicit short, intermediate and long- term results. . The systematic monitoring and evaluation is used in the case of the strategic plan to show the extent of progress of programmes, plans and projects of the Assembly

Generally, monitoring has the following objectives:

- *To ascertain whether or not activities are on track and take corrective measures where possible to ensure resources are not wasted.
- *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, NGO's, CSO's, FBO's and the private sector in the collection and utilization of data to improve on service delivery.

6.3 MONITORING OF PHYSICAL PROJECTS.

The Assembly's monitoring team: made up of DPCU and other stakeholders shall be in charge of monitoring the execution of all physical projects. The team is made up of the following officers:

- *The District Coordinating Director.
- *The District Planning Officer.

- *The District Engineer/Feeder Roads Engineer.
- *The District Budget Officer.
- *The District Gender Desk Officer.
- *The District Finance Officer.
- *The Assistant Director in charge of Planning (GES) in the case of educational projects.
- *The District Director of Health Services in the case of health projects.
- *The Chairperson of the Works Sub-Committee of the Assembly.
- *Representatives of beneficiary communities. The community representatives shall be made up of the Assemblyman (if he is resident in the community), the unit committee chairman and the chief's representative.

Since monitoring aims at assessing progress of work and filling the gaps rather than fault finding mission, the exercise would be undertaken with the active participation of various actors and stakeholders.

Apart from the district level monitoring, there shall be monitoring from the Regional and National teams as and when necessary.

At the Regional Level, the Regional Coordinating Council as part of its major function will undertake regular monitoring of on-going activities in the district.

At the National level, since the district receives donor support for the implementation of some of its programmes.

A quarterly monitoring mission to the district would be undertaken by a Team made up of members from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Government and the Donor Organizations.

6.4 REVIEW OF THE PLAN

Apart from the periodic monitoring there shall be reviews of Annual Work Plans at mid-year and annual. This is 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 area and district development.
- *Identify programmes, projects that can be rolled over to the ensuing year.

6.5 EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

A mid-term evaluation of the plan will be carried out at the end of 2015 and the results and recommendations discussed at a stakeholder workshop.

This is expected to ensure that the output/inputs achieved are in line with the goal and objectives of the District Assembly and for that matter the goal of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda.

Some indicators for the evaluation will include:

- *The achievement of project objectives or target.
- *Accessibility of output to beneficiaries.
- *The number of beneficiaries.
- *Gender disaggregation of beneficiaries

6.6 CONTROL AND MONITORING & EVALUATION MECHANISM

The Control and Monitoring & evaluation mechanism can best explain using a diagram, the diagram indicates that:

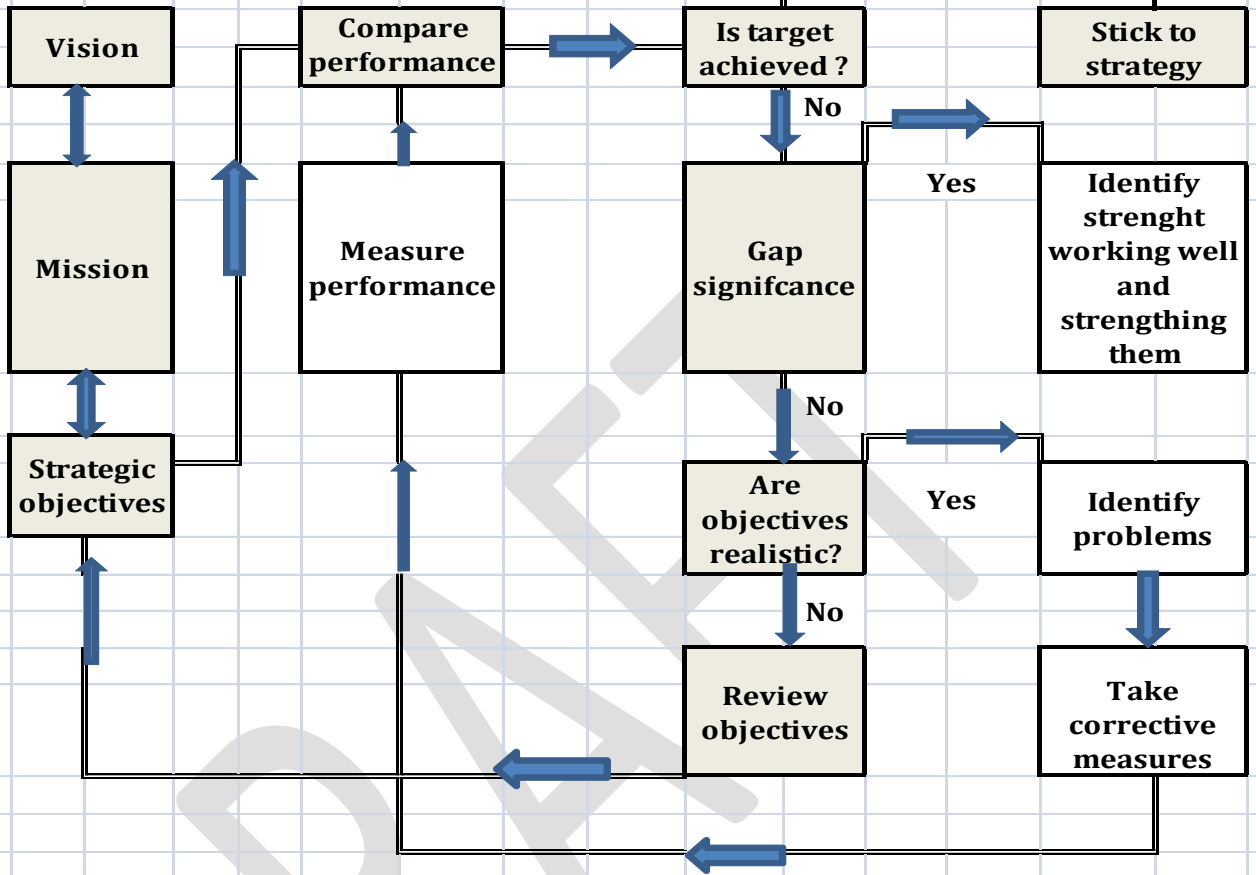
- *Monitoring and evaluation and evaluation will help to check whether the performance/results of activities in the Action plan of the assembly are on course or there are deviations particularly negatives.
- *To compare the set objectives and strategies against actual performance

The Diagram below shows Control M & E Mechanism of North Gonja District Assembly

PERFORMANCE M & E MECHANISM (FLOW CHART)

MTDP 2014-2017

(Each Activity will go through the process)



CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY.

Dissemination of information on this development Agenda shall be given circulation from the district level to the National through the Regional level to ensure that all stakeholders are well informed about programmes, projects and activities that the Assembly intends to implement during the period 2014- 2017. These programmes and projects are strategically drawn out to enable the North Gonja District Assembly contribute to the Goal of the National Medium Term Policy Framework 2014-2017. The communication strategy will put emphases on transparency and accountability so as to maximize benefits to the deprived in the district from the implementation of planned interventions.

7.1.0 Objectives of the Communication strategy.

The objective of the communication strategy of the Assembly is to:

- * Create awareness, eliminate any misunderstanding and distortions and foster greater understandings, appreciation and acceptance of the services and bring the bureaucracy towards the decentralization process.
- * Development a process to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement – participation, consultation, support and contribution in the life of the Assembly.
- * Promote donor orientation, support, involvement and co-ordination
- * Build and equip organizational participants with requisite knowledge, skills and attitudes to cope with the challenges and enhance the performance of technical staff.

Target Groups.

Below is a list of the general target groups the communication strategy intends to focus on.

- * Sector Minister and Deputy Ministers, Chief Director and Directors of the ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.
- * Member of parliament and relevant parliamentary sub-committees
- * Regional co-ordinating Council, Regional Minister and Heads of departments
- * District Assembly members, District Chief Executive and Heads of departments and sub-district councils (Town and Area Councils)
- * Traditional leaders, Opinion Leaders and General public
- * Development partners
- * Private sector

NGOs/CSOs (including religious bodies such as Catholic Secretariat, Christian council IEA, CDD, IMANI Ghana, etc).

The general target group can be categorized into those of the District level, Regional level and the National using the bottom- top approach.

7.1.1 District Level

- All decentralized departments.
- All Sub structures (Town and Area Council)
- Other key stakeholders such as active NGO's working in the district

7.1.2 Regional Level

- Regional Coordinating Council and the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
- Regional Secretariats of all donors Programmes and Projects such as:
 - Community Based Rural Development Projects (CBRDP)
 - Northern Region Poverty Reduction Programme (NORPREP)
 - Northern Region Small Town Water and Sanitation Project (NORST)
 - Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA)
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - UNICEF
 - Savannah Accelerated Development Authority.

7.1.3 NATIONAL LEVEL

- National Development Planning Committee
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- Donor Agencies- CIOA, DANIDA, IMF, world Bank
- The District's Website

These are illustrated in the matrix below

Target Group	Target stakeholders	Basic Objectives of Communication
Ministries Departments and	* Ministers * Deputy Ministers * Chief Director and Directors	* Create politically enabling environment to ensure top management support * Develop co-operative atmosphere for

Agencies		the breakdown of barriers for successful implementation of programmes and projects.
Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Members of Parliaments * Members of select committees on local Government and Rural Dev't. * Members of other select committees especially Finance sub-committee. 	* Create political goodwill and legislative support and resource allocation
Regional Co-ordinating Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Regional Minister * Deputy Regional Minister * Regional Co-ordinating Director * Heads of Departments of RCC 	* Ensure preparedness, capacity availability and ownership of projects
District Assembly (NGAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * District Chief Executive * Presiding member * Heads of Departments * Assembly members 	* Impart knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for successful implementation and sustainability.
Sub-District Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Traditional Authorities * Sub-District Councilors * Sub-District Officers * General public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To ensure that the populace of the district are informed on programmes and projects. * To achieve stakeholder participation at the grass root level
NALAG and CLOSSAG	*Leadership of Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Advocacy * Support and

		* Training at community level
Development partners	* Multi-lateral Agencies * Bi-lateral Agencies *NGOs/CSOs	* Inform on developments and progress towards agreed objectives *Financial Support
Private Sector	*Businessmen	* Provide general knowledge and awareness on area of private sector participation in service delivery.

Approaches/Channels

The following approaches are identified to be used to achieve the above communication objectives.

1. Newspaper/Newsletter publication
 - Local Dailies
 - Local Government Information Digest
 - Service's Own Information Digest
2. Broadcast media, TV and radio , public service announcement and panel discussions and call-ins
3. Workshops/Seminars
4. Focus Group Discussions
5. Consultative Meeting
6. Follow-ups
7. Assembly meetings
8. Website Development

In all, Seminars, Radio TV Discussion programmes, newspaper, articles, brochures

7.2 Reports of the Plan Monitoring/Progress Report

On quarterly basis, the monitoring team will put together a report on progress of implementation of activities. The report shall be circulated to stakeholders at the District, Regional and National levels.

7.2.1 At the District Level

The District Chief Executive (As the political head of the District and the main implementer of the government of the day's Development Agenda.

7.2.2 Regional Level

- The Regional Coordinating Council through the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit.
- Project Financiers-

7.2.3 National Level

- The National Development Planning Commission
- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- Project Financiers / Donor Partners
- Review of Performance involving all stakeholders at the district and Regional Levels – End of year, Mid –Term and End of Plan Period.

The North Gonja District envisages pushing the agenda of the government by religiously implementing this plan to the stage where the district vision would be achieved. In doing this however, the district will depend mostly on government and donor funding in the mean time.