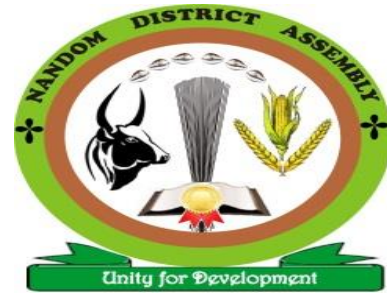


GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NANDOM DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



1ST DRAFT OF MAIDEN MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR

NANDOM DISTRICT

(2014 – 2017)

FEBRUARY, 2014

FOREWORD

As an entity mandated by the Local Government Act, Act 462 of 1993 for the planning and development of the Nandom District, we are dedicated to accelerating economic development, eradicating poverty and disease, promoting peaceful coexistence and deepening participatory development. Our people are confronted with the challenges of unemployment, food insecurity, and limited access to basic services, and environmental degradation.

To ensure that our efforts meet the real needs and aspirations of the people, our planning team has evaluated our internal and external environment, identified opportunities and challenges, and established our District’s most important priorities.

The planning team was essentially made up of the DPCU, stakeholders and a consultant assigned to the district by the Regional Coordinating Council. Through a participatory approach, they focused on the core strategic areas of the district development and the national and regional development frameworks.

Together, they established this formal plan that articulates our vision, mission, core values and core functions. The plan identifies various activities and resources that will be essential in the attainment of the vision.

We are dedicated to implementing the proposed projects in the plan with prudence and cognizance of the essence of community ownership and the sustainability of our interventions. We will monitor, measure, and report on the achievements of the plan periodically.

It is with my sincerest gratitude and appreciation that I thank the DMTDP Team members and all those individuals and institutions who contributed in diverse ways to make the planning process a success. Your dedication, insight and contributions in all the processes is deeply appreciated and acknowledged.

Finally this document remains the property of the Nandom District Assembly and we are solely responsible for its contents.

.....

CYPRIAN C.K. DOUCHEBE

DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR

FOR HON. DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

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

A thirteen-member plan preparation team was put in place, inaugurated and mandated to produce the 2014-2017 DMTDP for the Nandom District. The taskforce comprised representatives from the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, farmers, traditional authorities, core staff of the District Assembly and Heads of Key Departments such as Agriculture, Education and Health.

The processes of the plan preparation included the following:-

- Review of previous plan and Develop Development Plans
- Presentation of Departmental and Community data/plans to expose participants to the current development situation in the District.
- Situational Analysis by participants in a workshop situation
- Identification of key developmental issues in relation to the thematic areas of GSGDA II
- Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges (POCC)
- Prioritization and objective setting using the SMART rules
- Formulation of composite programme of Action and Indicative budget.
- Validation by key stakeholders
- Breaking of programme of Action into the AAPs
- 3 Public hearings held
- Adoption of District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)

LIMITATIONS

Some challenges were encountered during the preparation of the plan. These are as follows:

1. Limited capacity and experience of some members of the plan preparation taskforce.
2. Heavy schedule of some members of the taskforce, especially Heads of Department as they most often absented themselves from some of the crucial working sessions.
3. Non- commitment of some staff/heads of department to the plan preparation.
4. Absence of some key departments such as social welfare, forestry and more

Notwithstanding the above challenges, the plan preparation team managed with the limited financial and human resources to produce this plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2013 the NDPC issued new guidelines for the preparation of a four year MTDP to cover 2014-2017, designed to facilitate the preparation of DMTDPs under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017)

This document emphasizes on ensuring that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) and other cross-cutting issues such as gender and environmental sustainability etc are integrated in the DMTDP.

This MTDP (2014-2017) of the Nandom District in the Upper West Region of Ghana amongst other things seeks to create a peaceful and safe society where there is permanent social cohesion and harmony between all ethnic groups that inhabit the district. It is envisaged that at the end of the plan period (2017) the district will be able to establish a strong foundation for economic growth and comprehensive human centred development as well as being capable of consolidating and sustaining the development gains that occurred for the period that the District was under Lawra .

During the planned period spanning 2014-2017 various specific policies, programmes and projects or activities shall be executed based on the thematic areas of the GSGDA II and geared towards meeting the MDGs. Cross cutting issues such as the Environment, Gender issues and issues of Vulnerability have also been given the desired attention.

The four year development plan of the Nandom District is to be realized along the line of indigenous development with much emphasis on the utilization of locally generated available resources to meet the basic needs of Food, shelter, health, education, potable water etc. of all persons in the District.

The main strategy is aimed at attaining maximum utilization of the District natural, human and financial resources to improve the general standard of living.

Furthermore the strategy will focus more on improving the production capacity in terms of variety and/or quality of products. Much effort shall be exerted on the development of social and technical infrastructure in order to improve service delivery.

Additional resources shall be made available to reduce / alleviate poverty. Consequently specific programmes and projects are proposed for the satisfaction of basic needs that address the reduction/alleviation of poverty, diseases and illiteracy in order to achieve the basic needs for self-reliance and sustainable development of the District.

As an agrarian economy much effort shall be exerted on agro processing and marketing of agriculture produce and key areas that can have a direct impact on the lives of majority of the people in the District. Production and cultivation of grains (rice, maize and millet etc.) tubers, livestock and poultry will be promoted to achieve self-sufficiency in our staple food requirement as well as improve on the nutritional status. In all appropriate physical infrastructures, transportation network and effective marketing system shall be put in place to promote mechanized agriculture.

Small scale industrial activities will be strengthened to foster much stronger relationship between agriculture and industry. Agro processing industrial activities such as oil extraction shall be strengthened by organizing women in particular into groups and cooperatives

Throughout the plan period 2013-2017 and beyond, the District Capital and other major urban centres like Nandom Guo, Ko and Tantuoetc. will be developed into service centres to serve their respective hinterlands. By 2017 human settlement plan (structure plan) would be prepared for all such villages /towns.

Efforts of all NGOs and the general private sector (who are partners in the development of the district shall be coordinated and integrated) for development of the district . Organizations such as religious groups, youth organizations and civic unions will be empowered to play effective lead roles.

The various decentralized departments of the District Assembly will be strengthened through training and re-training and engagement of skilled staff, provision of both residential and office accommodation as well as request logistical needs or support for all departments. Efforts would made to establish those departments which are presently not operating in the district

Security services will be empowered and strengthened in all matters of the District. Local Traditional leaders, interest groups, opinion leaders and community members will play a vital

role in the development process by projecting the rich social and cultural values of the people in the District.

The amount stated for the district revenue is very low for the successful execution of programmes to improve the living conditions of the people. Therefore extensive tax revenue education, database for revenue budgeting, provision of logistics support for revenue collectors and finally the identification of new and cost effective internal revenue sources as well as external funding sources shall be sought.

Since the Nandom District is basically agricultural much resource will be committed towards the development and promotion of environmentally friendly and sustainable agriculture for commercial Agricultural to thrive.

Various platforms shall be arranged for interest groups, Traditional authorities, Youth Organizations, Religious Groups, key persons as well as politicians to meet and discuss the development of the District in an atmosphere of peace and mutual trust during the Medium Term plan period- 2014-2017.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0.PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 Background

1.1.1. Establishment

The Nandom District Assembly is one of the eleven [11] District Assemblies in the Upper West Region. It was established by a Legislative Instrument (L.I 2102) and was inaugurated in June 2012.

1.1.2. Vision Statement

The vision of Nandom District Assembly is to transform the district into a well-planned, peaceful and prosperous district in Ghana's decentralization system.

1.1.3. Mission Statement

Nandom District exists to harness both natural and human resources through Public Private Partnerships in order to deliver excellent social and economic services in an equitable, fair and transparent manner for the holistic development of its cherished citizens.

1.1.4. Functionality

The vision and the mission of the District would be realized through:-

- Strategically planning for an overall balance and sustainable development in the district
- Investing in human and capital resources in sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation among others.
- Promoting and supporting private sector development in the district
- Enhancing good governance in the district
- Assisting to maintain peace and security in the district.

1.1.5. Our Core Values

To be able to achieve this, we are guided by these core values;

- Social justice
- Team spirit
- Transparency
- Honesty

1.2. Performance Review of District MTDP 2010-2013

1.2.1. Introduction

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) document had its policy objective centered on five broad thematic areas: these include: private sector competitiveness; Agricultural modernization and natural resource management; Human Productivity and Employment, Infrastructure and human settlement and Transparent and Accountable Governance.

Since the inception of the Nandom district was after the formulation of the just ending Medium Term Development Plan Framework, it was prudent to adopt the Lawra District Medium Term Development Plan as it covered spatial development of the now Nandom District Assembly.

Per the directive of the guidelines of the NDPC, a series of consultative activities and interactions were done to review the activities in the Lawra DMTDP that have been implemented with spatial bias to the Nandom District, the Current situation and the gaps identified thereafter.

Emanating from the review were development gaps, Implementation challenges that has contributed to the gaps identified, the opportunities that can be harness for further development, the lessons learnt in the implementation of activities in the just ending MTDP and the way forward for the Nandom District.

These series of activities therefore set the pace for the next planning season and it is our hope that our current development gaps identified will help in pushing further the development of the Nandom District.

The table below gives a detailed analysis of the outcome of the review process. It outlines the various Thematic Areas, their policy objectives, the proposed programmes to achieve the set objectives and projections, the output indicators, the target, the level of achievement for the four year period and the remarks. From the table, it can be realized that the level of achievement in most sectors as compared to the targets is not very remarkable. The overall level of achievement can be pegged at sixty- eight percent (68%). This was as a result of various implementations challenges in the various sectors of the District. Commonly within the various sectors are

- i. Inadequate Finance for programme/Project Implementation
- ii. Inadequate Staffing in most departments of the District Assembly
- iii. Inconsistent flow of the District Assembly Common Fund
- iv. Low Mobilisation of Internal Generated Fund for the Central Administration and sector departments
- v. Inadequate Logistics for effective Monitoring, Evaluation, Planning and Budgeting

This together with other exclusive sectorial challenges identified and mentioned in the situational analysis, contributed to the underperformance of programmes and projects in the previous DMTDP which has geographical bias to the Nandom District.

Performance Review of the Lawra District MTDP 2011-2013 with Geographical Preference towards the Nandom District

Table 3: Output of Performance Review

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAM ME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	-To increase agricultural production	Increasing access to water for all year round Farming	-10No. Dams Constructed -2 No. Irrigation facilities /Tube wells constructed -5 No. Dug outs dredged	To increase access to water for farming by 10%	20%	50%	70%	80%	80% of the 10% target of growth was achieved. This implies that access to water for dry season farming has increased in the Nandom district. The Tokuu Dug out is almost complete whiles work has started on the Zimuopare, Brutu and Tuopare Dug outs.Efforts have to be made in this plan to upscale this current status
		Provision and subsidizing of farm input	-Agro-chemicals provided -Donkey and carts procured -Seedlings provided	Cost of Farm inputs subsidized by 30%	30%	55%	70%	85%	Farm inputs such as fertilizer and improved seeds have been subsidized and as such access has been broaden
		Training Programme on best practices in modern agriculture	-Composite Production Training conducted -Training on improved Agricultural Practices done	To increase knowledge on best agriculture practices for 25,000	25%	40%	65%	80%	Knowledge on best farming practice has increased significantly though more work is still needed in that direction

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAM ME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
				farmers					
	To Reduce Post harvest losses from 40% to 20% at the end of December, 2013.	Curbing Post Harvest Looses	-Storage Facilities provided -Grain Bank Developed -Skills training on Agro Processing	To reduce post-harvest loses from 40% to 20% at the end of December, 2013	20%	35%	40%	45%	The achievement in this direction is not appreciable. This was due to inadequate funds to provide the requisite infrastructure proposed
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	create an enabling environment for the development of the private sector	Creation of Enabling Environment for SMEs in the District	-Construction of 1 No. Satellite Markets -Procurement and installation of 4 No. Grinding mills -Provision of credit facilities to support groups, individuals and SMEs	Increase the Growth of SMEs by 15%	10%	25%	30%	40%	The environment for SMEs growth still need more push since the level of achievement is minimal. This implies that the SMEs subsector of the economy needs to be given more critical attention
	Diversify and Expand the Tourism industry to generate 30% of the district IGF	Promotion of Tourism Industry	-Development of tourist sites	Increase in the growth of the tourist industry by 20%	10%	25%	30%	40%	Aside the annual Kakube festival which push the target achieved, the other sectors of tourism are still under developed and thus needs more attention
	EDUCATION								
	Improve Access To Quality Education From 43% - 70%	Increased and improved Educational Infrastructure	-20 No. Day Care Centre constructed -16 No. primary school block constructed	To increase Educational Infrastructure by 25%	20%	30%	35%	55%	With the accepted national standards, the district is still lagging behind in educational

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAM ME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Programme	-9 No. JHS block constructed -3 No. Day Care /Primary school rehabilitated or constructed -3 No. Hostel/Dormitory constructed -1 No. Dining Hall with kitchen constructed -1 No. Fence Wall constructed -8 No. Teachers Quarters constructed						infrastructure. This implies that more schools are crowded and most school going age children are out of schools.
		Improve Service delivery in education	-The district Teachers award programme reintroduced. -Logistical support for education directorate to carry out effective monitoring of teaching and learning in the district provided	Service delivery in education increased by 20%	10%	25%	30%	40%	Target was not met and as such more work needs to be done to improve service delivery
		Improve Teaching and Learning Environment	-PTAs and SMCs for all basic schools established and strengthened. -District wide mock examination for JHS 3 classes organized	Teaching and Learning Environment improved by 25%	5%	15%	25%	30%	The teaching and Learning environment is still under developed though there has been a positive change. A lot is however expected to be invested.
	HEALTH								
	Strengthen Efficiency In Health Service Delivery	Promoting increment in Health Infrastructure	5 no. CHIPs compounds constructed 2 No. Nurses quarters constructed	Increase in Health Infrastructure by 5%	15%	20%	30%	50%	Health Infrastructure has increased though below the expected growth rate. Resources
	Ensure the Reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs/TB	Reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STI/TB Transmission	-HIV menace curbed education intensified, and coverage of VCT improved. -communities sensitised on the	Rate HIV/AIDs/ST Is/TB Transmission	30%	45%	60%	70%	The rate of infection is still high and need to be managed

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAM ME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
	Transmission	and Stigmatization	rights of PLWHA and OVCs -CBOs, NGOs, CSOs trained in management and coordination of HIV/AIDS services twice annually -Regular monitoring visits and submission of reports by M&E team -VCT facilities provided in 4 sub-health facilities -VCT services integrated in STI and ANC services and use of those services promoted among high risk groups -Wider distribution and use of condom promoted	Infection reduced by 30%					
INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	To ensure access to electricity in all communities.	Accelerated access to electricity	-Electricity provided to 20 No. communities -Electricity extended to 9 No. communities	Access to electricity increased by 40%	10%	15%	20%	30%	Some communities are yet to be connected to the national grid and as such more work needs to be done
	To link all communities by good and motor able roads	Increased mix road network in the district	-10 no mix roads network constructed -5no.feeder roads rehabilitated 4no. bridges constructed	Linkage to all communities by Road has increased by 30%	5%	10%	12%	17%	Achievement level of this sector was not remarkable. An achievement level of 40% means most communities are still not connected to very critical spots in the districts.
	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water from	Improvement in access to potable water	-30 No. bore holes sunk -5 No. bore holes rehabilitated	Access to safe and potable water increased by	30%	40%	60%	70%	Most communities have access to potable water within acceptable distance.

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAM ME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
	82%- 95% by 2013			13%					However, more work is still needed in this direction
	Improve access to environmental sanitation facilities from 25%-45% by 2013	Enhancement in Household and Public Sanitation	-9 No. KVIPs constructed -2no final disposal sites for solid and liquid waste procured -1200 household and institutional latrines constructed	Increase access to sanitation facilities by 15%	20%	35%	45%	50%	Sanitation is still a challenge in the district and the subsequent planning period needs to make adequate plans to improve the condition
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	Increase the number of women in leadership position from 15% to 30% by 2013,	Promotion of women in leadership position and economic activities	-Appointment of women into leadership positions increased -Women cooperative groups to acquire credit facilities formed	Increase the number of women in leadership position by 15%	10%	15%	25%	35%	Women are still underprivileged in leadership roles. More sensitisation and capacity building is needed in this direction
	Eradicate about 50% of all Customs inimical to Women's and Children's Rights	Protecting Rights of the Vulnerable	-Child panels established -Childhood care and development committees established -Laws on child trafficking in the district enforced -Disabled people sponsored	Reduce violence and outmoded practices against women by 50%	30%	45%	50%	70%	Though the target was not fully achievement. People are more conscious of the rights of women and children and there is therefore the need to upscale programmes in this direction
	Increase Revenue Generation By 50% By 2013	Promotion of functional and participatory Governance	-Regular management meetings at DA level and between departments held -Staff turnover reduced -Regular consultative meetings with traditional authorities initiated and sustained	Revenue mobilization increment by 50%	20%	25%	40%	60%	The IGF situation is still lagging behind projections and as such more efforts need to be done.

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAM ME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Improving security in the district	-1No. Police Post constructed -District Security supported	Increase in security in the district by 50%	20%	35%	40%	60%	Security is better but more efforts need to be put in place.

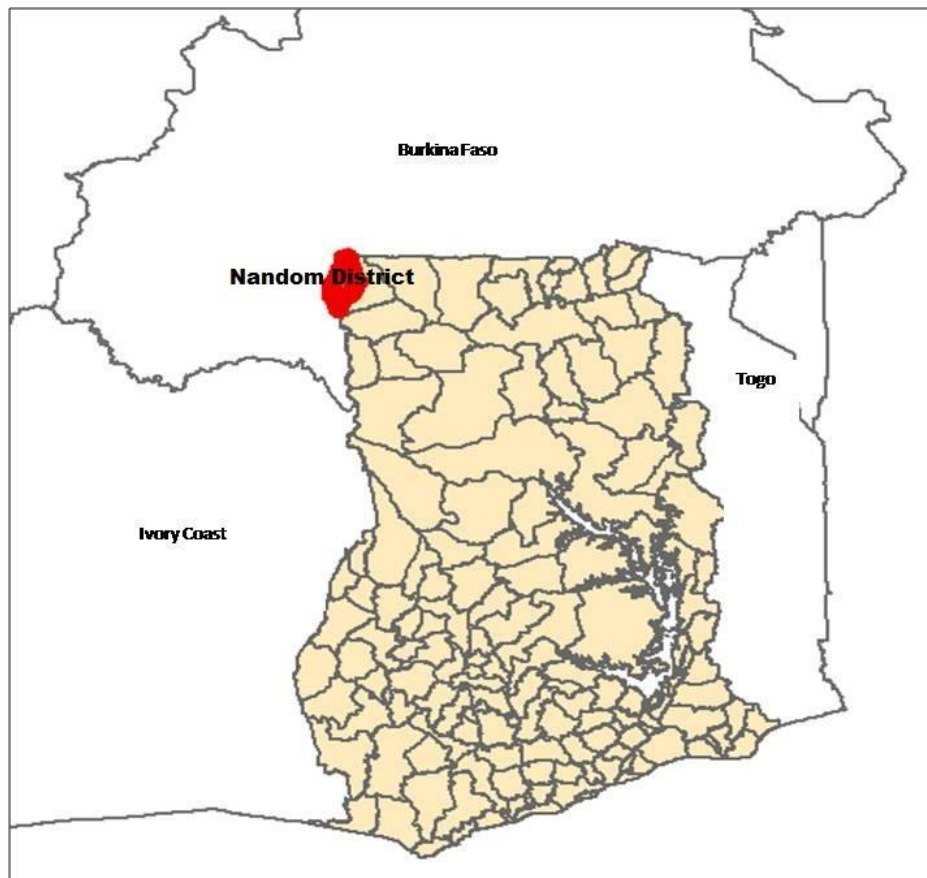
1.3. District Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

1.3.1. Geophysical Characteristics

1.3.1.1. Location and size

The District lies in the north western corner of the Upper West Region of Ghana between Longitude 2°25 W and 2°45W and Latitude 10°20 N and 11°00 S. It is bounded to the East and South by the Lambussie and Jirapa Districts respectively and to the North and West by the Republic of Burkina Faso. The total area of the District is put at 567.6 square km. This constitutes about 3.1% of the Region's total land area. The District is constituted by 84 communities with 86% of the inhabitants living in rural areas. The population density is about 89 per square kilometer. It is the most densely populated District in the region. Below is a map showing location of the District in Ghana. Its closeness to Burkina Faso offers it a strategic location for international interactions and exchanges. It however poses a challenge related to the influx of Fulani herdsmen into the district from the Sahel.

Figure1: A map of Ghana showing the location of Nandom



1.3.1.2. Relief and Drainage

The topography of the district could be described as gently undulating. Generally, the district is located about 180 meters above sea level with a few isolated hills. The relative plain topography is suitable for road construction, distribution of utility lines and general construction works.

The District is poorly endowed with water bodies. This is attributed to the low underground water table. The only natural water bodies are a few interconnected streams flow into the black volta which cuts through the district. The black volta river is considered by the district as a potential for aquaculture.

There are a number of dams and dugouts which provide water for irrigation, domestic chores, construction, and animals on graze. The interconnected water bodies in the district facilitate storm water drainage, thus making the district less floodable, except in few low lying areas. Though the water bodies in the District have a potential for supporting agricultural activities in the dry season, they equally serve as constraints in road constructions and therefore access to communities during the rainy season.

A significant characteristic of most of these rivers and streams is the perennial nature of their flows. Many of these water bodies are reduced to intermittent pools in the dry season while others completely dry up. Many of these streams could be developed to support dry season farming.

1.3.1.3. Vegetation and Climate

The district falls within the Guinea Savannah vegetation belt. The vegetation consists of grasses with scattered fire resistant trees such as the Shea and Baobab trees. The heterogeneous collections of these trees meet domestic requirements for firewood and charcoal, construction of houses, cattle kraals and fencing of gardens.

Mango and cashew trees are also found in the district in significant numbers. Human activities particularly annual routine bush burning, indiscriminate tree felling for fuel wood, charcoal and other purposes and poor animal husbandry practices have continuously decreased the vegetation cover and increasing soil erosion and depletion of soil fertility.

Inappropriate farming practices such as shifting cultivation, road construction, sand and gravel winning increase land degradation. Farming and construction along, and in watercourses has also resulted in the silting of water bodies and destruction of vegetation protecting the water bodies in the District.

However, there is a growing awareness of the need to maintain and sustain the environment. A manifestation of this is the planting of trees which is being piloted by assembly members.

Developing Economic Tree Plantations e.g. Mangoes and the SADA afforestation project have the potential of reviving the vegetation.

Despite this growing awareness on environmental conservation, a lot needs to be done in view of the settlement's threat to desertification as a result of both human and natural factors.

The shorter shrubs and grasses in the vegetation provide fodder for livestock. This has resulted in high influx of Fulani into the district. Their activities have to be appropriately controlled and managed if the environment is to be sustained and food security assured.

The Shea tree is one great economic asset of the District and head portage has been the most common means of transporting the fruits from the bush to the house. The picking, processing and marketing of the Shea nuts engage thousands of households in the District seasonally. It has therefore contributed in increasing household incomes and reducing poverty among the people in the District. This industry can be developed further to serve as a source of livelihood in the district.

Overall, the threat to the vegetation of the district calls for effective forest resources management to preserve and protect all forest resources in the District.

Climatically, the District is tropical continental as experienced in the northern regions of Ghana. Throughout the year, temperatures are high with a minimum of 23⁰C at night and a maximum of 42⁰C during the day. This favours plant growth. The mean monthly temperature ranges between 21⁰C and 32⁰C. The highest monthly maximum temperature rises up to 40⁰C before the rainy season usually in May with lowest minimum temperature falling to about 12⁰C in December when the Harmattan winds from the Sahara dry up the vegetation.

As a result of the single maximum rainfall season prevailing in the district, crop production is mostly done during the rainy season (May to September/October). The dry season is a potential for the preservation industry that could use the sunshine as a natural preservative. By implication, however, since farming is the major occupation of the people, it means that their

major sources of livelihood and income are limited during the dry season apparently resulting in the migration of the youth to the south in search of greener pastures. There is thus, the need to have adequate irrigation facilities to promote and enhance agricultural activities in the dry season.

In addition, it is imperative to identify and provide alternative sources of livelihood to the people to complement their occupations and improve their income generation capacities.

1.3.1.4. Geology and Soils

With a gently undulating topography, the district is bound with fresh granite. The main soil types in the District are sandstone, gravel, mudstone, alluvium, granite and shale that have weathered into different soil grades. Due to seasonal erosion, soil types emanating from this phenomenon are sand, clay and laterite ochrosols. The availability of these soil types have contributed to housing development which have resorted to the use of local building materials such as sand, gravel and clay.

These soil types are better suited for the cultivation of cereals and root tuber crops including millet, maize, sorghum and yam. They respond well to the application of organic manure and commercial fertilizers to give high yield. With adequate rains and good farming practices, these soils have the potentials of improving agriculture production.

1.3.1.5. Environment

The Nandom District has a total of 1515.1 hectares of forest reserves, however, the natural environment of the District has witnessed all kinds of degradation over the years to the extent that the vegetative cover has dwindled and soils have become poor. Widespread bushfires are annual rituals in almost all the communities. Indiscriminate felling of trees for fuel wood (the major source of Energy), inappropriate farming practices, soil erosion, over grazing of livestock, sand, gravel and stone winning are other acts of environmental degradation in the District. Recent efforts by government to institutionalized tree planting in all dry areas of the country and

the unique efforts by the District Assembly to complement this policy have come as a relief to help the District fight the increasing pace of desertification.

Table 4: Major Environmental Concerns

No	Nature of concern	Causes	Environmental effects	Poverty interventions
1	Depletion of wood lots	Bush burning Tree felling	Climate change	Afforestation programs
2	Poor soil fertility	Bad farming practices. Bush burning	Climate change Poor quality of underground water Over flooding of river banks	Introduction of new farming techniques. Sensitisation programs
3	Land degradation	Sand winning	Climate change	Afforestation

1.3.2. Demographic Characteristics

1.3.2.1. Population Size

The 2010 National Population and Housing census results put the District's population at 46,040 with a growth rate of 1.9% which is below the national growth rate and an average household size of 4.1. This comprises 21,915 males and 24,125 females representing 47.6% and 52.4% respectively (GSS, March 2012). By estimation, however, the population of the district was about 48,740 in 2013.

The age structure of the district's population is largely youthful. The age cohort of 15 -64 years constitute 54.7 % of the population which indicate an age dependency of 82% or 1 active person is expected to take care of 0.83 inactive people. Though the age dependency looks so remarkably depicting a dependent society, it should be noted that, the categorisation of the working class from the age of 15 is misleading as compared to the reality. Most members of this working class are school going children and as such the actual dependency rate in the district is higher than what is quoted based on the standard formula. The planning and provision of social facilities and services in the District will also have to take into consideration the age distribution of the population. For instance a significant child population of 18,179 will require pre-schools and

basic schools. More income generating opportunities will have to be created to provide job opportunities for the teeming and high youthful populace.

Table 3: Age Structure of the Population of Nandom District (2013)

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	48,740	23,721	26,114
0-14	18,179	9,258	8,901
15-64	26,653	12,403	14,268
65+	3,898	1,538	2,370
Age-dependency ratio	82.8	87.0	79.0

Source: GSS, 2014

1.3.2.2. Spatial Distribution of the Population

The distribution of the population into rural and urban is 41,916 (86%) and 6,824 (14%) respectively. The population is distributed among eighty four (84) communities. Only ten localities in the District have population above one thousand (1000). Figure 2 is a map showing the communities in the District.

Figure 2: Provisional Map showing Settlement Distribution in Nandom District



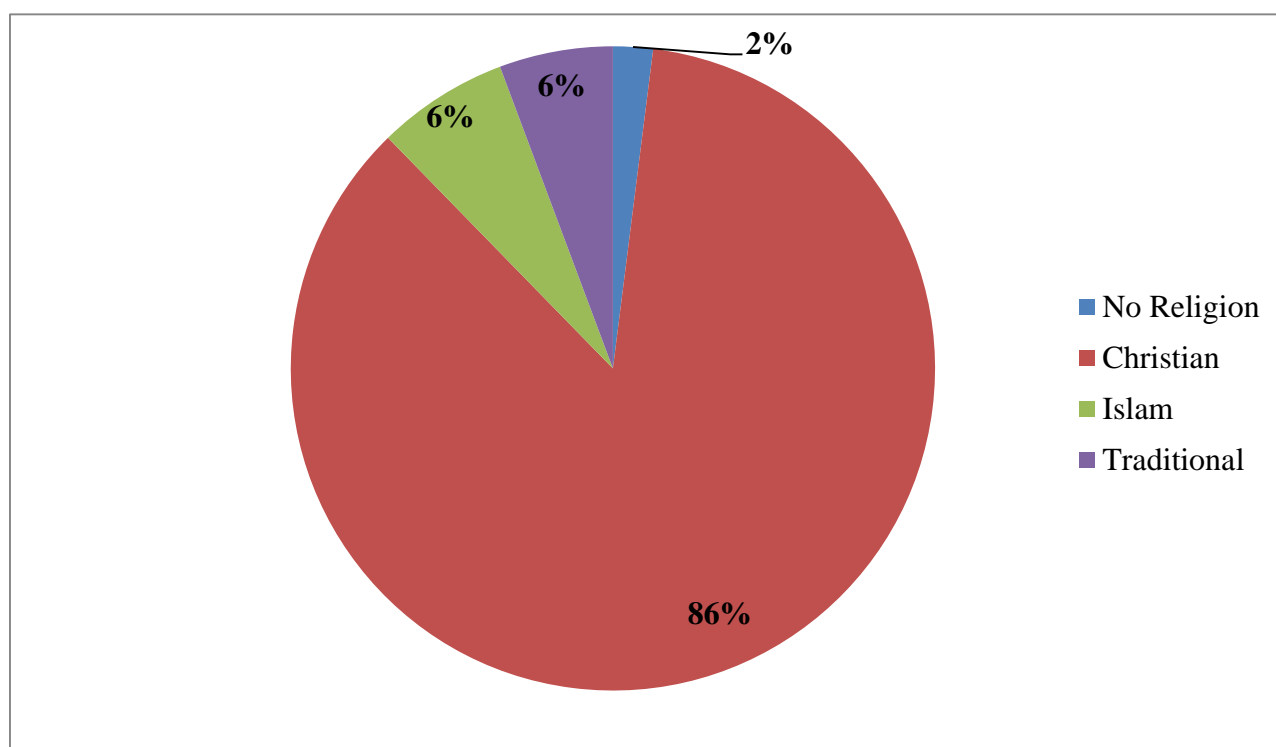
1.3.2.3. Religion, Ethnicity and Culture

With respect to religious composition, Christians dominate with a figure of 41770 (85.7%). Muslims constitute 3,217(6.6%) while Traditional African Religion constitutes 2,778 (5.7%). The religious analysis helps to determine the consumption pattern of some goods which are associated with religious beliefs. Some of such goods include religious ornaments, foods, drinks etc.

Table 4: Religious Composition of Nandom District

Religion	Number	Percent
Total	48,740	100.0
No religion	975	2.0
Christian	41,770	85.7
Islam	3,217	6.6
Traditionalist	2,778	5.7

Figure 3 :Religious Groups in Nandom District (2013)



Source: GSS, 2014

The most predominant tribe in the District is the Dagaaba. They are however with dialectical variations. There are other minor tribes such as the Hausa, Mossi and Sissala. Though there are diverse religions at play in the District, the district experiences an absence of religious disputes and conflicts. There exists a very peaceful co-existence among all groups. There is therefore social stability for investment consideration.

1.3.2.4. Migration

The District as previously indicated shares boundaries with Burkina Faso. This makes it one of the transit districts for migrants from Burkina Faso and the Sahelian countries. There is therefore a considerable population of people of Burkinabe, Nigerien and Malian backgrounds in the district.

Out-migration among the people is also a common phenomenon. Due to the low soil fertility in the district coupled with the long dry season, some of the people usually migrate to the south of the country for agricultural activities. Some of the youth also migrate to the south, especially Accra and Kumasi in search of greener pastures. Another major cause of out-migration is the pursuance of higher education. Many of the natives who pursue education beyond the boundaries of the district end up settling outside the district. The Nandom District therefore has a significant population in the Diaspora.

The promotion of coping strategies to the soil degradation and the promotion of an enabling environment for the creation of small and micro enterprise can be harnessed to reduce out migration and its effect on the development of the district.

1.3.2.5. Land Use Management

In terms of physical development planning, Nandom District is still being monitored by the Town and Country Planning Department and its collaborating land sector agencies in her parent district, the Lawra District. The absence of designated and well-resourced land sector agencies is severely affecting development control in the district. Poor physical development planning and control in the district has resulted in chaotic physical development leading to incompatible land uses.

Public use areas are encroached upon, land litigation is not uncommon, and houses are constructed in some locations without regard for building regulations. The situation is even dire in the rural communities where development control seems to be completely lacking. Efforts are therefore required to guide physical growth and development in the district for safety, convenience, economy, aesthetics and accessibility.

Settlements in the District are basically the rural type with residents engaged mainly in agriculture. The few urban dwellers in the district are mainly into commerce and services. It is common among the people to leave large expanses of land around their houses for the cultivation of crops. This practices leads to disperse morphologies of most of the settlement in the district, a phenomenon that makes utility service provision difficulty.

1.3.2.6. Housing

Typical of most northern cultures, a male family-head usually heads each compound in the Nandom district which ranges from 5 to 17 people. Essentially, the head of the family controls the resources of the compound. A compound comprises of smaller units based on the number of closely related adult married men (father, sons and brothers). This pattern of household formation is gradually being washed away by modernization which encourages smaller and nuclear families. Nandom has an average of 4.1 people in a household.

There are four main types of dwelling units in the district. These are separate isolated houses (Self-Contained), semi-detached houses, separate room(s) within a compound usually with shared urinal and toilet facilities commonly called compound houses, and several huts or buildings within a common compound. The huts roofed with thatch are the commonly used residential houses in the rural communities in the District. The self-contained housing is associated with the professional or high income class. Majority of the people in the urban areas however living in compound houses where toilet, bath and kitchen structures are shared with a common court yard.

Table 5 presents the dwelling types in the district.

Table 5: Types of Occupied Dwellings in Nandom District

Type of dwelling	Total	%	Urban	Rural
Total	8551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	2,600	30.4	31.0	30.2
Semi-detached house	1,043	12.2	2.2	14.3
Flat/Apartment	34	0.4	1.0	0.3
Compound house (rooms)	4,233	49.5	59.7	47.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	316	3.7	3.6	3.7

Huts/Buildings (different compound)	273	3.2	0.2	3.7
Tent	26	0.3	0.1	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	26	0.3	1.6	0.0
Uncompleted building	9	0.1	0.4	0.0
Other	1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: GSS-Nandom District (2014)

Urban housing is a real concern in Nandom district. This is exacerbated by the increasing educational role of Nandom and the assumption of district status. Rent is exorbitant, considering the income levels of the people in the District. Room occupancies are high among low income urban households who are gradually being pushed away by the escalating housing market.

In the rural settlements, the vegetation provides many families building materials in the form of thatch and earth, which are considered better protectors of heat, especially for poor households. There is however a gradual improvement in the housing sector even in the rural areas. Most of the traditional house types with earth and thatch roofs are giving way to landcrete and blockhouses with zinc and aluminium roofing sheets. There has also been remarkable improvement in the quality and design of privately owned houses. The use of cement blocks in construction of houses has increased and provision of wide windows has improved ventilation in the houses. This has positive implications on the health of the people since it will minimize the spread of diseases including Tuberculosis and other air-borne diseases.

1.3.3. Governance

1.3.3.1.Mandate

In pursuance of section 3 of the Local Government Act (Act 462) of 1993, the Nandom District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority at the district level that has been charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources to ensure the overall development of the district as enshrined in its mission statement.

1.3.3.2. Composition of the Assembly

The Nandom District Assembly is made up of Thirty-Eight (38) Assembly persons, comprising Twenty-Five (25) elected members, Eleven (11) Government Appointees, the Honourable District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament, who is an ex-officio member. Out of the Thirty-Eight Member Assembly, only six (6) of them are females and thirty two (32) males.

The meetings of the Assembly are chaired by the Presiding Member who is elected from among the members to serve not more than two (2) terms of two (2) years each.

Immediately below the Assembly is the Executive Committee, made up of 30% of the Assembly members. The Executive Committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive. The Committee operates through its various sub-committee which are co-ordinated by the District Co-ordinating Director. These sub-committees deliberate on relevant issues of the District and submit them as recommendations to the Executive Committee, which then submits it to the whole house for approval. Technically, the Executive Committee acts as the cabinet of the Assembly and therefore takes and approves all major decisions before they are forwarded to the General Assembly for rectification

Beside the Executive Committee of the Assembly is the Public Relations and Complaints Committee chaired by the Hon. Presiding Member. Its main responsibility is to receive and address written complaints from the general public which border on the conduct both the Assembly staff and Hon. Assembly Members. This committee can also make recommendations on the conduct of such persons for consideration by the House.

The essence of the establishment of the Local Government structure and for that matter the Nandom District Assembly is to ensure the full participation of the people at the grassroots level in decision making processes and implementation of programmes and projects which invariably impacts positively or negatively on their lives. The Assembly members are therefore the link

between the people and the Assembly. Therefore, in order that the aspirations of the communities can be realized it is expected that Assembly members would ensure that a positive hearing is accorded them.

However, the Nandom District Assembly has not been without teething problems, (e.g. of which are:

- a) Some Assembly Members do not attend Assembly meetings regularly and on many occasions makes decision taking at meetings difficult.
- b) Another difficulty is that many of the Assembly members do not organize meetings before or after the Ordinary meetings of the Assembly. They are therefore unable to neither present the true concerns of the communities nor explain to their constituents the developmental interventions undertaken by the Assembly or Central Government.
- c) Some of the Assembly members who are key to sub-committee meetings stay outside the region.

1.3.3.3. Traditional Authorities

Alongside the decentralized governance system is a supportive traditional governance system which appears to be in harmony with the District Assembly System thereby promoting development in the local area. The District has one paramountcy, that is, the Nandom Paramountcy headed by the Nandom Naa. He is supported by Seventeen Divisional Chiefs and several Sub-Division Chiefs. A remarkable feature of the traditional governance system in Nandom is that there are no chieftaincy conflicts like in other parts of the country.

The two governance systems seek the development of their area and as such they are able to complement each other as a team towards achieving the common goal of development. This may be traced to the absence of power dynamics and competition for control of resources between the two systems. Interactions between District Assembly and traditional authorities in

the District go beyond the ceremonial role of chiefs during major functions. More often than not, Land disputes and occasional conflicts are settled by the Assembly and the Traditional Council.

1.3.3.4 Town and Area Councils

Administratively, the Nandom District is made up of One (1) Town Council and Three (3) Area Councils.

Staff of the Town Area Councils is composed of the Convenor, Administrative Secretary, the Treasurer, Typist and a Cleaner.

Under the DSDA II Programme under the then Lawra District Assembly, the capacity of the staff at the Town/Area Council levels were built. However, ever since the programme folded up in 2004, staff of the area councils has ceased to be effective except a few ones.

It is in this light that efforts are being put in place by the Assembly to revitalize them to make them alive to their mandate. The Assembly in 2013 procured motor bikes for them to assist them in their activities particularly in revenue mobilization. This notwithstanding, the Town and Area Councils still have some challenges such as;

1. Absenteeism and non-commitment to duty on the part of Town and Area Council staff. This attitude of the staff could be blamed on the non-availability of any meaningful form of remuneration. Area Council staffs are supposed to be paid from the 30 percent of revenue they generate locally which is so insignificant because of the virtual absence of economic activities in these communities.
2. The Hon. Assembly members who form part of the Town/Area Councils membership have not exerted the desired influence to ensure that the Town/Area Councils work effectively.
3. Many of the staff engaged in fraudulent practices and there is also evidence of misappropriation of funds.
4. Most of the Administrative Secretaries are retired public workers or teachers and so revenue generation is almost impossible.

Efforts are however being put in place to build the capacity of these staff and appropriate sanctions are also being developed to ensure discipline at work.

1.3.3.4. District Decentralized Departments

In addition to the District Assembly, there are also departments of district assembly which are involved in the administration and execution of development functions. However, the district does not have a full complement of all these departments, as show in the Table below. This insufficiency sometimes creates responsibility gaps in the administration of development of the district. Coordination of development data for planning and budgeting has been a challenge due to this gap. Efforts are therefore in place to establish the non-existent departments of the district assembly.

Table 6: Decentralised Institutions in Nandom District

N ^o	Department	Constituent	Availability
1	Central Administration	Chief Executive	Available
		Coordinating Directorate	Available
		Finance	Available
		Planning	Available
		Works	Available
		Budget	Available
		Information Service Dept.	Not Available
		Environmental Health	Available
		Audit	Available
		Procurement	Not Available
		Statistical Service	Not Available
2	Education, Youth and Sports	Education	Available
		Ghana Library Board.	Not Available
3	Social Welfare and Community Development	Social Welfare	Not Available
		Community Development	Available
4	Births and Deaths Registry		Not Available
5	Physical Planning	Department of Town planning	Available
		Department of Parks and Gardens	Not Available
6	Works	Public Works Department	Not Available
		Department of Feeder Roads	Not Available
7	Trade and industry	Trade	Not Available
		Cottage Industry	Not Available
		Rural Enterprises Project	Available

8	Natural resource conservation	Forestry	Not Available
		Games and Wildlife	Not Available
9	Health	Health Directorate	Available
		Health Insurance Authority	Not Available
10	MOFA/DADU		Not Available
11	Disaster Prevention	Fire Service Department	Available
		NADMO	Available

1.3.3.5. Development Partners

In addition to the efforts of Government to push forward the development of our new and teething district, are active development partners operating in the District. Though minimal in their numbers, these development partners complement and bridge the gap in Government's development efforts. Their fields of operation range from water and sanitation, education, health, agriculture, Gender inclusiveness, Peace and Land Disputes among others. The District Assembly recognizing this key role played by these partners has put in place measures to create an enabling environment for these partners to operate.

Below is a table of development partners and their fields of operation:-

Table 7: Development Partners

N ^o	Organisation	Area of Operation
1	PRONET	Water and Sanitation
2	NANDOM AGRIC PROJECT	Agricultural Extension Services
3	WFP	Health and Nutrition
4	CARE	Gender, Water and Sanitation
5	CIKOD	Environment
6	SNV	Water and Sanitation
7	PLAN	Education
8	CARD-Ghana	Gender

1.3.3.6. Judiciary and Security

1.3.3.7. Economic Governance

In order to ensure that resources are managed effectively and cost is reduced, the assembly has instituted some measures to be able to achieve this. Among these measures are;

- Expenditure of the District is matched with the flow of revenue.
- Only expenditure provided for in the estimated budget is incurred.
- Attempt is made not to exceed any expenditure item in the estimates
- Movement of vehicles is controlled in order to reduce running cost.
- It is ensured that stationery is not wasted. This help to cut down stationery cost.
- Claims presented by staff are scrutinized to ensure that they are genuine before payment is effected.
- In order to control movement of stores, the following procedures are followed.
- All store items are taken in charge by the Storekeeper and kept in the store. Tally cards are prepared for each item indicating the quantity procured.
- Any Officer requesting a store item will make a registration to the District coordinating Director for approval.
- When the registration is approved, the storekeeper will prepare a store issue voucher to be signed by the Officer requesting the materials
- The quantity issued is indicated on the tally card to show the current balance.
- On the payments of contractors, when certificates are submitted by the consultants, the District Assembly's monitoring team will inspect the project to ensure that the work is of good quality. The team will issue their report before payment is effected.
- The District Chief Executive authorizes all payments.
- In the case of other departments: their expenditure authorization is issued by the controller and accountant.

1.3.3.7.1. District Revenue Pattern

Like any other District in the country, the Nandom District Assembly obtains its revenue/income from two main sources; the Internally Generated Revenue and Grants. The Internally Generated Revenue includes Rates, Fee and Fines, Investment etc whilst the Grants are however made up of funds from Central Government, donor Agencies and NGOs.

The main Funds from Central Government are: District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), and District Development Facility, departmental allocations and Personal Emoluments of all government employees in the district.

The erratic and incomplete inflows of funds from central government are the main challenges with the revenue pattern of the district coupled with low IGF potentials in the district. It is not uncommon for the district to receive less than half of her allocation from central government.

The table below gives you an idea of the picture of funds inflow.

Table 8: District Revenue Pattern

SOURCE	2012			2013		
	Budget	Received	Variance (%)	Budget	Received	Variance (%)
IGF	23,000.00	3,899.10	83	74,000.00	67,685.60	8.5
DACF	1,119,988.00	414,496.84	63	1,053,988.00	445,482.41	57.7
DACF (MP)	0.00	0.00	-	200,000.00	346,433.00	(73.2)
DACF(PWD)	0.00	0.00	-	24,781.00	53,433.00	(115.6)
DDF	0.00	0.00	100	546,368.00	452,424.60	17.2
GSFP	0.00	0.00	-	929,889.00	365,358.35	60.7
GSOP	0.00	0.00	100	400,000.00	0.00	100
GoG (DeptAlloc.)	38,273.19	0.00	100	76,546.37	9,290.84	87.7
Others	0.00	0.00	100	1,000,000.00	0.00	100
TOTAL	1181261.19	418,395.94	64.6	4,305,572.37	1,287683.20	70.1

1.3.3.7.1.1. Internally Generated Fund

Table 9: Internally Generated Fund

SOURCE	2012			2013		
	Budget	Received	Variance	Budget	Received	Variance
Rates		3,899.10	0.00	74,000.00	67,685.60	6314.00
Fees and Fines	1,119,988.00	414,496.84	705,491.16	1,053,988.00	445,482.41	608505.60
Licenses		0.00	0.00	200,000.00	346,433.00	(146433.00)
Rent			0.00	24,781.00	53,433.00	(28652.00)
Investment			0.00	3,000.00	1,082.10	1917.90
Miscellaneous	1,825.00	0.00	1,825.00	1,825.00	8,108.50	(6283.00)
TOTAL	1,121,813.00	418,395.90	707,316.16	1,357,594.50	922,224.00	435,369.90

The table above shows the IGF performance of the assembly over the last year. Due to the low revenue potentials of the district, the IGF performance is appreciated but is not good enough. Though the target set was almost met, but the amount realized is not substantial enough to finance the recurrent expenditure of the assembly. More efforts need to be geared towards the mobilization to improve upon its collection and to increase the amount collected.

Table 10: Expenditure Pattern of the Assembly

SOURCE Of fund	2012			2013		
	Budget Line	expenditure	Variance	Budget Line	expenditure	Variance
IGF		3,899.10	0	74,000.00	60,251.44	13,748.56
DACF	1,119,988.00	414,496.84	705,491.16	1,053,988.00	445,482.41	608,505.59
DACF (MP)		0.00	0	200,000.00	10,019.11	189,980.89
DACF(PWD)			0	24,781.00	42,977.50	-18,196.50
DDF	546,368.00	0.00	546,368.00	546,368.00	392,397.74	153,970.26
GSFP			0	929,889.00	314,608.28	615,280.72
GSOP	200,000.00	0.00	200,000.00	400,000.00	0.00	400,000.00

1.3.3.7.2. Summary and Implications of Expenditure Patterns

Due to the erratic and incomplete flow of funds to the assembly from central government, a lot of expenditures are not met. The table shows that less than half of the expenditure targeted was met.

1.3.4. Economy of the District

1.3.5.1. Background

Agriculture accounts for 80% of the District economy. Commerce /Service and industry account for about 18.2% and 0.8% respectively. In other words the agriculture, commerce and industry sub-sectors of the economy are all short of private sector-led programmes and projects. The difference between the two (agriculture vs. commerce, service and industry) arises due to the various Governmental and NGO interventions in the agriculture (farming) and services sector.

Regarding employment, about 25% of the active age group (15-64) is unemployed. Majority of the employed population (93%) are in the private informal sector.

Table 11 presents the employment situation in the district.

Table 10: Employment Situation

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,078	100.0	9,221	100.0	9,745	100.0
Public (Government)	984	4.9	568	6.2	355	3.6
Private Formal	281	1.4	138	1.5	121	1.2
Private Informal	18,713	93.2	8,470	91.9	9,215	94.6
Semi-Public/Parastatal	20	0.1	14	0.2	11	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	80	0.4	28	0.3	43	0.4
Unemployed	6,575 (25%)					

Source: GSS-Nandom (2014)

1.3.4.1. Agriculture

Agriculture is the major activity that engages about 80% of the population in the District. The industry is centered mainly on crops and livestock production, though there are efforts at capture and culture fisheries agro-processing and agro-trade. Animals reared include sheep, goats, cattle, pigs (swine) and poultry.

1.3.4.1.1. Crop Development

The main crops grown by the farmers are millet, rice, maize, cowpea, bambara-beans, groundnuts, yam, potatoes (sweet) and soya bean. Of these, the District has an advantage in groundnuts and cowpea production.

The district has, over the years, recorded low agricultural production due to erratic rainfall pattern, couple with the long dry harmattan and hot seasons that undermines the various efforts and interventions in the crop subsector. The result being that production always falls short of the expectation of farmers and consumers alike.

Coping measures adopted in the District mostly include the dry season vegetable production, trading and the importation of maize and other crops from either neighboring Republic of Burkina Faso, Techiman in the south or other Districts in the region. This calls for the need to enhance the provision of water for the dry season gardening and improved agricultural technologies.

The introduction of the bullock farming system is anticipated to provide employment for the youth in agriculture and also improve upon the food security situation in the District as well as income for the youth.

Table 11: Crop Production levels (metric tons)

No	CROP	2010	2011	2012	13
1.	Maize	3,700	3,766	3,954	4,151
2.	Rice	250	150	157	164
3.	Millet	6,900	14,629	15,360	16,128
4.	Sorghum	10,500	34,756	36,493	38,317
5.	Cowpea	3,116	6,084	6,388	6,707

Source: Nandom District, MoFA

1.3.4.1.2. Livestock Development

The livestock sub-sector continues to make steady but moderate gains as it is now becoming the most lucrative investment in the midst of low income levels emanating from crop production. Goat and Sheep production seems to lead the production levels.

Poultry and goats are still the most commonly reared livestock species in the District. Poultry continues to dominate the attention of the youth and farmers alike since little labour is required for an excellent income.

Pig rearing despite the high labour demand continues to receive a boost since it is fast becoming the most affordable meat within the District. It has become a strong source of security in terms of income especially for the vulnerable and excluded in the society, (the aged and widows.).

The Nandom District has a huge comparative advantage in the area of goat and sheep rearing. It has over the years established itself as the marketing centre for goats and sheep. The Nandom and Ko, Basele markets every week receive buyers from Wa (the Regional Capital), Ashanti and the Brong Ahafo Regions. These businessmen besiege these markets every week to buy hundreds of Guinea Fowls, sheep and goats to transport to the south.

However, over half of the goats, Guinea Fowls/Fowls and sheep sold at these markets are imports from neighboring Republic of Burkina Faso

Table 12: Livestock production Levels

Livestock/ poultry	Year	
	2012	2013
Cattle	11,026	11,577
Sheep	14,837	15,578
Goats	28,499	29,923
Swine	16,257	17,069
Poultry	81,180	85,239

Source: Nandom District, MoFA

1.3.4.1.2. Irrigation Infrastructure

The Nandom District Assembly places a high priority on irrigation facilities to enhance dry season vegetable production.

Under the CBRDP programme, the District constructed a dam at Kokoligu. Outlet valves as well as canals to the irrigable area are yet to be rehabilitated. The dam is however being used for dry season vegetable production and fishing, as well as a source of water for animals.

The guo dam is also yet to be completed. The project has been abandoned and efforts are being put in place to complete it for use.

The Lawra District Assembly in collaboration with Pronet North and Concerned Universal (NGO) constructed about 7no. (4 hand dug wells and 3 tube wells) for both drinking and dry season vegetable production in communities which are now part of Nandom District. These facilities are currently being used for the purpose of drinking, watering of livestock and dry season vegetable production by the beneficiary communities. The facilities are still in quite good conditions.

Currently, the rehabilitation Brutu dug out, Tuopare and zimuopare dug outs are ongoing under the Ghana Social Opportunities Project. The completion of these projects will increase the access to water for farming in the district and positively affect farm incomes.

Of all the dams and dugouts in the Districts, only Kokoligu dam have Water Users Associations (WUA), the rest are yet to form the WUA. This is a wakeup call for sensitizing all communities with dams and dug outs to form these user groups to ensure effective management and maintenance.

1.3.4.1.3. i. Manpower situation in the District

Table 13: Professional staff

STAFF CATEGORY	STAFF AT POST	STAFF NEEDED	ACTION TAKEN	No. with unreliable Motorbikes	No. without Motorbikes
a. District Director of Agric (DDA)	0	1	Responsibility of Head office/ regional Director, MoFA		1
b. District Agric Officers (DAOs)	0	1	Responsibility of Head office, Accra		1
1. Crop Services (PPRS)	0	1			1
2. Animal Production	0	1			1
3. Veterinary Services	0	1	Needs qualify vet. Doctor Responsibility of Head office, Accra		1
4. Extension Services	0	1			1
5. Mgt. Information officer (also in charge of SRID/PPMED)	0	1			1
6. Women in Agric Development (WIAD)	0	1	Responsibility of Head office, Wa/Accra		1
7. Agric Mechanization/Post harvest Technician	0	1	Responsibility of Head office, Wa/Accra		1
c. Agric. Extension Agents (AEAs) (Operational Areas):					
1. Nandom	0	1			1
2. Kokoligu	1	0		1	
3. Tantuo	0	0			1
4. Monyupele	0	1			1
5. Gengenke	1	0		1	
6. Brutu	0	1			1
7. Tom	0	1			1
8. Ko	1	0	Gone to school (Dip. In Agric. Extension)	1	
9. Betaglu	0	1			1
d. Technical Officers:					
1. Market Information	0	3			
2. Veterinary Services	0	2			2

Note: ‘staff at Post’, plus ‘staff needed’ gives the ideal staff requirement (staff ceiling); also ‘vacancies available’ is depicted by the ‘staff needed’ column figures.

ii. Supporting Staff

Table 14: Supporting Staff

STAFF CATEGORY	STAFF AT POST	STAFF NEEDED	ACTION TAKEN
a. Executive Officer	0	1	---
b. Stores keeper	0	1	---
c. Watchman	0	5	---
d. Cleaner	0	1	---
e. Secretary (Typist)	0	1	---
f. Labourer	0	3	---
g. Messenger	0	1	--

1.3.4.1.3. ii Major Problems Confronting Agriculture in the District

i. Post-harvest Losses

Post-harvest losses continue to be a major problem for the private sector within the agricultural sector of the economy. At the end of the year 2012, post-harvest losses were reduced by only 5% (Source: Nandom District, MoFA).

The reason for the post-harvest losses, stem from inadequate education on storage of farm produce and improper use of agro-chemicals. This does not auger well for the development of the agricultural sector as most farmers will run at a loss resulting in their inability to pay loans collected. There is therefore the need for government and the private sector to help in establishing ready markets for farm produce and also help in training and providing strong facilities to farmers.

ii. Crop

- Low soil fertility
- High occurrence of insect pests on cowpea and vegetable crops in the field.
- Inadequate agricultural staff at all levels.
- Inappropriate use of agro-chemicals among farmers and other users.
- Occasional outbreak of animal diseases such as rabies, anthrax, etc.
- Low productivity of farmers as farm managers (low use of mechanized agricultural inputs)
- Low utilization of the few open water bodies and the Black Volta in the district

The above problems within the crop subsector calls for major intervention in the area of funds for research by MoFA, SARI etc. Provision of more irrigation and dry season gardening facilities and free spraying for eradication of harmful insects on farm crops amongst others to improve upon the crop subsector is needed.

iii. *Livestock Challenges*

- Low genetic potential of the local breed of small ruminants and poultry
- High incidence of pests and diseases on livestock and poultry
- High cost of veterinary drugs and equipment
- Inadequate veterinary drugs and equipment
- High cost of feeding pigs
- Lack of supplementary feeding for ruminants in the dry season
- Inadequate veterinary staff.

The above problems call for District and national support towards the full development of the livestock sector to boost the private sector investment potential. This could be achieved through funding from both the Assembly and government in collaboration with MoFA.

1.3.4.1.3. Food Security

Food insecurity is one of the major challenges facing the district. Even though majority of the people are into food production, due to low productivity and low income levels, many households live without sufficient food, especially during the lean season. During harvest many of the farmers sell their subsistent produce to supplement family income leaving them with less for family upkeep. It is therefore not uncommon in the lean season to see farming households buying food stuff imported from either Burkina Faso, Techiman or neighbouring districts.

As coping mechanisms, some households skip particular meals of the day, particularly lunch. Others reduce the quantity of food consumed, while some other households provide meals for only children in the afternoon. This situation has the tendency of high malnutrition, especially among children.

A very effective way of reversing this situation is to engage the farmer throughout the year by embarking on a massive dry season farming and intensive livestock, poultry and aquaculture.

These will increase annual output levels, increase household incomes and ensure secured access to food in the district.

1.3.4.1.4. Industry and Commerce

Agriculture is the chief activity in the Nandom District and as such the private sector of the economy would assert itself with the existence of an industry that is closely linked to the agricultural potentials of the District. The growth of these industries is therefore intimately linked to the development of the agricultural sector of the District. As a result, more often than not, a lot of these industries in the private economy of the District are agro-based and small in size. The size of these industries can only be explained by the lack of enough human and financial capital in the District to increase the production. Common industries in the district include flour milling, pito brewing, commercial food preparation, Shea-butter extraction, rice processing, carpentry, carving, charcoal burning, xylophone making, basket weaving, block laying, pottery, sand wining, and stone quarrying. The rest are weaving, dying and blacksmithing.

These small scaled industries serve as outlets of raw materials from the agricultural sector. In addition to this, it absorb some of the surplus labour in the District, help farm-based households to spread risks, offer more remunerative activities to supplement or replace agricultural income, offer income potential during the agricultural off-season and also provide a means to cope or survive when farming fails.

Due to this significant role played by this sector, the Nandom District boasts of some institutions that offer support and training to ensure effective output from this sector. The Nandom Vocational Institute and the St. Ann's Vocational institute are skills training institutions in the District. These institutions have over the years supplied the man power base of the District and the region. To add to this, the Nandom Town area has an industrial village which provides quality services to the people of the town and District.

1.3.4.1.5. Markets

The District has three main markets located in Kuturu (Baseble), Ko and Nandom the District Capital. Two of the markets (Baseble and Ko)) are in poor conditions. Efforts are therefore required to upgrade their infrastructure.

The existing of only few markets in the district results in the low generation of revenue to traders and to the District Assembly.

Apart from the few markets, commercial activities in the district are mainly located along major arterial roads in small towns. Other commercial activities take place in corner shops and in homes. Commerce in the district largely involves the sale of provisions, fuel, electricals, electronics, clothing, construction materials, vehicle parts, agrochemicals, cosmetics, medicals, utensils, food ingredients and stationary.

Figure 4: Provisional Map Showing Distribution of Market Facilities



1.3.4.2. Financial Services

The financial sector has been boosted by the establishment of the First Atlantic Bank at Nandom. Currently, the financial institutions now stand at two (3) namely; Nandom Rural Bank, Nandom Kuoriba Langtaa credit Union at Nandom and First Atlantic Bank at Nandom.

The presence of these financial facilities provides the opportunity to credible business men and farmers to enhance their saving culture and have access to credit to expand productivity.

However, access to credit has still been difficult especially due to lack of collateral by many entrepreneurs. The banks mostly engage in legal battles to retrieve credit facilities extended to the public. This inadequacy in trust in the private sector is greatly affecting its competitiveness.

1.3.4.3. Tourism

The most significant tourism potential in the Nandom District is the *Kakube* Festival .The rich cultural heritage of the people exhibited during this festival has the potential to bring in a lot of foreigners and investors. This can however be achieved if the festival is highly projected and celebrated with support from all stakeholders.

The proposed restoration of the Slave Centre located at Gengenkpe and Zimuopare has been selected for construction in the subsequent plan. This when completed will also boost both local and international tourism investments into the District.

The Assembly in collaboration with the church is also looking forward to maintaining the Church Stone which can also attract both local and foreign tourist into the District. The Church which prides itself as the largest stone building in West Africa and among the three Minor Basilicas in West Africa has the potential of attracting tourists including spiritual pilgrims.

Effort is also needed to upgrade and bring to standard the hospitality industry in the District to support the growth of tourism. Currently, the private led hospitality industry is doing remarkably well. Notably among the existing ones are; Yeletule Guest House and Restaurant, Emmanuel Guest House, NVS Restaurant and the Forestry Bar and Restaurant. In boasting this, the District Assembly has plans to construct a Guest house and a canteen to add up and expand the Hospitality industry.

All in all, the growth of the tourism industry in the district will to a great extent, influence the revenue prospective of the district and open up the district to foreign investors which in furtherance, will unwrap many other sectors of the district economy.

1.3.5. Economic Infrastructure

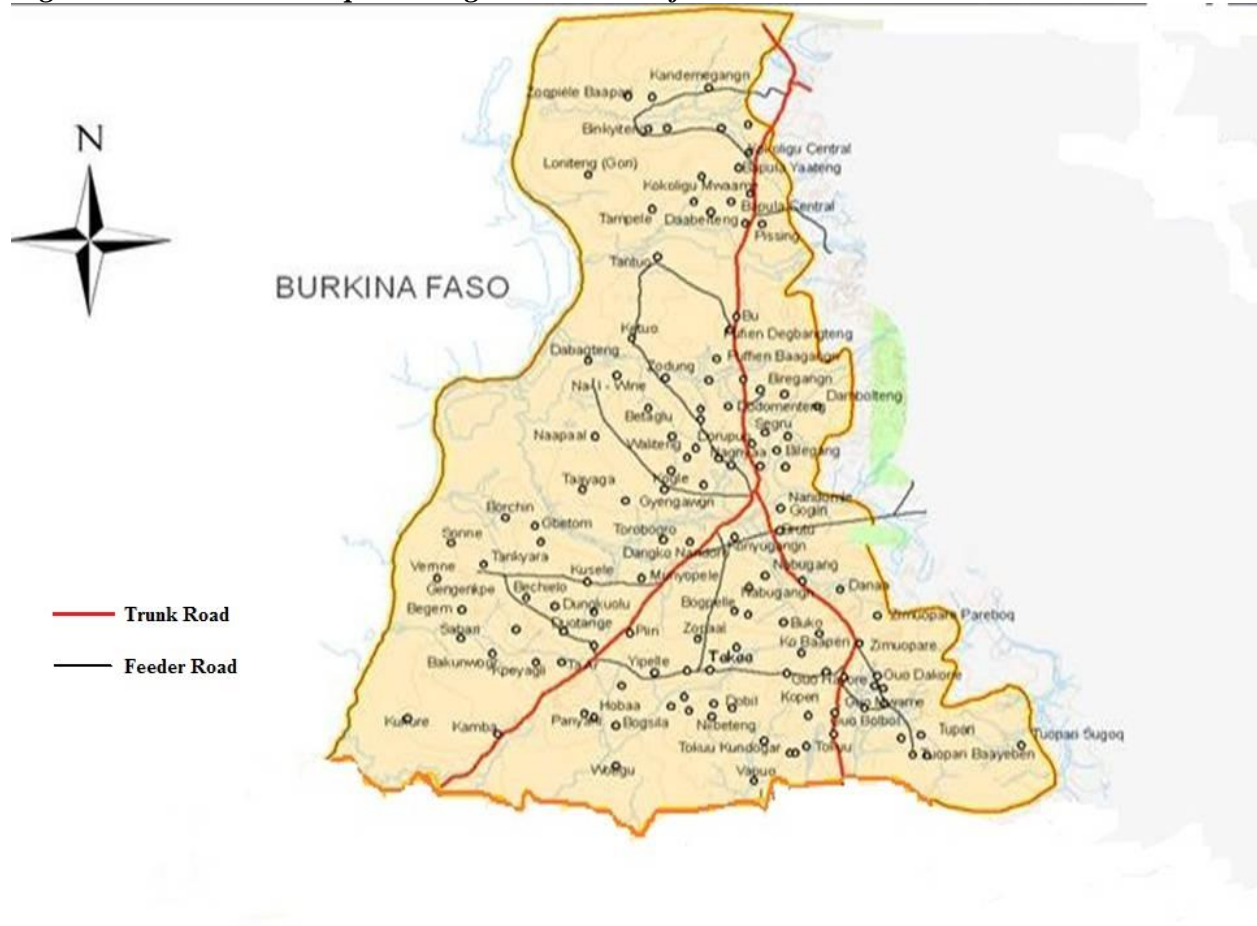
1.3.5.1. Road

Over three quarters of the road length of feeder roads in the Districts have now been reshaped or worked upon.

The District has two (2) major trunk roads, namely; Lawra-Nandom-Hamile road, Nandom-Ko and Lambussie-Nandom road. Lawra-Nandom-Hamile road continues to receive attention, than the Nandom-Ko and Lambussie-Nandom road which makes it become increasingly unmotorable due to the many pot holes and heavy corrugations on the road.

The only tarred portion of the District roads happened to be the road linking the Nandom Hospital and the Nandom townships. However, the District is not linked by any tarred road. It is hoped that the speedy investment on the road linking the District and beyond in the area of tarring could go a long way to increase the potentials of the District.

Figure 5: Provisional Map showing Distribution of Road Network in the Nandom District



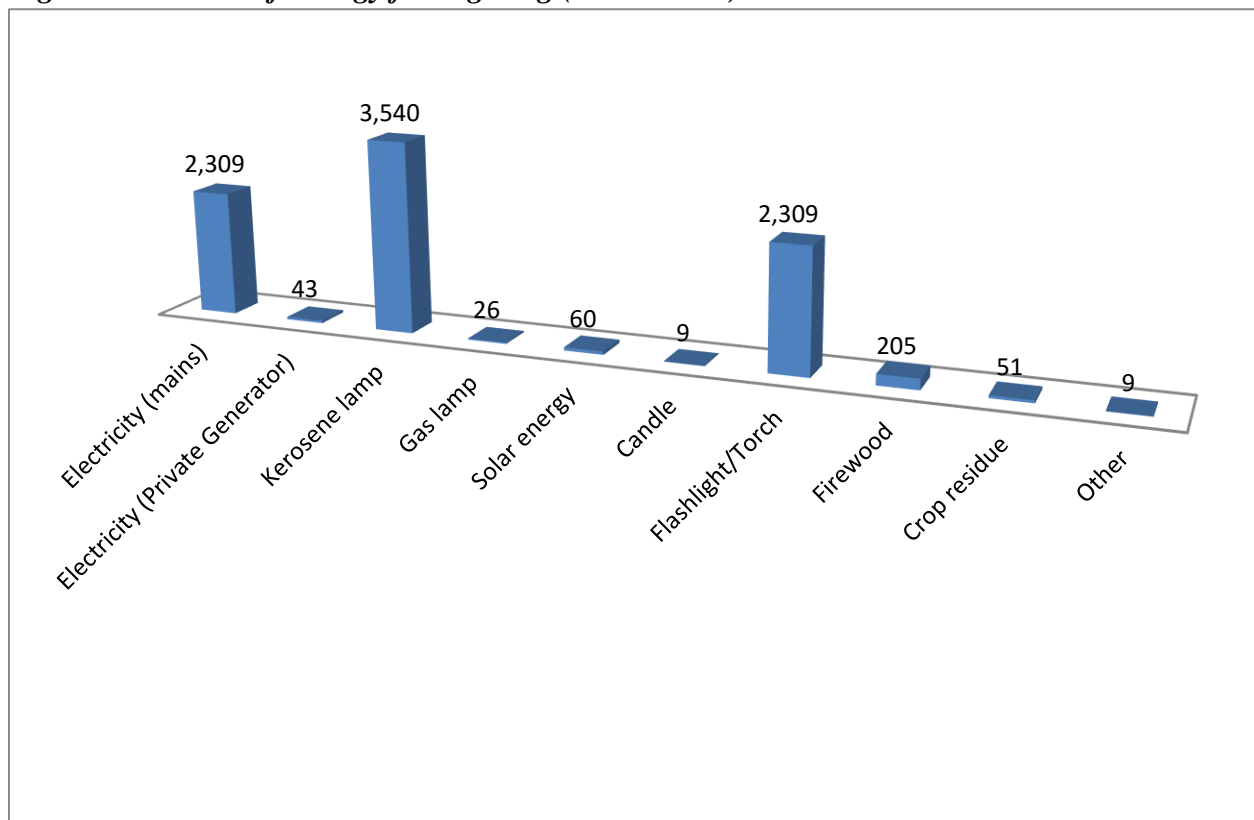
1.3.5.2. Energy

Energy supply in the district is a real concern in the district. Majority of households (41%) still use kerosene as their source of energy for lighting whiles firewood and charcoal still serve as the main sources of energy for cook, a situation that continues to deplete the vegetation. There is therefore the need to extend electricity to un-served communities and ensure access to LPG in the district.

Table 15: Source of energy for lighting

Source	Total	%	Urban	Rural
Total	8,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	2,309	27.0	75.9	17.1
Electricity (private generator)	43	0.5	0.7	0.5
Kerosene lamp	3,540	41.4	19.7	45.9
Gas lamp	26	0.3	0.1	0.3
Solar energy	60	0.7	0.2	0.8
Candle	9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	2,309	27.0	2.7	31.9
Firewood	205	2.4	0.3	2.8
Crop residue	51	0.6	0.0	0.7
Other	9	0.1	0.1	0.1

Figure 6: Sources of Energy for Lighting (Households)



Source: GSS-Nandom (2014)

1.3.5.3. Post and Telecommunication Services

1.3.5.3.1. Postal Services

The District currently has one (1) post office which has limited services and very inactive. More often than not, most people travel to the adjoining district to have postal services. There is therefore the need to expand its services and put in place the requisite staff and logistics to make it vibrant to serve the people. It is the expectation of the District that such postal agencies could be established in the KO, Puffien and Baseble areas in order to improve upon the postal services in the District.

1.3.5.3.2. Telecommunication

There has been a massive improvement on the telecommunication front. Almost all villages and communities have access to one or either mobile network. The District currently has the following telecommunication facilities.

1. Vodafone
2. MTN
3. Tigo
4. Glo
5. Airtel

The mobile usage has been widely accepted by the citizens of the District. It has equally created a lot of employment for the youth, especially in the area retailing of recharge units, transfer of units and Money Transfers.

Coverage of mobile phone services is limited to some areas of the District and signals from major mobile services providers like one touch, MTN and Tigo can be obtained in different parts of the District, but not total coverage.

The communications network in Nandom District is generally improving. Radio FREED and Radio Von are currently operating as the two radio stations in the district and has very wide coverage beyond the District. This makes information dissemination in the District very effective and helps in easy education and response from the grassroots in participatory development agendas.

However, the effectiveness of these networks is greatly reduced due to very frequent and constant jam of the air waves.

1.3.6. Social Services

1.3.6.1. Education

1.3.6.1.1. Number of Schools

The Nandom District currently has a total of 107 schools comprising of 38 pre-schools, 36 primary schools, 27 Junior High Schools, 2 vocational and technical schools and 2 Senior High Schools. A midwifery training school has newly been established in the district. The Table below presents the number of educational institutions in the district by their levels and ownership.

Table 16: Educational Institutions in Nandom District

Level of Education	Number of Schools	
Type of School	2012	2013
<i>Kindergarten</i>		
Public	35	36
Private	2	2
Total	37	38
<i>Primary</i>		
Public	34	34
Private	1	2
Total	35	36
<i>Junior High School</i>		
Public	26	26
Private	0	1
Total	26	27
<i>Technical & Vocational</i>		
Public	2	2
Private	2	2
Total	4	4
<i>Senior High School</i>		
Public	2	2
Grant Total	104	107

Source: Nandom District GES

From the table it is evident the District has about 107 educational institutions for a projected child population of 17,172 (2013). Clearly more classrooms are needed to accommodate the increasing number children of school-going age. The provision of more classrooms will create a sound environment for teaching and learning which will impact positively on the performance of students in their exams.

1.3.6.1.2. Enrolment and Teaching Staff Situations

Total enrolment in the district is currently 18,899 pupils consisting of 3,704 Pre-School students, 8,454 Primary students, 3,777 Junior High students, 1,450 Senior High students and 1,520 Technical/Vocational students. Administratively, enrolment in the Nandom Central circuit is about twice that of any of the remaining four circuits with 6,812 students. The enrolment levels in the various levels of education in the district are summarized in Table 18

Table 17: Education Enrolment

Name of Circuit	TYPE OF INSTITUTION					TOTAL
	Pre -School	Primary School	JHS	SHS	TVET	
Nandom Central	1005	2561	1101	700	1445	6,812
Nandom North	749	1263	389	-	-	2401
Nandom South	480	1374	820	750	75	3,499
Nandom West	914	2112	737	-	-	3,763
Puffien	556	1144	724	-	-	2424
Total	3704	8454	3771	1,450	1,520	18,899

Source GES Nandom

The Current Enrolment in The Basic Schools Has Shown a remarkable improvement as from **2012** to **2014**. This is attributed to government interventions including the School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Free exercise books uniforms together with the efforts of some development partners. The GER for Primary Schools as at **2011/2012** was **87%** and an increase to **99.3%** in **2013**. Gender Parity Index shows an increase from the previous years. This stands at 1:1.02 indication that, there are slightly more girls in School over the period than their male counterparts (Source GES Nandom District).

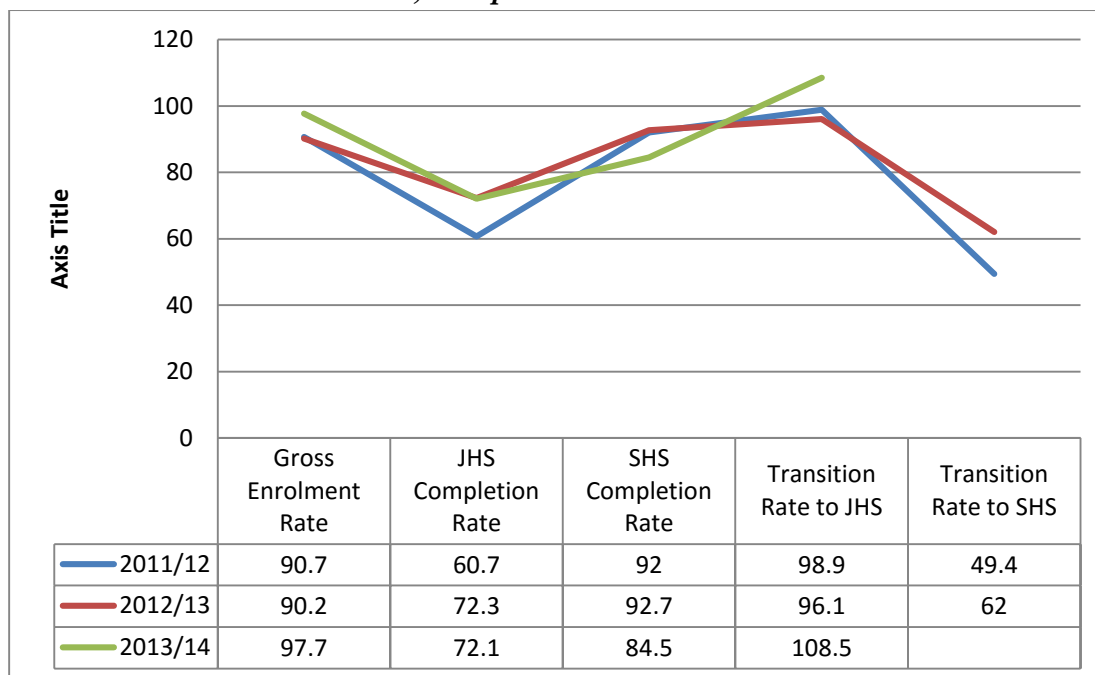
1.3.6.1.3. Gross School Enrolment, Completion and Transition Rates

Table 19: Gross School Enrolment, Completion and Transition Rates

Indicator	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Gross Enrolment Rate	90.70	90.20	97.70
JHS Completion Rate	60.7	72.3	72.10
SHS Completion Rate	92.0	92.7	84.5
Transition rate from Primary to JHS	98.90	96.1	108.50
Transition rate from JHS to SHS	49.40	62.00	

Source: GES-Nandom

Figure 6: Gross School Enrolment, Completion and Transition Rates



Source: GES-Nandom

1.3.6.1.4. District Teaching Staff situation

Table 20: District Teaching Staff situation

LEVEL	20012/13		
	Trained	Untrained	Total
Pre-School	6	68	74
Primary	124	45	169
JHS	78	35	103
TVET	23	17	40
SHS	57	23	80
Grand Total	288	188	466

1.3.6.1.5. Teaching and Learning Materials

Table 21: Teaching and Learning Materials

LEVEL	20012/13		
	Classrooms	Furniture	Text Books
Pre-School	76	1000	Nil
Primary	274	3500	1:2
JHS	75	2000	1:3
TVET	15	1400	Not available
SHS	30	800	2:1
Grand Total	470	8700	

1.3.6.1.6. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Being a largely rural district, knowledge in Information Communication Technology is limited in the Nandom District. The district can boast of an ICT infrastructure at the Nandom town and a yet to be completed ICT centre at Baseble. There are no commercial internet cafe facilities. Schools and communities lack ICT centres.

However, with the existence of telecommunication networks, many people access the internet using their phones. The major challenge still has to do with the application of ICT in

manufacturing and service provision. Efforts are therefore required to deepen ICT knowledge in the district, especially in hardware, and software development and its application.

1.3.6.2. Health

1.3.6.2.1. Health Infrastructure

The District Health Administration serves at the highest implementing agency and the headship of the Ghana Health Services in the District. The District is zoned into 5 Sub-Districts which offers comprehensive Public Health Services.

All of the 5 sub-Districts are being served by 4 Health Centres and one polyclinic. The St. Theresa's hospital is a CHAG institution which serves as the District hospital.

With the inauguration of the CHPs concept to enhance access to health care services, the District has six (6) CHPS compounds in operation.

There are 108 trained TBAs, 81 community based surveillance volunteers and 178 CBAs. There are 8 chemical sellers in the District predominantly located at the urban points and a private maternity home located in Nandom.

Health service is made accessible to the population through 6 static health facilities and 59 outreach points.

1.3.6.2.2. Health Staff Situation

It is an undisputable fact that human resource is the single most valuable resource in the health sector which also accounts for the greatest engagement of health sector funds. The health human resource situation in the district is a real concern. The challenges range from inadequate staff, inequitable distribution of staff especially to the deprived areas and staff retention.

The human resources situation in the district can be aptly described as inadequate for all cadres of health staff but inexcusably critical for critical clinical staff all through the stages of service delivery points in the district.

The role of midwives as a single category in improving the health indicators and attaining the MDGs 4 and 5 cannot be over emphasized. The need to post midwives to hospitals, health centres and reproductive health services points is frustrated due to the inadequacies in their numbers which therefore compromises the efforts to provide quality reproductive health services. The Situation of the Medical Doctors is far more bizarre. The entire District made up of one hospital as at the time of compilation of this report has no resident doctor.

The situation is not different for the general nurses and other professional categories. That of the general nurses is virtually threatening the provision of 24 hours services especially at the referral hospital. One other intriguing situation is that a gross of the available staff especially the midwives are aged 50 years and above.

The current situation has led to the engagement of locum services and the reliance on health extension workers of the National Youth Employment Programme to assist the professional nurses to salvage the situation.

The DA, in collaboration with health sector management is putting in every effort to attract and retain health professionals including the offer of sponsorship. Lobbying is an alternative that is currently being explored with relevant stakeholders.

A clearer picture of the deficiencies in the numbers is captured in the table below:

Table 22: Staff Norm for Nandom Hospital/DHA/Sub-District/CHPS (2013)

Category	Nandom Hospital			DHA/Sub-District/CHPS			Total Deficit
	Norm	# at Post	Deficit	Norm	# at Post	Deficit	
Medical Officer	2	0	0	-	-	-	0
Midwives	16	5	11	16	5	11	22
General Nurses	30	34	+3	-	-	-	38
Laboratory Technologist	2	1	1	-	-	-	2
Medical Assistant	5	1	4	8	2	6	10
X-Ray Technician	2	1	1	-	-	-	3
Lab. Technician	3	0	3	-	-	-	6
Theatre Nurse	2	1	1	-	-	-	3
Ophthalmic Nurse	2	1	1	-	-	-	2

Dispensing Technicians	5	1	4	10	0	10	16
Anesthetist	2	1	1	-	-	-	2
Public Health Nurse	1	-	-	4	2	2	4
Dental Technologist	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
Blood Donor Organizer	2	1	1	-	-	-	3
Technical Officer (Nut)	-	-	-	11	2	9	9
Field Technicians	-	-	-	11	2	9	9

Source: District Health Directorate, 2014

Assessing the magnitude of this problem, there is the need for a concerted effort to resolve the problem. There is the need to institute a more sustained sponsorship scheme in the district to cater for middle level man power training. Some incentive package should also be instituted to attract and retain medical doctors and other high level medical professionals. One other factor is the suitable environment such as staff accommodation, availability of essential logistics and a good working environment.

1.3.6.2.3. National Health Insurance Scheme

Table 23: Registration on NHIS

Category	2012	2013
Informal sector(Fully paid-up)		
Formal sector (Validated and registered SSNIT contributors)		
Under 18 yrs whose parents are fully paid-up members		
Registered indigents		
Registered aged (70 yrs +)		
SSNIT Pensioners		
Total		

1.3.6.2.4. Top Ten Causes of Morbidity

1.3.6.2.4.1. Disease Burden of Nandom District

The disease burden of the District is summarily displayed in the table below. The table encapsulates Out- Patient attendance for a three year period. It is worth of note that the table captures institutional attendance. All other medications and ailments not reported to health facilities in the district are not captured.

Table 24: Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance 2011 – 2013

2011			2012			2013		
Disease	Total Cases	%	Disease	Total Cases	%	Disease	Total Cases	%
Malaria	25618	34.5	Malaria	34323	43.9	Malaria	35801	47.3
Rheumatism & Joint Pains	5208	7.0	Acute Resp. Tract Infection	5352	6.8	Acute Resp. Tract Infection	8890	11.8
Skin Diseases & Ulcers	4742	6.4	Skin Diseases & Ulcer	3896	4.9	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	3738	4.9
Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	4457	6.0	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	3333	4.3	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	3624	4.8
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2876	3.9	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3322	4.3	Acute Eye Infection	2859	3.8
Acute Eye Infection	2704	3.6	Acute Eye Infection	2369	3.0	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2410	3.2
Pneumonia	1962	2.6	Diarrhoea Diseases	2354	3.0	Diarrhoea Diseases	1807	2.4
Diarrhoea Disease	1831	2.4	Pneumonia	1787	2.3	Acute Ear Infection	1308	1.7
Hypertension	1534	2.1	Hypertension	1252	1.6	Hypertension	1282	1.7
Intestinal Worms	1049	1.4	Acute Ear Infection	988	1.3	Intestinal Worms	1132	1.5
All other Conditions	22233	29.9	All other Conditions	19181	24.5	All other Conditions	12787	16.9
Total Conditions	74214	100	Total Conditions	78157	100	Total Conditions	75638	100

Source: Nandom District Health Directorate (2014)

As indicated in the table, malaria has been the main cause of OPD attendance followed by URTI, skin diseases, eye infection and pneumonia over the period under review. The contribution of malaria cases in total OPD attendance increased from 43.9% in 2012 to 47.3% in 2013. Despite numerous interventions, the relativity and absolute attendance are increasing. The interface remains that the interventions are either not effective or there are other factors such as symptomatic diagnoses or the enhanced access to health care as a result of the NHIS. Skin diseases, Acute Eye Infection, Pneumonia, Hypertension and Diarrhoea have maintained their positions over the period, hence, continued to be regular conditions among the top 10 causes of OPD attendances.

1.3.6.2.4.2. Other Diseases of Public Health Importance

The focus of this sub-section is to examine the HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis situation in the District. The choice is compelled by the public health importance attached to these ailments. They have very debilitating effects on the populace.

Table25: District HIV/AIDS Situation

CLINICAL CASES	NANDOM DISTRICT				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Screened	106	831	155	457	543
Positive	34	149	27	44	88
Prevalent Rate	32.1	18	17.4	9.6	16.2
DONORS					
Screened	453	1340	1510	2496	
Positive Cases	63	165	223	465	
<i>Prevalent Rate</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>18.6</i>	

The distinction between donor prevalence and clinical prevalence is very necessary because the donor prevalence is more of an indication of the prevalence in the District. Clinical cases are suspect cases screened from those who are present at health facilities with clinical signs. This does not represent the prevalence rate of HIV in the District. However, this rate is a cause for concern and interventions are being scaled up to tackle the situation.

It is also worthy of note from the relevant statistics that, the prevalence is more dominant among the age bracket 15-44. This has a telling implication on productivity in the District as this group also forms the productive age. The effect on the further transmission of the disease is high because the group is also the most sexually active among the populace.

1.3.6.2.4.3. Key Health Sector Problems

1. High maternal, neonatal and still birth rate
2. Increasing burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases
3. Staff attitude and indiscipline
4. Accommodation for both office and staff
5. Basic office furniture and equipment
6. Office consumables are more pressing
7. No toilet facility in Ketuo health centre

8. Deteriorating facilities eg. Tuopare, Baseble, Puffien
9. Gap in construction of CHPS compounds to meet MDG 2015
10. One completed CHPS compound at Tom but not launched
11. Two CHPS compounds not furnished at Sonne and Tankyara
12. Lack of funds from central government to support programmes
13. Nandom Hospital needs an emergency ward
14. Inadequate number of key staff in the hospital eg. Doctors, Physician Assistant, midwives Dispensary tech.
15. No electricity and water at the permanent Midwifery Training site

1.3.6.3. Water and Sanitation

The water and sanitation sector is one of the focal areas of the Nandom District Assembly. The goal of the District in this area is to provide improved access to potable water and decent sanitation service in the District with the view to ultimately achieving an improved health status of the people.

1.3.6.3.1. Water

Currently, there is one (1) mechanized small town water systems in Nandom, the district capital. There are also 452 boreholes in the District out of which 39 are for schools and clinics, 29 are private and used privately, 19 are low yielding and hardly produce water during the dry season and 24 of them are bad wells and cannot produce potable water. Thirty nine (39) of these are also in Nandom.

The District based on the available functioning water facilities has calculated water coverage of 87%. It is the intension of the Nandom District to attain a hundred percent water coverage. This will be achieved by drilling more boreholes and construction of smaller town water supply systems.

Table 26: Main source of drinking water for household

Source	Total	%	Urban	Rural
Total	8,551	100	100	100
Pipe-borne	1,796	21	64.7	12.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	6,165	72.1	30.7	80.6
Protected well	265	3.1	3.4	3.1
Rain water	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Protected spring	17	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Satchet water	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	162	1.9	0.3	2.2
Unprotected spring	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: GSS-Nandom District (2014)

Currently, plans are in place to construct a small town water system in Ko and Zimuopare and expand the Nandom Town water system. Several other projects including Global Water initiative by CRS and CARE International, Japan Embassy Water Project and the GoG Priority Water Project have all contributed to the drilling of boreholes and also rehabilitation of malfunctioning ones. With the proposed drilling of new additional boreholes under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project, the water situation in the District will be further improved.

Though the water coverage looks remarkable, much is still expected since people still scramble for water in most communities especially in the dry season. Several other new settlements have no access to potable water. This emanates from the fact that, the settlement pattern is dispersed while other water facilities have become dysfunctional. Drying up of borehole especially during the dry season also accounts for the inadequacy of potable water.

1.3.6.3.2. Sanitation

The District has a sanitation coverage of just 47% which underscores the high incidence of open defecation and the occurrence of waste (excreta) related diseases in the District. Of the ten top causes of OPD attendance, a good number are sanitation related illnesses.

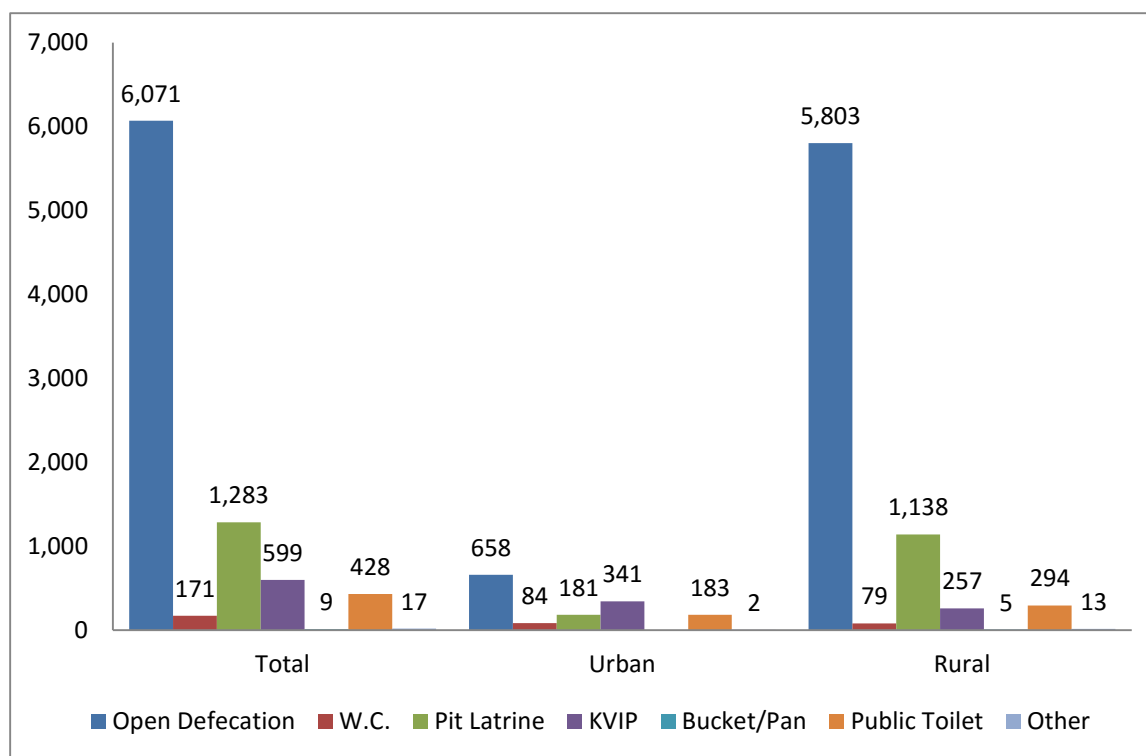
There are 132 public KVIP/institutional latrines. Out of a total of 8,551 households in the District, only 2,052 households have household latrines representing 24%. About 6,071 households practice open defecation, whilst the rest of the population is supposed to be served by the 132 public latrines.

Table 27: Toilet facility used by household

Facility	Total	Percentage	Urban	Rural
Total	8,551	100	1,454	7,097
No facilities (Open defecation)	6,071	71	658	5,803
W.C.	171	2	84	79
Pit latrine	1,283	15	181	1,138
KVIP	599	7	341	257
Bucket/Pan	9	0.1	-	5
Public toilet (WCKVIP Pit Pan etc)	428	5	183	294
Other	17	0.2	2	13

Source: GSS-Nandom District (2014)

Figure 7: Toilet facility used by household Nandom District



Source: GSS-Nandom District (2014)

Maintenance of public toilets in the District is nothing to write home about. The toilets mostly get so filthy that, community members can no more access them resulting in majority of them resorting to open defecation. Mechanisms such as hiring of conservatory labourers to take care of

the toilets has become cumbersome as people refuse to take up such jobs because of social ridicule from family members and the general public.

The District Assembly at a point in time hired out the facilities to be run by private individuals who will clean the toilets and take care of them. The token that people are to pay drives them away, resulting in the usage of the bush. There is therefore the need to encourage community-led sanitation practices to sensitize people on the need to provide and use household latrines. The construction of household latrines will eliminate the difficulties in managing public latrines and indiscriminate disposal of human excreta in the District.

1.3.6. Spatial Distribution of Social and Economic Infrastructure

The spatial analysis of the district demonstrates the distribution of human and economic activities in the district. It provides an understanding of the district's space economy and an insight into the adequacy of the functions performed by the various settlements. Thus, it depicts the level of centrality of the settlements in the district. Specifically, the spatial analysis is centered on the type and distribution of infrastructure and services in the various communities of the district. Using the functional model of classifying settlements, it is possible to establish the hierarchy of settlements as well as their distribution in space which would provide the basis for injecting equity and efficiency into the space economy.

In all 26 services and facilities were considered in constructing the scalogram. The settlements that have been included in the scalogram were selected based on the population size and the availability of a ubiquitous service. Settlements that have population above 1,000 were considered.

Below is a scalogram analysis indicating the distribution of facilities and services in the district.

Table 28: A Scalogram Showing the Distribution of Facilities and Services in Nandom District

FACILITIES/ SERVICES		Nursery	Prim	JHS	Health center	Clinic/CHPS	TBA	Community Info.	Rural bank	Agric Ext station	Agricext Service	Borehole	Pipe borne	KVIP (Public)	Trunk road	Feeder road	Fuel point.	Area Council	DA Admin	Police Station	Electricity	Weekly Mkt	Total No. of services	Total Centrality	% of Total Centrality	Order of Settlement				
Weight		1	2	3	3	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	2	3	5	3	4	3								
Settlement	Pop.																													
Nandom	7303	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	3,352	100	1 st				
Kogle		*	*	*	*						*	*		*		*					*		9	1437	43	3 rd				
Brutu	1,108	*	*	*		*		*			*	*				*					*		9	1437	43	3 rd				
Tantuo	1,294		*	*	*			*			*	*				*							7	1117	33	4 th				
Tokuu	1089		*	*		*					*	*				*					*		7	1117	33	4 th				
Bu-Central	1,477		*	*		*					*	*		*		*					*		8	1277	38	4 th				
Nandomkpee	1,315		*	*		*					*	*				*					*		7	1117	33	4 th				
Tome	1188		*	*							*	*				*							5	789	24	4 th				
Piiri	1,227	*	*								*	*				*					*		6	958	28	4 th				
Bichinteng	1175	*				*	*				*	*				*					*		7	1117	33	4 th				
Frequency		5	9	8	3	5	2	3	1	1	10	10	1	4	1	10	1	1	1	1	8	1	3,352							
Centrality		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100								
Weighted Centrality Index		20	22	38	100	40	50	67	400	200	10	10	400	25	300	20	200	300	500	300	50	300								

1.3.6.1 Hierarchy and Distribution of Settlements

In ranking the settlements in the district based on the variety and levels of services they can offer to assume a level of centrality, the criteria below were used.

80% and above of the total centrality = 1st Order Settlement

60 - 79% of the total centrality of = 2nd Order Settlement

40 and 59% of the total centrality = 3rd Order Settlement

20 and 39 % of the total centrality = 4th Order Settlement

20 % and below of the total centrality = 5th Order Settlement

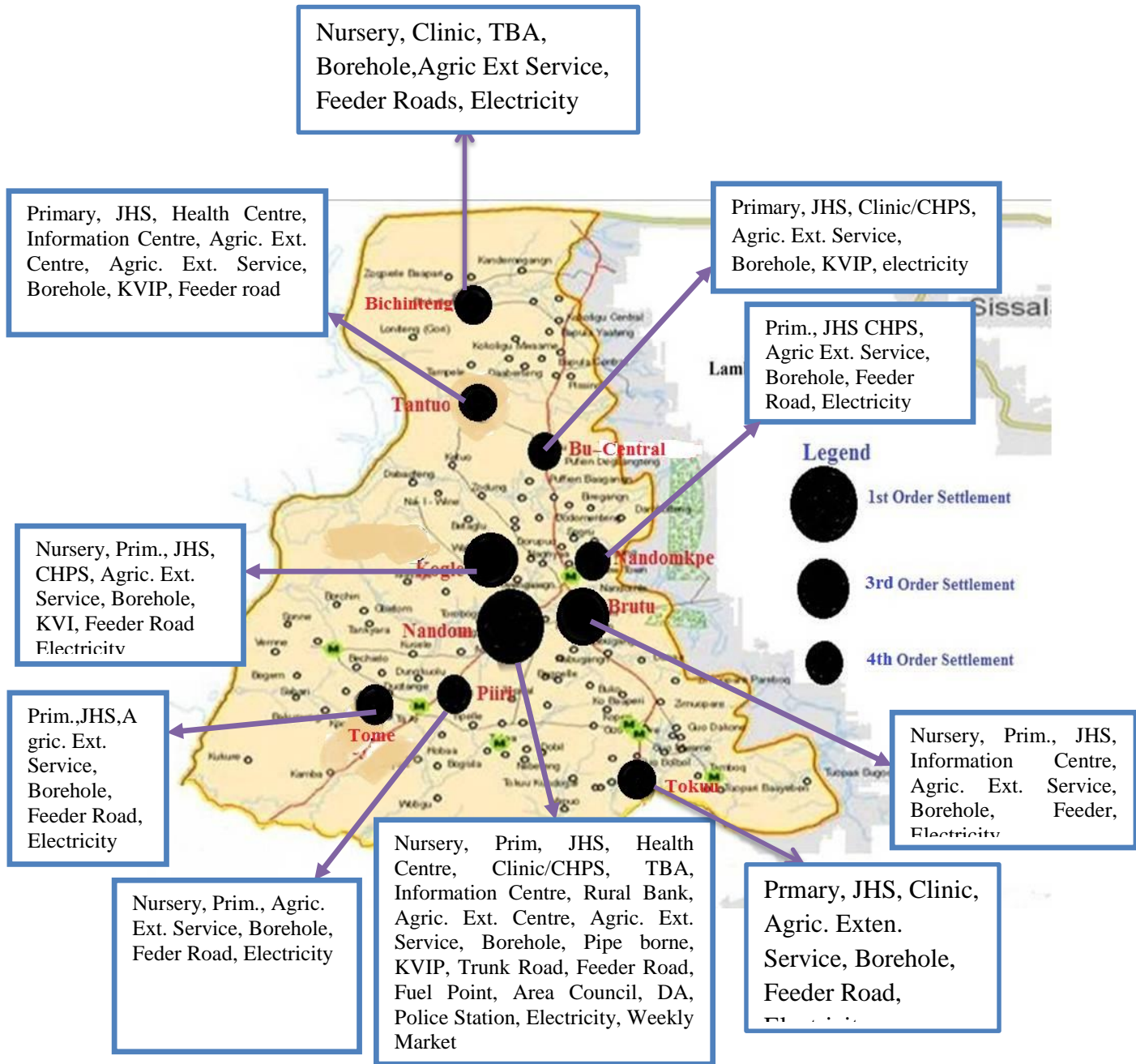
Based on these criteria, Table 29 is the outcome of the scalogram analysis.

Table 29: Hierarchy of settlements in Nandom District

Order	No. Communities	Pop. within the Order	Names of Communities.
1 st	1	7303	Nandom
2 nd	Nil	Nil	Nil
3 rd	2	2,499	Kogle, Brutu
4 th	7	8,765	Bu Central, Nandomkpe, , Piiri, Bichinteng, Tome, Tokuu, Tantu

The scalogram indicates a wide disparity between Nandom and other communities in the district, in terms of centrality. As presented in the Table, after ranking Nandom first in terms of importance, the next central places are Kogle and Brutu, which is 3rd. This is due to the existence of many high order facilities and services in Nandom, the District capital. Kogle and Brutu are settlements which are spatially closer to Nandom and this may explain their higher rank as compared to the other settlements. This placement in ranking demonstrates a profound development gap between the district capital and other communities. Services and facilities will therefore have to be consciously distributed evenly to avoid uneven service development. Below is a map that gives a pictorial view of the distribution of facilities and infrastructures in the aforementioned settlements.

Figure 8: Ranked Settlements by Centrality on Provisional Map of Nandom District



1.3.7. The Vulnerable and Excluded

Vulnerability in the district is informed by various factors. People in the district are vulnerable because of poverty, sex, disability and age.

There is a significant size of vulnerable population in the district. Their protection is therefore a core responsibility of the Assembly. They include the poorest of poor, persons with disabilities, women and children.

1.3.7.1. Persons with Disabilities

The District has a significant number of persons with Disabilities, below is a table showing the numbers of various disability groups in the district.

Table 30: Registered members of PWDs in the various settlements

Disability Group	Number
Ghana society of the blind (GSB)	143
Ghana society for the physically Challenged (GSPD)	44
Ghana national association for the deaf & dumb (GNAD)	27

Source: Department Of Social Welfare, Nandom

From the above table, it is evident that, the blind forms a greater part of PWDs in the District; this can be attributed to the fact that, there is prevalence of tsetse flies along the Kamba River, a tributary of the Black Volta, which causes onchocerciasis.

The district is making efforts to build a Resource Centre for persons with disabilities. The district also has supported a number of persons with disabilities in the area of education. Persons with disabilities have also been enrolled on the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP), implemented by the Department of Social Welfare.

Despite the above interventions, the disabled is still constraint, most of them do not have any visible source of income and as such, the poverty level among them is severe.

1.3.7.2. Women

Women form about 52.4% of the District's population. However, most women in the District are marginalized and disadvantaged. The constraints in facilitating the inclusion of women into mainstream development are due to factors that impede on their fundamental human rights. Factors such as domestic violence act as a bane to women's development in the District. According to the department of Social Welfare, between 2010 and 2013, seventy-five (75) cases of abuse against women were recorded by the outfit. Most of these cases were domestic violence related. They include non-maintenance of children, paternity-neglect and physical violence.

There are a number of efforts being made to empower women in the district. Some of these include support for the construction of widows centre in Kokoligu, sensitization programmes on domestic violence, support to women groups and financing the activities of the Gender Desk Office.

1.3.7.3. Children

Children constitute 37% of the district's population. They are considered the most vulnerable group in the district. Several factors account for this. Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. Child malnutrition in the District is close to 15%. This is for children under age 5. Nearly one out of every five children in the District is stunted or too short for their age and 4% are considered severely stunted. This makes children vulnerable in terms of health, survival and development. (Source; GHS – Nandom, 2012)

There are over 2,550 orphans and vulnerable children. Besides the number of children, orphan as a result of HIV/AIDS is close to 300. This phenomenon exposes children to increased risk of being neglected or exploited if the parents are not alive to assist them.

One other factor that makes children in the District vulnerable is child migration. Child migration is high in the District. Most of these children aged 9 to 16 years often travel to the South of the country, especially during school holidays. They are therefore exposed to child labour, sexual exploitation and at times trafficked.

Nonetheless, efforts are being made to help promote and protect children. Some of which include community sensitization on child rights protection and promotion, formation of Anti-child Trafficking/migration Network. There also exist District Child Protections Teams which monitor issues concerning children in the District.

1.3.8. Gender Profiling/Analysis

The setting of the district depicts a clear distinction between men and women in their day to day activities. Relations between men and women are devoid of mutuality. There is a display of a clear superiority in the relationship between man and women.

1.3.8.1. Existing Relations between Men and Women in the Various Sectors

Women in the District are relegated to subordinate positions in terms of decision making, education, leadership roles, resource ownership and control. Below is a spelt out of this relation in the various sectors.

1.3.8.2. Culturally

Culturally, ownership of Capital Assets are owned by men. Women are supposed to enjoy in the utilisation of those assets but cannot own them. Female children do not share in the inheritance of their parents. Ownership of land is the reserve of men. A woman's access to land directly depends on the willingness of a male relation to lease it to her for use.

Culturally, leadership is supposed to be exercised by men and women are supposed to be followers. Chiefs and their subjects are mostly men with a representative from the women group.

However, with Gender Sensitization Programmes in the region, there is now a Queen Mother in the Chieftaincy system. This notwithstanding, the queen mother only exercises her powers over only women.

1.3.8.3. Politically and Administratively

In the area of politics, very few women in the district are involved in the local government. Currently, statistics shows that out of the 38 Assembly members, 32 are men and only 6 are women. Out of these six (6) women, four (4) are appointed by the government and only two (2) elected.

None of these women chair any of the statutory sub-committee in the District Assembly. The District Assembly however has a sub-committee for women and children. This is the assembly own initiative to ensure women and children issues are properly managed. However, it can be boasted that, the Presiding Member of the General Assembly is a woman.

With respect to administrative positions, there are very few women occupying low ranking positions as cleaners, receptionist, typist and a few occupying senior staff positions in the District Assembly.

At the Area/Town Council and Unit Committee Levels, the situation is not different. All the four (4) Administrative secretaries recruited for the four (4) Town/ Area Councils are men.

Relations between men and women in this sector is characterised by these observations;

- Their insignificant number in the assembly making them handicap.
- They do not contribute effectively during assembly meetings for various reasons;
- They are not confident
- Low awareness of certain provisions and facts as well as their rights.
- They are intimidated by their male counterparts.

1.3.8.4. Economically

Economically, poverty is very pronounced in the District but women are the most affected. They are the poorest of the poor. This is as a result of their inability to own property that can be used to make economic gains. The labour market in the district is not also favourable for women. More often than not, women are given the less earn jobs and even if they do equal work with men, they earn less due to the cultural setting. Thus there still exist a superior-inferior relation between men and women in the economic setting in the district.

1.3.8.5. Reasons for the Difference in Gender

Socially, leadership is the preserve of men and this has been the norm of the society. This has been accepted by both men and women and that's the difference is a normal occurrence. Politics is mostly competition for power.

One enters a competition with the possibility of losing or winning. Resources are invested into a competition though its results cannot be predicted. This therefore makes politics a risky venture. Women in nature and in their orientation are not risk takers and as such shy away from politics. Men are known and accepted to be risk takers and as such are mostly in the front lines of politics.

It is a societal accepted norm that women should be in the kitchen and handle domestic issues. Men are accepted to do the white collar jobs and jobs that has higher economic returns. This has therefore created the clear difference in gender in the District.

Culturally, women are to be seen and not heard. They should be servants to their male counterparts. Women do not own land, houses and other large properties which could serve as collateral to support them in their ventures. Men have ownership of these properties and even perceive women as part of their property.

Historically, the concept has been that men are the decision makers and women should be in the background. There are very few educated women in the District due to the negative attitude towards Girls education.

These reasons have all contributed to the clear difference that exists in gender in the district.

1.3.8.6. Effects of this Difference in Gender on Women

Under listed are the effects that has been observed as a result of the clear difference in gender

- High illiteracy among Women
- Few women in leadership positions
- High poverty among women
- Under representation of women in key decision making bodies such as the assembly and to represent in parliament
- Enormous workload on women
- Violence against women
- Inadequate self-esteem for women (inferiority complex)

- Early marriages
- High HIV/AIDS infection among Women
- High School Drop-out among girls
- Rural-Urban migration of the girl child
- Streetism

1.3.8.7. Gender Priorities and Concerns

The above mentioned situation has called for the need to prioritise issues affecting women and how best they can be solved to speedily harness their development. Among these programmes which are reflective in the District Assembly Actions Plans are;

- Organising sensitization/business management workshops for women group
- Organising leadership training programmes for women groups/women traditional leaders
- Financial support to women groups
- Sensitisation on Girl-Child Education
- Awareness creation on the need to be Gender Sensitive in all District Wide activities.

1.3.9. Summary of Key Development Issues and Community Needs and Aspiration
Table 31: Summary of Key Development Issues and Community Needs and Aspiration

Thematic Area	Sector		Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.
AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Agriculture Modernisation	<i>Crop</i>	-Limited credit facilities to expand and adopt modern farming methods -Lack of irrigation facilities for dry season farming -Perishing of farm produce -Unreliable rainfall pattern -Expensive and difficult to access farm inputs -Depleting soil fertility -Bushfires	-Provision of credit facilities for farmers -Provision of irrigation facilities for year-round farming -Availability of storage facilities -Ready market for farm produce -Training and support for mechanized and commercial agriculture -Provision of improved seeds -Availability of farm inputs and implements
		<i>Livestock, poultry and aquaculture</i>	-Pests and diseases -Lack of skills in aquaculture and intensive livestock and poultry -Water bodies for aquaculture are distant -Feed for aquaculture and poultry not available in the district	-Skills training in livestock, poultry and aquaculture -Credit facilities for livestock, poultry and aquaculture -Produce/supply feed for poultry and aquaculture
		<i>Marketing</i>	-Inadequate market for farm produce	-Processing of agro-products -Improve access to market
		<i>Extension Services</i>	-Pest and diseases affecting crop yield -Lack of farming and farm management skills -Inadequate extension service staff	-Improve access to extension services
	Natural Resource Management	<i>Land and Minerals</i>	-Land degradation from gravel and sand winning -Land ownership disputes	-Curb land degradation -Regulate land ownership and tenancy -Monitor and control activities of Fulani herdsmen
		<i>Water Bodies</i>		-Protect existing water bodies
		<i>Forestry</i>	-Depletion of forest and wildlife	-Preservation of economic trees -Tree growing and forest and wildlife conservation -Preventing of bush fires -Monitor and regulate activities of charcoal burners -Establishment of Forestry Commission

	<i>Disaster Management</i>	-Incidents of fire outbreaks -Seasonal floods	-Education on domestic and industrial safety -Strengthen NADMO
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Themes Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.
ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DISTRICT'S PRIVATE SECTOR	<i>Manufacturing</i>	-Limited credit facilities -Lack of manufacturing skills	-Access to credit facilities -Skills and entrepreneurship training -Access to ready market -Favourable tax conditions -Developing an industrial hub
	<i>Commerce</i>	-Limited credit facilities -Deplorable market structures -Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills -Low demand	-Availability of market infrastructure -Access to credit facilities -Start-up kits for businesses -Provision of Business Development Services -Favourable tax conditions -Entrepreneurship and financial management skills development -Preference for local suppliers by NADA
	<i>Financial Institutions</i>	-Low savings culture	-Favourable tax conditions -Preference for local financial institutions for NADA transactions -Encourage savings culture
	<i>Construction</i>	-Low level of demand for contractors and artisans -limited entrepreneurial and construction skills	-Preference for local contractors and artisans by NADA -Capacity building on entrepreneurship and financial management
	<i>Transportation</i>	-Poorly organized transport operators	-Regulate activities of local transport operators
	<i>Tourism</i>	-Festivals and tourist sites not given publicity -Low standard accommodation, restaurant and leisure services	-Identify and develop existing and potential tourist sites -Market and promote tourist sites, festivals and cultural artefacts -Promote the development of the hospitality industry

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	<i>Education</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate school infrastructure -Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials -Low patronage for science, vocational and technical education -Lack of community libraries -Financial barriers to education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provision of school infrastructure -Provision of Teaching and Learning Materials -Rehabilitate deplorable school infrastructure -Improve teacher-pupil ratio -Promote science, vocation, technical and ICT education -Provision of teachers accommodation -Improve sanitation, hygiene, safety and security in schools -Provide a community library -Support for needy students and teachers on studies -Promotion of Non- Formal Education -Improve furniture situation in schools 	
	<i>Health</i>	Infrastructure And Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate health infrastructure -Inadequate staff accommodation -ambulance service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve infrastructure and equipment situation -Provision of staff accommodation -Improve ambulances services and field motorcycles
		Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Insufficient health personnel -Refusal of postings to deprived communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide incentives to attracted medical practitioners -Sponsorship to Students in Critical need fields of Health -Train and support Community Based Surveillance Volunteers
		OPD attendance	Low health service utilization at facility level	-Education on need to seek modern health care
		Reproductive Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training of Midwives and TBAs - Increase antenatal coverage -Education on antenatal care and family planning
		Nutrition	-High malnutrition among children	-Intensify efforts on growth monitoring, micro-nutrient supplementation, exclusive breastfeeding, nutrition rehabilitation, , deworming and introduction of appropriate complementary foods for young children
		NHIA	- Lack of office and resident staff of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish NHIA office -Education to increase subscription
		Preventive		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conduct out routine immunisation exercises for target groups -Education on preventive health (alcoholism and road safety)
		HIV/AIDS and STDs	-Incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs	-Campaign on HIV/AIDS and STDs and distribution of contraceptives

			- Prevention of Mother to Child infection
	Gender and Vulnerability	-Children and women's rights abuses -Unavailability of rehabilitation and education centres for the physically and the mentally challenged	-Support to Vulnerable groups to be registered on NHIS -Provision of rehabilitation of centre -Establish gender and social welfare departments -Lobby for the establishment of DOVVSU -Education on the rights of PLWHIV/ OVC

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.
INFRASTRUC TURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<i>Water</i>	-Inadequate potable water -Drying up of community dams	-Improve safe water supply -Education on water treatment -De-silt community dams
	<i>Sanitation and Hygiene</i>	-Indiscriminate waste disposal -Lack of drainage facilities -Poor hygiene practices	-Improve sanitation and human excreta management -Increase number of sanitary workers and sanitary inspectors -Promotion of personal/communal hygiene -Provision of drainage facilities
	<i>Roads</i>	-Unmotorable roads -Poor access to farms and farmsteads -Poor road connectivity	-Improvement of identified feeder roads -improvement of identified farm tracks -Surface improvement of community access roads
	<i>Energy</i>	-Unconnected communities to national grid -Difficulty in accessing LPG and kerosene	-Expansion of electricity to un-served communities -Improve access to LPG -Facilitate access to kerosene
	<i>Human Settlement</i>	-Haphazard physical development -Absence of TCPD office	-Establishment of Town and Country Planning Office -Land use planning and development control
	<i>Housing</i>	-Poor housing conditions -Exorbitant demands by landlords	-Invest in low income housing schemes -Regulate and facilitate private sector investment in housing

Thematic Areas	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	<i>Local Government Structures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Weak local government structures -Limited grassroots participation in development -Low IGF mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen local government structures -Promote local participation and ownership of development -Support district sub-committees -Improve capacity of area council staff -Improve Internal Revenue Mobilisation capacity -Promotion of favourable discourse with adjoining districts
	<i>Decentralised Departments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of some decentralized departments -Inadequate office and residential accommodation for local level staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of non-existent decentralized departments -Support for decentralized departments -Provide office and residential accommodation for staff of decentralized departments
	<i>Justice and Security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Incidence of violence and criminal activities -Difficulties in accessing justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase police visibility and integrity -Facilitate justice dispensation
	<i>Traditional Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unsatisfactory involvement of chiefs and opinion leaders in development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognition and involvement of decentralized departments in development -Capacity building for traditional authorities

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1. Introduction

Having generated the needs and aspirations of the people through a highly consultative process, this chapter presents the pressing and feasible interventions aimed at addressing the development challenges of the district. The prioritization process was guided by several considerations again during a participatory process. These considerations include the feasibility, rippling effect, job creation potential, etc.

These problems have been grouped and prioritized under the pillars of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) document. The MTDPF is intended to expand opportunities for all, and reinforce the foundation for socio-economic transformation of the country, in partnership with the private sector, to ensure rapid economic development for job creation and gainful employment.

2.2. Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

2.2.1. Agriculture Modernisation

Crop

- Inadequate credit facilities for farmers
- Inadequate irrigation facilities for year-round farming
- Non-availability of storage facilities
- Lack of ready market for farm produce
- Inadequate Training and support for mechanized and commercial agriculture
- Inadequate Provision of improved seeds
- Non-availability of farm inputs and implements

Livestock, poultry and aquaculture

- Inadequate for skills training in livestock, poultry and aquaculture
- Inadequate Credit facilities for livestock, poultry and aquaculture
- Lack of Produce/supply feed for poultry and aquaculture

Marketing

- Low Processing of agro-products
- Inadequate access to market

Extension Services

- Poor access to extension services

2.2.2. Natural Resource Management

Land

- High level of Land Degradation
- Lack of Regulation of land ownership and tenancy
- Lack of Monitoring of activities of Fulani herdsmen

Water Bodies

- Inadequate Protection of existing water bodies

Forestry

- Lack of preservation of economic trees
- Inadequate Tree growing and forest and wildlife conservation
- Increased occurrence of bush fires
- Absence of Monitoring and regulating activities of charcoal burners
- Non-existence of Forestry Commission

Disaster Management

- Lack of education on domestic and industrial safety
- Weak capacity of NADMO
- Inadequate Provision of relief items to victims of disaster

2.3. Enhancing the Competitiveness of District's Private Sector

Small and micro Enterprises

- Inadequate Access to credit facilities
- Lack of requisite Skills and entrepreneurship training
- Poor Access to ready market
- Absence of an industrial hub
- Lack of start-up kits for businesses
- Inadequate Provision of Business Development Services
- Lack of financial management skills and development
- Low level of saving culture
- Inadequate Regulation for local transport operators

Tourism

- Underdeveloped nature of existing and potential tourist sites
- Inadequate Marketing and promotion of tourist sites, festivals and cultural artefacts
- Inadequate Promotion and Development of the hospitality industry

2.4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

2.4.1. Education

- Inadequate school infrastructure
- Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials
- Lack of Rehabilitation of deplorable school infrastructure
- Poor teacher-pupil ratio
- Insufficient Promotion of science, vocation, technical and ICT education
- Inadequate accommodation for teachers
- Poor condition of sanitation, hygiene, safety and security in schools
- Lack of community libraries
- Inadequate Support for needy students and teachers on studies
- Lack of Non- Formal Education
- Inadequate furniture in schools

2.4.2. Health

Infrastructure and Equipment

- Inadequate infrastructure and equipment situation
- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Poor ambulances and other emergency services

Staffing

- Inadequate medical practitioners
- Lack of Sponsorship to Students in Critical need fields of Health
- Inadequate Community Based Surveillance Volunteers

Reproductive Health

- Inadequate Midwives and TBAs
- Low spatial Coverage of antenatal services
- Low acceptance and usage of family planning methods
- High maternal mortality
-

Nutrition

- High infant mortality
- Inadequate efforts on growth monitoring, micro-nutrient supplementation, exclusive breastfeeding, nutrition rehabilitation, deworming and introduction of appropriate complementary foods for young children

Health Financing

- Poor access to NHIA office
- Low subscription to NHIS

Preventive Health

- Inadequate education on preventive health (alcoholism and road safety)

HIV/AIDS and STDs

- Low level of Campaign on HIV/AIDS and STDs and distribution of contraceptives
- Less education on Mother to Child infection

2.4.3. Gender and Vulnerability

- Inadequate Financial Support to Vulnerable groups to be registered on NHIS
- Lack of rehabilitation centre for the vulnerable
- Absence of Gender, social welfare departments and DOVVSU
- Inadequate Education on the rights of PLWHIV/ OVC
- Inadequate Capacity on Gender Mainstreaming in Development Planning and Budgeting

2.5. Infrastructure and Human Settlement

2.5.1. Water

- Inadequate access to safe water supply
- Lack of education on water treatment
- Silted community dams

2.5.2. Sanitation and Hygiene

- Poor sanitation and human excreta management
- Inadequate number of sanitary workers and sanitary inspectors
- Poor personal/communal hygiene
- Inadequate Drainage facilities

2.5.3. Roads

- Unmotorable roads
- Poor access to farms and farmsteads
- Poor road connectivity

2.5.4. Energy

- Unconnected communities to national grid
- Difficulty in accessing LPG
- Lack of solar Lanterns

2.5.6. Human Settlement

- Haphazard physical development
- Absence of TCPD office

2.5.7. Housing

- Poor housing conditions
- Exorbitant demands by landlords

2.6. Transparent and Accountable Governance

2.6.1. Local Government Structures

- Weak local government structures
- Limited grassroot participation in development
- Low IGF mobilization

2.6.2. Decentralisation

- Non-existent of some key departments
- Provide office and residential accommodation for staff of decentralized departments
- Over dependence on external source of funds to support development (DACF and development partners)

2.6.3. Justice and Security

- Incidence of violence and criminal activities
- Difficulties in accessing justice

2.6.4. Traditional Governance

- Inadequate Recognition and involvement of decentralized departments in development
- Inadequate Capacity building for traditional authorities

2.7. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

- Weak capacity of DA to generate and manage Non-Tax Revenue
- Under disbursement of donor funds

- Ineffective debt management
- Weak institutional capacity for fiscal policy management

2.8. POCC Analysis of Key Development Issues

In designing strategies to solve the foregoing prioritised development issues of the district, it is appropriate to examine the capacity of the district. This capacity assessment is conducted by identifying the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the district in executing these strategies. Potentials of the District in this analysis are positive internal factors which when exploited will augment the development of the District. Opportunities are the positive external influences which can affect the development of the various segments of the district. Constraints and Challenges are the internal and external negative factors respectively, which hinder the development of the Nandom District.

Accordingly the analysis pursues to relate the various identified key development issues to the numerous Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges within and outside the district which have to influence choices in objectives and strategies formulation for the four year planned period.

Table 32 gives an exhaustive outlook of this analysis that will aid in carving out the various objectives and strategies for bridging the gap in the identified prioritized need areas.

Table 32: Summary of Key Development Problems and Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGES
Agriculture Natural Resource Management	High Post harvest Losses	-Existence of MOFA -Availability of agrochemicals -Existence of Rural Enterprise Programme -Existence of market outlets like the GSFP, SHS Boarding and population across country's border -Presence of credit institutions e.g. banks	-Sound Agricultural Policies. -Existence of Donor Agencies and NGOs e.g. Nandom agric project	-Illiteracy among farmers -Poor storage techniques. -Inadequate agro application skills -Inadequate credit	Unmotorable roads to market centres outside the district
	Donor agencies would be contacted to provide funds to assist MOFA undertake sensitization campaigns to train farmers on proper storage techniques and agro processing skills in order to reduce post harvest loss				
	Low crop production	-Existence of MOFA. -Availability of agro-chemicals -Availability of irrigable land -Presence of credit institutions e.g. banks -Available cheap labour	-Sound Agricultural Policies (Subsidizing fertilizer by the government) -Existence of Donor Agencies and NGOs E.G Nandomagric project, CARE	-Illiteracy among farmers -High cost of agric inputs E.g. agro chemicals, seedlings, fertilizers. -Inadequate credit -Unreliable rainfall	Unmotorable roads network. Inadequate funds. Climatic Variability
	The subsidization of fertilizer by the government and the construction of irrigation dams and dug outs will help cut down the cost of production and make water available for all year farming. This will enable farmers to produce more.				
	Low livestock production	-Availability of grazing land. -Existence of MOFA. -Presence of veterinary officers and community veterinary volunteers	-Existence of Donor Agencies and NGOs.	-High cost of veterinary drugs. -Inadequate credit.	-Outbreak of zoonotic diseases.
Veterinary officers should be provided with drugs to vaccinate livestock on regular basis to help reduce the spread of					

SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGES
	zoonotic diseases hence increase livestock production.				
	-Inadequate implementation of environmental protection laws -poorly equip environmental health unit	-Existence of NADMO -Presence of Fire Service and community fire volunteers	-Activities of NGOs eg CIKOD -Interest of EPA in environmental protection in the district	-Increasing logging of fuel wood -Bad cultural practices e.g. slash and burn. -Late burning.	-Inadequate funding -Lack of logistic to oversee environmental issues -Seasonal floods
	Funds should be provided to educate people on the need for sustainable use of resources such as planting trees to replace those fell.				
Roads	Unmotorable roads	-Well planned feeder road system linking communities -Flat Topography	-Availability of the GOG road fund. -DAC Fund	High vehicular activities on roads.	-Inadequate funds -Late release of funds -Heavy rains -Early deteriorating of roads
	The Ghana Road Fund should release adequate funds to ensure the re-graveling and tarring of roads in the district to ease transportation to and fro the district.				
Energy	-Inadequate electricity coverage and LPG Usage	C-ommunities' willingness to initiate self-help projects -Existence of VRA -Rural Electrification Project	-Existence of regional VRA office -Favorable national policies for energy	-Scattered settlement patterns -Low incomes. -Illegal tapping of electricity	-Untimely release of funds. -Inadequate funds. -High at source deductions of DACF. -Bureaucratic connection procedure.
	The release of adequate funds would help in the extension of electricity to rural areas in the district hence increase in				

SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGES
	electricity coverage				
Information and Communication	Inadequate communication facilities	-Existence of: Vodafone, Airtel MTN, Tigo -High interest of the youth in ICT.	-Sound government policies on enhancing information communication technology. -Existence of a non-furnished ICT Structure	-Scattered settlement patterns. -High cost of accessing service delivery. -Unstable mobile networks	Foreign network interference.
	Adequate budgetary allocation should be provided to equip the available ICT structure and improve on the other communication networks in the district				
Education	-Falling standards of education and inadequate educational infrastructure.	-Existence of Early, Basic, Secondary, Technical and Vocational School Infrastructures -Increasing awareness of the importance of education among parents -DA sponsorship Programmes for needy students -Availability of land for provision of educational infrastructure. -Commitment of the District Assembly in the provision of school infrastructure	-NGOs Teacher Sponsored Programmes -Percentage of DACF allotted to education. -Sound educational policies by government -Presence of donor agencies and NGOs -Capitation -GET Fund -GSFP	-Refusal of teachers to accept postings to rural areas -Inadequate descent accommodation and social services -Low enrolment and performance rates especially for Girls -Early marriages and Teenage Pregnancy -Rural-urban drift Inadequate funds	-Limited postings of teaching staff to the District -Untimely posting of teachers -Insufficient teaching and learning materials -Limited number of teachers. -Refusal of teachers to accept postings to the District. -Low budgetary allocation

SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGES
	Adequate funds should be channeled towards the education sector so as to motivate teachers and provide teaching and learning materials improve upon the standard of education.				
Health	Inadequate and inefficient health infrastructure and service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of health facilities. -Revenue mobilized by health institutions. -Availability of auxiliary nurses under the NYEP. -Willingness of the populace to access modern health care services and contribute to the provision of health facilities. (Communal labour, local resources such as land, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pursuance of sound health policies. e.g. NHIA -NGOs health sponsored programmes. E.g. distribution of treated mosquito nets by UNICEF etc. -Donations by benevolent individuals to health institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate logistics -Poor Staff Attitude and discipline -Poor roads infrastructure. -Scattered settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate skilled health personnel -Inadequate health infrastructure. -Untimely disbursement of funds -Inadequate commitment of donors to projects -GHS standards for providing health infrastructure not favorable for district
	Adequate health infrastructure must be provided to attract skilled health personnel to the district so as to improve upon health service delivery.				
Social Protection and Inclusiveness	Low participation of women, the vulnerable and excluded in decision making process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gender desk office -Activities of local NGOs e.g. Care -Availability of organized PWD groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation of the ministry of women , children and Social protection -Governments' policies on women and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low capacity of officers manning the departments and insufficient working staff. -Inadequate and late release of funds to pursue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds -Lack of resources and rehabilitation centers for PWDS

SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGES
			children. -The passage of the Disability Act. -Availability of donor support -Provision of 1% of the DACF for the disabled.	planned programs -Cultural beliefs. -Insensitivity of the general public to issues of the vulnerable and the excluded	
The general public should be made to appreciate the needs and aspiration of the women, children and the vulnerable in the society so as to enhance their participation in decision making					
Governance	Inadequate public service delivery	-Existence of DA and other sub-government structures -Existence of Department of District Assembly -Presence of law enforcement agencies like the police and the court.	-Availability of DACF Existence of NGOs Government policies on good governance	-Low education on human rights and civic responsibilities. -Bribery and corruption. -Poor working conditions. Poor internal supervision. -Weak institutional linkages. Land and chieftaincy disputes.	-Inadequate staffing in most decentralized departments and agencies. -Lack of commitment by decentralized departments to decentralization.
Decentralized departments should be adequately staffed to ensure an effective supervision and strong institutional linkages to supply the public with better service					
Water and Sanitation	Inadequate access to potable water and	-Existence of the District water and sanitation team, water boards and Nandom small town water supply	-Support from donor organizations	-Poor attitudes of the people towards good sanitation	-Inadequate and untimely inflow of funds for

SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINT	CHALLENGES
	sanitation.	system	such as SNV, PRONET, CWSA. -Favorable Governments Policies towards Water and Sanitation.	practices, inaccessible water table in some communities	planned activities and projects for water and sanitation
The District Assembly should support the relevant government institutions to intensify its waste management activities in the district and also partner with SNV, CWSA and other donor agencies in the water sector to increase access to potable water to the people in the district.					
HIV/AIDS	High incidence of HIV/AIDS in the District	-Willingness of the people to practice safe sex. -Presence of CBO's and NGOs undertaking HIV/AIDS activities. E.g. PLWHA -Availability of ART for people living with HIV/AIDS. -Availability of VCT and care centers in some communities.	-Existence of the Ghana AIDS commission. -Availability of NGOs into HIV/AIDS. -Sound government policies on HIV/AIDS prevention and care.	-Immoral behavior especially amongst the youth. -Non-adherence to safe sex practices. -Inadequate VCT and care centers. -High stigmatization -High pressure on health care services	-Influx of PLWHA from Burkina Faso into the District.
Education on HIV/AIDS should be intensified to spread the need for condom use, voluntary testing and none stigmatization to help reduce the high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the district.					

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS, PROJECTIONS, GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1. National Development Focus

“The National development focus for the plan period shall be to “To expand opportunities for all, and reinforce the foundation for socio-economic transformation of the country, in partnership with the private sector, to ensure rapid economic development for job creation and gainful employment”

3.2. Regional Development Focus

Regionally, the Upper west Region focuses to be a prosperous model region harnessing its resources in a responsible, equitable, transparent and sustainable manner through well-developed systems to create opportunities for all

3.3. District Development Focus

The Nandom District Assembly’s development focus for the plan period shall be “To accelerate economic development, reduce poverty and promote peace whilst recognizing the value of grass root and private sector involvement”.

3.4. District Development Goal

The overall goal of the Nandom District Assembly is to promote and accelerate shared growth, gender equity, poverty reduction, protection and empowerment of the vulnerable and excluded within a decentralized democratic environment within the planned period

3.5 District Development Prospects

The Development Prospects of the plan period is focused on the provision of the necessary framework. This area critically analyses the existing infrastructure within the various sectors as envisioned in the Ghana shared growth and development agenda (GSGDA II) and that of the millennium development goals.

3.6. Development Projections

3.4.1. Population Projection

The ultimate aim of planning is to improve the lives of people. However, human populations are not static but dynamic. Therefore, even though the future cannot be precisely and accurately predicted, it is still important to estimate the population of the district over the plan period. The arithmetic method of population projection is therefore employed to project the population year by year. With a base population of 48,740 in 2013, a growth rate of 1.9% and making the assumptions below, **Table 33** is a projection of the population of the Nandom District.

Assumptions of the Projection

- The current estimated population growth rate of 1.9% per annum will remain constant over the plan period.
- General migration in and out of the district will be insignificant.
- There will not be the upsurge of any major economic activity such as mining/large industrial activity, establishment of a major tertiary education.
- The outbreak of an epidemic is not expected over the plan period
- The district population will grow geometrically annually from now to the end of 2017
- Male and female proportions of the districts population will remain constant over the plan period.
- The age structure of the population will remain unchanged

Table 33: Projected Population of Nandom District

Year	Total Population	Male	Female
2013	48,740	23,200	25,540
2014	49,666	23,641	26,025
2015	50,610	24,090	26,520
2016	51,571	24,548	27,023
2017	52,551	25,014	27,537

Source: GSS, 2014

Table 34: Age Structure of the Population of Nandom District (2013)

Age Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
0-14	18,179	18,524	18,878	19,235	19,600
15-64	26,653	27,159	27,675	27,675	28,737
65+	3,972	4,048	4,124	4,203	4,283
Total	48,740	49,666	50,610	51,571	52,551

Source: GSS, 2014

3.4.2. Agricultural Projection

Table 35: Projected Growth Rate for the Agricultural Sector

Sector/year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture	8.1%	8.3%	8.5%	8.7%

Source; DA Projections, 2013

The above projections are based on the assumption that:

- There is relative peace in the District
- There are enough up to date production agricultural technologies imparted to farmers
- Farmers are receptive to these new technologies
- The weather is good for agricultural activities
- There is a well-motivated agric. Staff in terms of mobility, accommodation and working resources fuel and T & T

Table 36: Projected average farm size per farmer (ha)

Year	Average farm size per farmer
2014	4.0
2015	4.3
2016	4.7
2017	5.1

Source; DA Projections, 2013

The above projections are based on the fact that:

- Farming is seen as a business but not a way of life

- Farming is a lucrative venture

Table 37: Crop Projection

Crop	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Mt/Ha)
Maize	6079	4,254	6,231	4,339	6,355	4,426	6,482	4,571	6,612	4,662
Sorghum	44,631	39,275	45,524	40,060	46,434	40,861	47,362	41,678	48,309	42,511
Millet	13,773	16,531	14,117	16,861	14,399	17,198	14,689	17,542	14,982	17,893
Yams	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Groundnut	17,842	24,980	18,288	25,479	18,654	25,988	19,027	26,508	19,408	27,038
Rice	130	170	133	174	136	174	139	177	142	182
cowpea	5,287	6,874	5,419	7,012	5,527	7,152	5,638	7,295	5,751	7,441
Soya bean	211	168	216	171	221	177	226	176	230	181

These projected production levels are based on the following assumptions:

- The preparedness of land owners to release land for communal farming
- Farming being seen as a business but not a way of life
- Farming being a lucrative venture
- Less drudgery methods of farming introduced (mechanization improved)
- Market being available
- If the youth do not migrate down south for none existent jobs
- Provided farmers will adopt soil and water management practices

Table 38: Livestock Projection

Cattle	11,577	11,866	12,103	12,224	12,346
Sheep	15,578	15,967	16,366	16,694	17,028
Goats	29,923	30,671	32,205	33,815	34,491
Pigs	17,069	17,495	17,844	18,201	18,383
Poultry	85,239	87,369	91,737	96,324	98,251

Source: MOFA-Lawra District (2014)

It is assumed that farmers will:

- Stick to Agric. Recommendations
- Provide improved housing for their animals
- Stick to vaccination schedules advised by MOFA

It must be emphasized that the above projections/targets cannot be achieved if the need support in the areas of implements, policies, and extension staffing are not improved. The district for instance needs an agricultural development unit/MOFA office with the requisite staff for effective extension services to farmers.

3.4.3. Health Projection

Projections for the health sector were arrived at taking into consideration the national indicators for the measurement of health delivery standards and the millennium goals standards.

- Minimum population for a hospital: 46,140
- Maximum doctor/patient ratio: 1/3000
- Maternal mortality rate:2/1000 live birth

Table 39: Projected Demand for Hospitals/CHIPS Zones

Year	Population	Existing No.	Required	Backlog
2013	48,740	6	13	7
2014	49,666	8	14	6
2015	50,610	10	14	4
2016	51,571	11	14	3
2017	52,551	13	14	1

Table 40: Projected Demand for Doctors

Year	Population	Existing No of doctors	Required	Stress
2013	48,740	0	16	16
2014	49,666	5	17	12
2015	50,610	7	17	12
2016	51,571	10	17	7

2017	52,551	15	18	3
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Table 41: Projected Demand for Nurses

Year	Population	Existing No. of Nurses	Required	Stress
2013	48,740	44	72	28
2014	49,666	60	73	13
2015	50,610	65	74	9
2016	51,571	70	76	6
2017	52,551	75	77	2

Table 42: Projected Changes in some Health Indicators

INDICATOR	National Projections	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maternal mortality rate		1.8/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000
Under five mortality in the district		2.2/1000	2/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000
Per capita OPD attendance at public facilities		80%	85%	90%	90%	95%
Reported cases of trachoma		26	21	16	11	6
Proportion of supervised delivery		82%	85%	90%	94%	96%
HIV reduction		7	5	4	2	2
HIV Counselling Centres		7	10	13	16	19

An increase in population as already stated will call for increase in health facilities and health personnel at all cost. All things being equal, as much as the existing health facilities cannot support the increasing population, the same way there cannot be hospitals without health workers since these parameters work hand in hand.

A projection on HIV/AIDS is focused on the reduction of the current prevalent rate, the provision of HIV/AIDS infrastructure in the district and the establishment of care and support programmes for the PLWHA. The district anticipates reducing the prevalent rate from 7% to 2% by the planned period (2014-2017).

Road Network Projections

The competitiveness of the private sector depends to a large extent on the condition of road network linking agricultural production centers. The situational analysis takes cognizance of on-going works on the feeder roads in the District. However, trunk roads have not fared as the feeder roads within the last planned period. The table below gives a projection on the road network within the plan period.

Projection Road Network

Year	No. and condition of Road			Total
	Good	Fair	Poor	Km
2014		10	18	108
2015	7	8	15	108
2016	10	7	13	118
2017	15	7	8	118

Source: District Assembly Projections, 2013

Electricity Projections

The national standard anticipates increasing rural electrification coverage by about 80%. The Nandom District anticipates achieving 58% electricity coverage by the end of December 2017. Below are the projections for the period.

Projected Rural Communities with Access to Electricity

Year	Rural Communities with Access to Electricity	
	Absolute	Percentage (%)
2014	25	29
2015	30	35
2016	40	47
2017	50	58

Source: District Assembly Projections, 2013

Market Infrastructure:

As stated earlier, the market infrastructure in the District though much improved is not commensurate with vision or projection of the agriculture sector and the development of the private sector. The focus here is the need or vision to construct/update some of the markets in the District with the plan period. (2013 – 2017). The table below explains the projection.

Number and Condition of Markets

Year	No. and condition of market		
	Good	Fair	Poor
2013	1	2	9
2014	3	4	5
2015	5	6	5
2016	5	6	3
2017	5	9	-

Source: DA Projections, 2013

Projection for Telecommunication Facilities

The focus of the District Assembly with regards to telecommunication facilities is now shifted from land lines to mobile phone facilities as well as the coverage levels and quality of service of such mobile phone facilities. The projected telecommunication facilities within the plan period are:

- quality of telecommunication network will improve tremendously
- The ICT center in Nandom and the yet to completed in Baseble will be functioning effectively and internet facilities introduced in second cycle institutions are functioning
- Additional two ICT centres will have be built and Functioning in the District.

3.4.4. Good Governance and Civic Responsibility Targets

To deepen our democratic values and sustain the current political dispensation, it is of paramount importance that Good Governance and Civic Responsibility is accorded a high priority in the governance of the District. This area focuses on projections in the area of good governance and civic responsibility that covers the interaction and establishment of required departments, the empowerment of women and the exclusion of the vulnerable and excluded in the decision making process in the District.

Table 43: Projected Demand for District Departments and Constituents

Existing No. of Departments (2013)	Required No.	Depts. Needed (2014-2017)
5	11	MOFA, SOCIAL WELFARE, PHYSICAL PLANNING, BIRTH AND DEATH, NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Source: DA projections, 2013

Table 44: Projected Empowerment of Women

Existing No. of Women in Leadership Position (2013)/Year	National Target	District Targets			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
13		18	23	28	32

Source: DA projections, 2013

There will be persistent increase in the empowerment of women should the set targets be achieved and this will enhance development.

Table 45: Projected Rate of Participation of the Vulnerable and Excluded in decision making

Current Rate / Year	National Target	District Target			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
3%	--	10%	15%	20%	30%

Source: DA projections, 2013

It is evident from the table above that, the Vulnerable and excluded only receive support but do not participate in deciding their fate and that of the District. It is envisaged that all stakeholders

involved in the development of the vulnerable and excluded would ensure the realization of the District's target on the plan.

3.4.5. Financial Projection of the Assembly Assumption

The assumption made for the projections are that:

- The District Assembly will widen its internal revenue generation base.
- The District Assembly Common Fund received by the District will be increasing by 8% - 10% over the plan period.
- The support from the major NGOs and development partners operating in the district will continue to increase.
- The Assembly will intensify its financial management capacity.
- The financial policies of the Assembly will be implemented.

Projections of District Financial Inflows

The projection for funds for the planned period is depicted in the table below.

REVENUE SOURCE	2014 Projection	2015 Projection	2016 Projection	2017 Projection
Internally Generated Fund(IGF)	90,236.60	90,236.60	90,236.60	90,236.60
District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)	1,153,988.00	1,253,988.00	1,353,988.00	1,453,988.00
District Assembly Common Fund (MP)	120,000.00	120,000.00	130,000.00	140,000.00
District Assemblies' Common Fund (PWD)	34,781.00	34,781.00	44,781.00	44,781.00
District Development Fund -DDF (Investment)	1,192,631.00	792,631.00	692,631.00	792,631.00
District Development Fund -(Capacity Building)	83,980.00	44,980.00	45,980.00	45,980.00
Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)	929,889.00	929,889.00	929,889.00	929,889.00
Ghana Social Opportunity Programme(GSOP)	900,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,200,000.00
Seed Money for New Districts	1,000,000.00			
GOG(Departmental Allocation and Salaries)	550,781.37	850,781.00	1,000,000.00	1,120,700.00
Other(Donor Funds)				

Totals	6,291,656.97			
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3.6. District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

This section of the report presents the thematic goals in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) framework, objectives towards the betterment of the identified issue and the strategies to achieve the objective.

3.6.1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Goal: To maintain fiscal deficits at sustainable levels through more efficient revenue mobilization, efficient expenditure and debt management

Objective 1: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management

Strategies:

- Eliminate revenue collection leakages
- Strengthen revenue institutions and administration
- Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue

Objective 2: Improve public expenditure management

Strategies:

- Support the implementation of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) for effective budget management
- Ensure effective financial management and oversight

3.6.2. Enhancing the Competitiveness of District's Private Sector

Goal: Transform the Potentials and Expand Opportunities of the District for Wealth Creation

Objective 1: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally

Strategies:

- Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competences

Objective 2: Expand opportunities for job creation

Strategies:

- Promote labour intensive industries
- Support the creation of business opportunities

Objective 3: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Strategies:

- Facilitate the provision of training and business development services
- Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements
- Promote the establishment of business incubators, technology parks and land banks

Objective 4: Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments

Strategies:

- Create appropriate environment to encourage financial institutions to provide long term financing

Objective 5: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

Strategies:

- Develop sustainable eco-tourism, culture and historical sites

3.6.3. Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

3.6.3.1. Agriculture Modernisation

Goal: To increase agricultural productivity for poverty reduction through the application of science and technology, and diversification with adequate consideration for environmental sustainability

Policy Objective 1: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation

Strategies:

- Promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease scheme
- Develop human capacity in agriculture machinery management, operation and maintenance within the public and private sectors
- Mainstream gender issues into agriculture mechanization

Objective 2: Improve science, technology and innovation application

Strategies:

- Apply appropriate agriculture research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production

Objective 3: Promote seed and planting material development

Strategies:

- Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops

Objective 4: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education

Strategies:

- Maintain the role of Agriculture Award winners and FBOs to serve as sources of extension in production and markets to small scale farmers within their localities to help transform subsistence farming into commercial farming
- Address socio-cultural issues that limit women's access to extension services and agric education
- Expand the use of mass extension methods
- Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention, preparedness and response in the extension delivery services

Objective 5: Improve postproduction management

Strategies:

- Develop effective post-harvest management strategies, particularly storage facilities, at individual and community levels

Objective 6: Develop an effective domestic market

Strategies:

- Strengthen partnership between private sector and District to develop trade in local markets
- Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions
- Enhance the operations of Farmer-Based Organisations to acquire knowledge and skills and to access resources along the value chain, and for stronger bargaining power in Marketing
- Promote the use of ICT and media to disseminate agricultural/fisheries market information to farmers

Objective 7: Promote irrigation development

Strategies:

- Develop and promote appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes including dams, boreholes, and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and agro ecological zones
- Rehabilitate viable existing irrigation infrastructure and promote their efficient utilisation

Objective 8: Promote the development of selected cash crop

Strategies:

- Modernise the indigenous shea-butter extraction process

Objective 9: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Strategies:

- Support the production of rabbits and grass-cutters
- Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases

Objective 10: Promote Aquaculture Development

Strategies:

- Support the formation of “Fish Farmers Associations” to train members to become service providers
- Promote the improvement in fish husbandry practices and fish health management

3.6.3.2. Natural Resource Management

Objective 1: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources

Strategies:

- Vigorously pursue reclamation and afforestation in degraded areas

Objective 2: Reverse forest and land degradation

Strategies:

- Develop and implement regulatory framework for land use planning at all levels

- Promote and facilitate the use of LPG as a cheaper and cleaner alternative fuel and promote energy efficient charcoal stoves
- Implement an educational and enforcement programme to reduce bushfires and forest degradation

Objective 3: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution

Strategies:

- Intensify public education on improper waste disposal
- Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Objective 4: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability

Strategies:

- Increase capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disasters
- Intensify public awareness on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability
- Enforce regulations and bye-laws restricting the development of structures in flood-plains, water-ways, wetlands, etc

3.6.4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement

3.6.4.1. Infrastructure

Goal: To expand existing social and economic production infrastructure to ensure that services provided are reliable, affordable and efficient

Objective 1: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

Strategies:

- Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism

- Sustain labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve rural roads and maximise employment opportunities

Objective 2: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export

Strategies:

- Ensure universal access to electricity by 2017

Objective 3: Increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter

Strategies:

- Promote the manufacture and use of standardised local building materials and appropriate technologies in housing including use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement in the construction industry
- Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing

Objective 4: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas

Strategies:

- Promote orderly growth of settlements through effective land use planning and management
- Encourage the MMDAs to use a portion of their Common Fund to embark on the construction of social housing units

Objective 5: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water

Strategies:

- Develop and manage alternative sources of water, including rain water harvesting
- Strengthen PPPs in water provision
- Implement measures for effective operations, maintenance and systematic upgrading of water facilities

Objective 6: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities

Strategies:

- Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities
- Scale up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation

Objective 7: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes

Strategies:

- Promote behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta disposal) to curtail open defecation in communities

3.6.4.2. Human Settlement Development

Objective 1: Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements

Strategies:

- Facilitate the implementation of the National Urban Policy and Action Plan as well as the Street Naming and Property Address System
- Mainstream security and disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems
- Create awareness on the greening of human settlements
- Promote accelerated growth of medium-sized towns to large urban centres
- Formulate and implement national, regional and district spatial development framework for implementation

Objective 2: Establish an institutional framework for effective coordination of human settlements development

Strategies:

- Enhance the capacities of institutions for effective planning of human settlements

3.6.5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

3.6.5.1. Education

Goal: To improve physical and geographical access to social services and create a competent labour force for economic empowerment

Objective 1: Improve equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

Strategies:

- Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels
- Expand delivery modes including distance education, open schooling, transition education and competency-based training for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
- Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels

Objective 2: Improve management of education service deliver

Strategies:

- Strengthen capacity for education management
- Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teachers

Objective 3: Improve quality of teaching and learning

Strategies:

- Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials
- Expand the Untrained Teachers Diploma Education (UTDE) programme to reduce the number of untrained teachers by, at least, half in the medium term
- Provide all public basic schools with modern toilet facilities and improved access to potable water

3.6.5.2. Health

Objective 1: Reduce under nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages

Strategies:

- Enhance access to adequate nutrition and related services to all especially women during pregnancy, underserved communities and vulnerable groups

Objective 2: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care

Strategies:

- Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy
- Expand the coverage of the NHIS to include the poor and marginalised
- Integrate traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system

Objective 3: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery

Strategies:

- Expand the training and appropriate deployment of key middle level health professionals (midwives, specialised nurses, physician assistants, etc.)
- Use ICT to improve data, information management and utilization

Objective 4: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

Strategies:

- Intensify and sustain Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI)
- Scale up and sustain the continuous Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) distribution and use
- Review and scale up vector control strategies for malaria control

Objective 5: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

Strategies:

- Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
- Develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities
- Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) of HIV services

3.6.5.3. Sports Development

Objective 1: Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools

Strategies:

- Enforce planning provision for establishment of community-based sports facilities
- Rehabilitate existing and construct new sports infrastructure and provide sports equipment at all levels

3.6.5.4. The Youth

Objective 1: Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends.

Strategies:

- Promote career counselling especially in second cycle and tertiary institutions
- Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates

3.6.5.5. Social Policy and Social Protection

Objective 1: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas

Strategies:

- Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the rights of children

3.6.5.5. Population Management and Migration for National Development

Objective: Reinforce family planning as a priority in national development

Strategies:

- Expand coverage, availability and accessibility of reproductive health and
- Family Planning services including adolescents/youth

3.6.6. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Goal: To empower state and non-state bodies to participate in the national development process and to collaborate effectively to achieve the national development goals and objectives

Objective 1: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels

Strategies:

- Strengthen engagement between assembly members and Citizens
- Deepen the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels

Objective 2: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

Strategies:

- Target and bridge capacity gaps for the active and equal participation of women and men at all levels of civil society, economy, peace building and governance females in elections

Objective 3: Improve internal security for protection of life and property

Strategies

- Improve border management technology, infrastructure and institutional inspection

3.7. Spatial Development Option

The vision of the district as demonstrated in the goals and objectives of the MTDP needs to be translated spatially in order to ensure the development of land as well as the future management of all resources. The spatial development strategy for Nandom District provides a framework to deliver development that is necessary to meet the District's future needs. It takes account of the District's characteristics and issues and how such can be managed to achieve the vision of the District. According to this spatial development strategy, development must be fitted to the ecological constraints of the District. Therefore, as an agrarian economy, priority is given to rural development, and planning for rural development must be decentralized, participatory and deeply immersed in the particulars of local settings. Thus, the process must be transitive.

The scalogram analysis of centrality analysis implies a very wide development gap between the District capital and the rest of the settlements. No settlement in the District has one-quarter (1/4) of the development of Nandom. Most of the socio-economic facilities in the District are concentrated in the capital. This makes access to some of these services more expensive and deterrent to communities that are far from Nandom.

Also, settlements in the Nandom District are low in densities, reflecting the culture, tradition and farming practice of the local communities. This pattern is not sustainable and renders service delivery and development ineffective.

Again, a detailed consideration of the settlement pattern reveals a high level of interdependence and connectivity between settlements, and suggests that they are functionally integrated. Relatively high density settlements are located along the main transportation routes and providing lower order services to adjoining remote communities.

Although the current spatial pattern is inefficient and expensive, it must be admitted that it is a fixed spatial pattern. Therefore, the aim should not be to alter the existing spatial structure, but rather guide its future development towards a better, more efficient and more cost-effective settlement structure. In short, the strategy should start addressing the weaknesses of the spatial structure through the planning and development of its future growth.

In determining the spatial approach, therefore, it has been necessary to reflect on the settlement pattern and morphologies, functions of and relationship between settlements, geographical inequalities in development, growth requirements, potential places for secondary service centres, and adequacy of infrastructure to accommodate growth. The following strategies will therefore be adopted.

1. Rural Integration

Spatially, the district aims to move away from the fragmented and sprawling rural structure. Consolidating all the existing outlying settlements with each around main access routes and service points should achieve this. This can be done by filling in the unpopulated areas within these settlements without compromising the subsistence land required for these rural settlements. Community facilities will be located centrally and housing construction regulated to encourage

residential infilling of vacant spaces in the settlements. By doing this, the settlements will join together and towards more consolidated rural areas and in turn making service provision more financially viable. Such an integrated rural structure will form the basis for providing cost-effective services.

To enhance the systemic nature of settlements in the district, there is the need to increase exchange and interdependence among the communities. This will be done by improving connectivity and creating Secondary Service Centres (SDCs) in the various corridors of the district which will serve as the pivots for growth in the corridors. These secondary service communities will be provided with medium and higher level services, market infrastructure and services for the vigorous agriculture development proposed in the MTDP. Development frameworks will therefore be formulation for each proposed service centre taking into account its character, existing land use/activities, development potential and latent opportunities.

2. Infrastructure Development

Providing bulk infrastructure can be an important tool to achieve the above mentioned spatial pattern and will, in turn, result in cost savings when developing the bulk infrastructure. Future bulk infrastructure should consider also the rural nodal areas described above, because where bulk infrastructure is developed, clustered development will follow. In this manner, bulk services will force future development into a more rational and desirable spatial pattern. At the level of the district, bulk infrastructure includes secondary and post-secondary educational institutions, potable water systems, irrigation facilities, etc.

3. Sustainable Spatial Development of the Capital

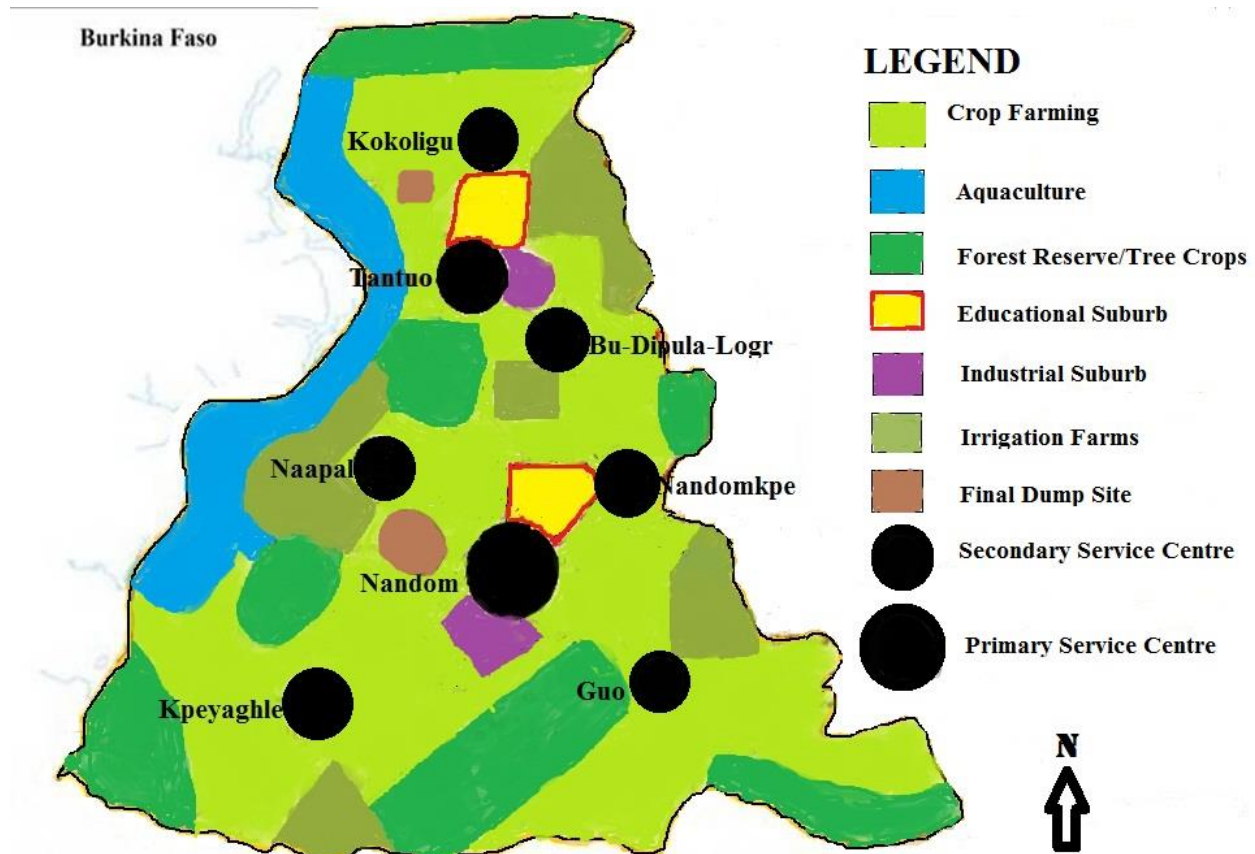
Even with special strategies for rural development, the Nandom District has identified the development of Nandom Town as a primary node/service centre of the District. The Town is seen as a principal service centre and administrative node which will stimulate economic growth within the district. Strategies for the enhancement of this role will include the following:

- Preparation of a strategic plan and development framework indicating future land use pattern. This will involve zoning the Town into appropriate broad land uses which will ensure safety, economy, aesthetics, convenience, and sustainability.

- Facilitate the strengthening and expansion of key institutions in communities, including health, educational and religious institutions in order to position Nandom as a major service centre in the region and beyond.
- Improve connectivity between Nandom and the rural communities in an attempt to make Nandom a centre of commerce for especially agricultural produce from rural areas in the District and beyond.

Spatially, the development strategy of the District will broadly appear as depicted by Figure 9 below.

Figure 9: A View of Spatial Development Strategy of Nandom District



As an agrarian District, the MTDP proposes a diversified agriculture seeking to promote livestock, poultry, aquaculture and cash cropping. This strategy prioritises this goal by making spatial allocations for agricultural activities. Sites are also proposed to ensure the development of irrigation agriculture.

The plan also encourages small scale industrial development by developing industrial hubs. These places will accommodate medium and small scale industrial activities in the District. Another important step in the MTDP is the improvement and projection of the educational role of the District in the Region and Ghana at large. By this, the strategy proposes the development of educational suburbs in two communities in the District; namely, Nandom and Tantu.

Some settlements in different corridors of the District are identified for upgrading into Service Delivery Centres to minimize distances to social services and reduce rural urban inequalities. These settlements are Tantu, Kokoligu, Bu-Dipula-Logr, Nandomkpe, Naapal, Kpeyaghle, and

Guo. The central roles of these settlements will therefore be improved in the future to cater for their adjoining communities.

Paramount in the Nandom District MTDP is the need for an improved vegetation cover. To support this drive, the spatial development strategy demarcates for forest reserves and tree crops across the district.

Strategies for achieving the proposed spatial development strategy are contained in the composite programmes of action. However, it must be emphasized that the achievement of some of them span beyond this MTDP.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0. COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Using the objectives, strategies and activities developed to fulfill the needs and aspirations of the people this chapter presents the implementation framework over the entire plan period. It indicates the activities to be executed, where they will be executed, year of execution, cost of implementation, source of funding and agencies responsible for execution. This is informed by the critical needs of the people, the responsiveness of the project to the developmental problems of the district, the availability of funds to ensure full implementation of projects, the rippling effects of the project, sensitivity of the project to vulnerable and excluded groups, and projects that are on-going.

Table 46: Programme of Action (Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management)

AGRICULTURE

GOAL: Improved crops, livestock and fisheries production for food security, job creation and poverty reduction

Objective 1: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation

Objective 2: Improve science, technology and innovation application

Objective 3: Promote seed and planting material development

Objective 4: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education

Objective 5: Improve postproduction management

Objective 6: Develop an effective domestic market

Objective 7: Promote irrigation development

Objective 10: Promote the development of selected cash crop

Objective 11: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Objective 12: Promote Aquaculture Development

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Establishment and Strengthening Institutional Capacity of District MoFA.													
	Establish District Office for Ministry of Food and Agricultural	Nandom		✓	✓		15,000.00	Increased efficiency		✓		DA	MoFA
	Provide 2 No semi-detached quarters for the deputy director and one agric officer and one quarters for the district	Nandom			✓		200,000	Increased efficiency			✓	DA	MoFA
	Purchase and Maintain 10 No. Motor cycles for Field Staff	Nandom		✓	✓	✓	60,000.00	Improved efficiency of work		✓	✓	MoFA	DA

Purchase and Maintain 1. No. Pick up	Nandom		✓			50,000.00	Improved efficiency of work		✓		MoFA	DA
Train 20 AEAs and 6 DDOs on gender mainstreaming	Nandom		✓		✓	4,000.00	Knowledge on gender mainstreaming improved		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Train MOFA staff on agriculture census, livestock and poultry data collection	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Knowledge on data collection improved		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Train MOFA staff on veterinary jurisprudence	Nandom		✓	✓		4,000.00	Improved efficiency of work		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Rehabilitate vet. clinic/laboratory	Nandom		✓			6,000.00	Enhanced efficiency		✓		MoFA	DA
Total Budget of Programme 1:												
Programme 2: Capacity Building of Farmers on Best Agricultural Practices to increase Agricultural Productivity and Incomes												
Organize workshop for 500 farmers on group dynamics, credit Management and Business Management	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Improved group cohesion and business Management		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Carry out Feed formulation, Farm Hygiene on livestock and poultry annually	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500.00	Improved skill and knowledge		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Train 500 farmers on production of improved crop, livestock and business management	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Increased out put		✓	✓	MoFA	DA

	Establishing On-Farm demonstrations on conservation Agriculture in each community	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500.00	Increased soil & water conservation		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Train 1000 crop farmers to improve agricultural practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000.00	Increased yields		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Train 400 farmers on compost preparation and Soil erosion control	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000.00	Knowledge & skill of compost making improved		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Train 1000 poultry farmers to improve production and health management of poultry practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Reduced poultry mortality		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Train 800 farmers on supplementary feeding, improved housing of livestock and breed management	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500.00	Improved knowledge on crop & animal husbandry		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Train 400 livestock farmers on disease recognition, prevention, control and reporting	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Reduced livestock mortality		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Train 400 fishermen to be able identify fish related diseases	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000.00	Reduced fish mortality		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Create awareness of improved aquaculture production	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Increasing knowledge & skill		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Train 200 fishermen and aqua culturist on value addition of their products (processing)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Increased production		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	

	Train 50 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Increasing knowledge & skill		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Train 400 farmers on good quality grains and legumes production and proper storage	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Good quality grains		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Organize annual farmers' day at the district level	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000.00	FarmersRecognised		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Total Programme Budget													
Programme 3: Expansion of Community Based Agricultural Extension Services														
	Identify and train 50 community based extension workers on crop farming	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Make improved tech. available to most farmers		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Identify and train 5 community based extension officers on livestock management	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,500.00	Make improved tech. available to most farmers		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Identify and train 5 community based extension officers on aquaculture	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Make improved tech. available to most farmers		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	
	Train 50 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Make improved tech. available to		✓	✓	MoFA	DA	

								most farmers					
	Total Programme Budget												
	Programme 4: Improvement in Access to Agricultural Inputs and Implements												
	Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Quality seeds supply		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Facilitate the supply of Subsidized farm inputs	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000.00	Reduced the drudgery of farming		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Provide 800 improved cockerels to farmers to cross the local breed.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000.00	Improved breed of poultry		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Make fingerlings available to 60 aquaculture farmers in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	Fingerlings Available		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Increased the availability of fish feed in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,500	Improved feed available		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Facilitate the establishment of 4 No. agro-input stores in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Agro-inputs is accessible	✓			MoFA	DA
	Total Programme Budget												
	Programme 5: Increase access to water for farming												
	Provide simple irrigable technology to farmers (tube wells)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	35,000.00	Regular water supply			✓	MoFA	DA
	Construct and rehabilitation of 3 No.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000.00	Regular water supply			✓	DA	MoFA

	irrigation dams													
	Construct and rehabilitation of 6 No. Dug Outs	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000.00	Regular water supply			✓		DA	MoFA
	Form and Strengthen Existing Water Users Association	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000.00	Regular water supply	✓				MoFA	DA
	Total Programme Budget													
	Programme 6: Facilitation of Credit to farmers													
	Offer credit to farmers in collaboration with the private sector	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Improved credit utilization		✓			MoFA	DA
	Train 500 farmers on Savings and Financial and Credit Management	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Improved credit utilization		✓	✓		MoFA	DA
	Total Programme Budget													
	Programme 7: Improvement in Post-harvest Loss Management and Marketing of Agricultural produce													
	Improve 2 No. market Infrastructure and storage facilities	Baseble, Ko		✓	✓		10,000.00	Increased Market		✓			DA	MoFA
	Collaborate with buffer stock company to purchase yield surplus of farmers	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Increased market	✓				MoFA	DA
	Construction of 5 No. storage facilities and train AEAs on post-harvest issues	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	120,000.00	Reduced post-harvest losses		✓	✓		DA	MoFA
	Train 100 crop Farmers on Skills in Agro Processing	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Value additions to		✓	✓		MoFA	DA

								produce						
	Total Programme Budget													
	Programme 8: Pest and Disease Management													
	Conduct continuous disease surveillance for early detection of disease out breaks for prompt action	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,000.00	Early treatment of diseases		✓			MoFA	DA
	Total Programme Budget													

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GOAL: To ensure sustainable management of water, mineral land and forest resources

Objective 13: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources

Objective 14: Reverse forest and land degradation

Objective 15: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution

Objective 16: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability

Sector	Activity	Location of Programme	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies		
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab	
	Programme 1: Promotion of Afforestation													
Land and mineral Resources	Establishment woodlots in ten Communities in the district	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	6,800	Woodlots established		✓			DA	FC
	Establish 9 acres of rangeland in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	17,000	Rangeland established		✓	✓		DA	FC
	Monitoring and controlling activities of Fulani herdsmen	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	Fulani activities controlled	✓				DA	FC
	Establish nurseries in two zones to promote tree planting in the district	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	3,000.00	No. of nurseries established		✓	✓		DA	FC

Introduction and enforcement of by-laws to preserve economic trees	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	3,500	By-laws introduced and enforced	✓			DA	FC
Promotion Conservation Afforestation	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000.00	Conservation agriculture practiced			✓	DA	NGOs/FC
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 2: Reduction in Land Disputes and Soil Degradation												
Monitor the activities of sand and gravel winners to ensure that they refill trenches after excavation	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000	Sand and gravel winning controlled			✓	DA	NGOs
Map out and register land ownership	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500	Land ownership mapped out		✓		DA	LC
Monitoring and regulating the sale of land	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000	Sale of land regulated		✓		DA	LC
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 3: Protection of Water Bodies												
Planting of vetivar grass along rivers banks and dam sites	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	Vetivar grass grown		✓		DA	MoFA
De-silting community dams	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	2,000	No. dams de-silted		✓		DA	MoFA
Training of 300 WUAs members on water management and maintenance of water sources	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	No. of WUA members trained		✓	✓	DA	MoFA
Total Programme Budget												

Forestry	Programme 4: Reduction in Disaster Occurrence and Disaster Management											
	Carry out anti-bush fires campaigns	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,600	Campaigns carried-out		✓		GNFS
Training of 300 fire volunteers	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000	No. of volunteers trained		✓		GNFS	DA
Introduce and Enforce by-law against bush fires	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000	By-laws enforced		✓		DA	GNFS
Train 50 Disaster volunteers groups (DVGs)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,800	Number of groups trained		✓	✓	NADMO	DA
Sensitise all communities on disaster prevention and management	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000	No. of communities sensitized		✓	✓	NADMO	DA
Conduct Annual Stimulation exercise on search and rescue activities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,900	Research conducted		✓	✓	NADMO	DA
Construct storm drains	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	45,000	Length of drains constructed				NADMO	DA
Procure 300 packets of roofing sheets for distribution in likely disasters	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	70,000	No. of packets procured		✓		NADMO	DA
Procure 800 Student mattresses for distribution in the event of any disaster	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	No. of mattresses procured		✓		NADMO	DA
Procure and distribute other items (buckets, basins, blankets, Wallington boots etc) for disaster victims	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,500	Quantity of items procured		✓		NADMO	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 5: Enhancement of Institutional Capacity for Natural Resource and Disaster Management												
Provision and Furnishing of office space	Nandom		✓	✓	✓	40,000.	Office		✓		DA	NAD

	and warehouse for NADMO						00	space provided and furnished					MO
	Establish and Strengthen Institutional Capacity of Forestry Commission	Nandom		✓	✓	✓	30,000.00	Commission established and capacity built		✓		DA	FC
	Support to District Fire Station	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000.00	Support given to Fire Station		✓		DA	GNFS
	Capacity Building of Institutions on Resource and Disaster Management, Gender Mainstreaming and Vulnerability	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000.00	Capacity of institutions built		✓	✓	DA	FC, GNFS, NADMO, NGOs
Total Programme Budget													

Table 47: Programme of Action (Enhancing the Competitiveness of District’s Private Sector)

GOAL: Promote and empower local private enterprises

Objective 1: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally

Objective 2: Expand opportunities for job creation

Objective 3: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Objective 4: Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments

Objective 5: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Creation of an Enabling Environment for Effective Competiveness of SMEs													
SMEs	Develop 2 industrial hubs	District Wide		✓		✓		No. of hubs developed		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Enhancing Institutional Capacity to support SMEs	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Capacity enhanced		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Give tax incentives to local industrialists	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Incentives given		✓		DA	DP
	Construct 2 No. markets in selected communities	District Wide		✓		✓		No. of markets constructed		✓		DA	DP
	Rehabilitate 3 existing markets	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		No. of markets rehabilitated		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Regulate activities of local transport operators	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Activities regulated		✓		DA	DP
	Create database and promote local investment potentials	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		Potentials identified and		✓		DA	DP

								promoted					
Facilitate the formation of Local Business Associations (LBAs)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			LBA s formed		✓	✓	DA	DP
Facilitate Local Economy Development (LED)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			LED facilitated		✓	✓	DA	DP
Facilitate Client Exposure Trips	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Trips facilitated		✓	✓	DA	DP
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 2: Capacity Building of Existing and Potential SMEs													
Train 500 SMEs on manufacturing skills.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of SMEs trained		✓	✓	DA	DP
Train 500 SMEs on Business Management	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of SMEs trained		✓	✓	DA	DP
Train 500 Youth on Entrepreneurship and Investment Opportunities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of youth trained		✓	✓	DA	DP
Train 500 Farmers on Agro processing and Value Addition to Raw farm Produce	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of farmers trained		✓	✓	DA	DP
Provide start-up kits for 300 Potential and Existing SMEs	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of SMEs offered kits		✓	✓	DA	DP
Train 100 Women on Shea butter, Dawadawa and other Economic Raw material Processing	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of women trained		✓	✓	DA	DP
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 3: Facilitate Access and Utilisation of Credit to SMEs													
Organize workshop for SMEs on credit management and Repayment	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Workshop organized		✓		DA	DP
Offer credit to SMEs in collaboration with	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			SMEs		✓		DA	DP

the private sector							offered credit						
Give tax incentives to financial institutions	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Incentives given		✓			DA	DP
Embark on campaign to encourage good savings culture	District Wide						Campaign embarked					DA	DP
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 4: Development and Promotion of Tourist Sites													
Construct, maintain and operationalise a traditional Museum	Nandom		✓	✓	✓		Museum in operation		✓			DA	DP
Support to traditional authorities for organizing festivals.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		TAs supported		✓			DA	DP
Create Database of all tourist sites and cultural artifacts in the district	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		Database created		✓			DA	DP
Provide sanitation facilities at the tourist sites	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		No. of sanitation facilities provided		✓			DA	DP
Carry out awareness creation on Domestic tourism in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Awareness created		✓			DA	DP
Organise annual conference on tourism in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Conferences organized		✓			DA	DP
Market and promote tourist sites, festivals and cultural artifacts in the media	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Tourist sites marketed		✓			DA	DP
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 5: Enhancement in Customer Service Delivery of SMEs in Hospitality Industry													
Construct and furnish a District Assembly Guest House and Restaurant	Nandom			✓	✓		Guest housed in operation		✓			DA	DP
Train 50 SMEs in Hospitality Industry on Customer Service Delivery and Business Management Skills	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of SMEs trained		✓	✓		DA	DP

	Facilitate Access to Credit for 50 SMEs in Hospitality Industry	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of SME in Hospitality with access to credit		✓	✓	DA	DP
Total Programme Budget													

Table 48: Programme of Action (Human Development, Productivity and Employment)

GOAL 1: Improve Access to Social Services													
GOAL 2: Develop Appropriate Human Capital for Economic Empowerment													
Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
EDUCATION													
Objective 1: Improve equitable access to and participation in education at all levels													
Objective 2: Improve management of education service deliver													
Objective 3: Improve quality of teaching and learning													
Objective 4: Reduce under nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages													
Programme 1: Infrastructure Improvement in Education													
Educational	Construct 20 No. 6 unit classroom blocks	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of 6 blocks constructed		✓		GES	DA
	Construct 20 No. 3 classroom blocks	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of 3 unit blocks constructed		✓		GES	DA
	Construct 20 No. KG blocks	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of KG blocks constructed		✓		GES	DA
	Rehabilitate 10 No. School Structures	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of structured rehabilitated		✓		GES	DA
	Construct 10No. staff quarters	District	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of		✓		GES	DA

	Wide						quarters constructed						
Construct and equip 2 No. community libraries	District Wide		✓		✓		No. of community libraries in operations		✓			GES	DA
Construct and Equip 2No. ICT Centres	District Wide		✓		✓		No. of ICT centres in operation		✓			GES	DA
Furnish 2No. ICT Centres	Nandom, Baseble		✓	✓			No. of ICT Centres furnished		✓			GES	DA
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 2: Enhancement in Teaching and Learning Environment													
Facilitate the supply of Library Books for basic schools	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	20,000	Quantity of books supplied		✓			GES	DA
Procure and distribute 200 Teachers tables to schools	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	No. of tables distributed		✓			GES	DA
Supply 800 No. dual-desk furniture to basic schools	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of dual desks supplied		✓			GES	DA
Connect electricity to 25 JHS in communities connected to the national grid	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of JHSs connected		✓			GES	DA
Promote and organize community level sports.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Community level sports promoted		✓			GES	DA
Donate equipment and materials to science laboratories and technical/vocation workshops	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Equipment donated		✓			GES	DA
Introduce career counseling in schools	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Counseling introduced		✓			GES	DA

Support for needy but brilliant pupils	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. supported		✓		GES	DA
Support the use of STME Clinics to encourage girl child interest in STME	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		STME supported		✓		GES	DA
Organise science, vocational, technical and ICT clubs	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		Clubs organised		✓		GES	DA
Conduct District Mock exams for JHS		✓	✓	✓	✓		Mock exams conducted		✓		GES	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 3: Enhancing Institutional Capacity for Improved Service Delivery												
Provide 6 motorbikes to circuit supervisors for effective supervision and monitoring	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of motorbikes provided		✓		GES	DA
Assist and bond 50 Students to return and teach in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of trainees supported		✓		GES	DA
Capacity building of GES office staff/ SMC/PTA	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		Staff capacity built		✓		GES	DA
Support For District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) Activities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		DEOC Activities supported		✓		GES	DA
Provide 5 computers and its accessories to district GES office	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Quantity of of computers and accessories provided		✓		GES	DA
Maintain and Update database on education	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Database updated		✓		GES	DA
Provide incentives to science, ICT, technical and vocational skills teachers	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		Incentives provided		✓		GES	DA

Build capacity of science, vocational, technical and ICT teachers	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		Capacities built		✓		GES	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 4: Promotion of Adult Literacy												
Establish and Resource Non- Formal Education Unit	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	7,000	NFED resourced		✓		GES	DA
Arrange for the use of community school facilities for adult literacy	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	36,000	Facilities used by NFED		✓		GES	DA
Recruit and resource 60 teachers for adult literacy	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		No. of teachers recruited		✓	✓	GES	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 5: Promotion of Education Awards and Festivals												
Organize annual academic festival to award students and teachers	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	18,000	Festivals organized	✓	✓		GES	DA
Organise My first day in School Annually	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	3,000	My first day at school organised	✓	✓		GES	DA
Organise Annual Independence Day Celebration	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	Independence day organised	✓	✓		GES	DA
Organise annual Enrolment Campaigns	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of enrolment campaign organised		✓		GES	DA
Total Programme Budget												

HEALTH

GOAL: Improved quality health and nutrition services that ensure productive population and environment to enhance the district's development

Objective 1: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care

Objective 2: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery
Objective 3: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)
Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Improvement in Health Infrastructure and Logistics													
Health	Construct and equip 5 CHPS compounds	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	500,000	No. of CHPS compound constructed		✓		GHS	DA
	Construct and equip 1 No. Clinic	Nandom			✓			Clinic constructed		✓		GHS	DA
	Refurbishment of 4 Health Centres and 4 No CHPS compound	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of Health centres and CHPS refurbished		✓		GHS	DA
	Build and furnish 1 No office accommodation for District Health Adm.	Nandom		✓				Office accommodation built		✓		GHS	DA
	Build and furnish 6 No. accommodation facilities for health personnel	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		No. of facilities built		✓		GHS	DA
	Construction 1NO. surgical theatre	Nandom	✓					Surgical Ward constructed		✓		GHS	DA
	Construction 1No. Emergency Ward	Nandom			✓			Emergency Ward constructed		✓		GHS	DA
	Construct outreach activity points in communities far from health facilities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of activity points				GHS	DA

								constructed					
Procure 10 motorcycles for GHS	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000		No. of bikes procured	✓		GHS	DA	
Procure 5 computers and accessories for GHS	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000		No. of computers procured	✓		GHS	DA	
Procure 100 No. beds for health facilities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of beds procured	✓		GHS	DA	
Acquire 2 ambulances for Nandom and Ketuo health facilities	District Wide		✓		✓			No. of ambulances acquired	✓		GHS	DA	
Provide 7 No. a standby generator for Nandom 5 health centres, MTS and hospital	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of generators provided	✓		GHS	DA	
Maintenance of motorbikes and medical equipment	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Motorbikes maintained	✓		GHS	DA	
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 2: Improvement in Patient: Health Practitioner Ratio													
Assist and bond students in health institutions to return and serve in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of students assisted	✓		GHS	DA	
Appeal to doctors from the district to return and provide healthcare to the people	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓			Doctors available for work	✓		GHS	DA	
Provide support for resident doctors and Cuban brigade (doctors)	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓			Support to Doctors provided	✓		GHS	DA	
Assist and bond students pursuing Midwifery and Physician Assistant courses to return and serve the district	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of students bonded	✓		GHS	DA	

Organize annual awards for health professionals in the district	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		Awards given	✓		GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget											
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity Building to Enhance service Delivery											
Training of Chemical sellers/TBA/CBSVs on management of malaria and surveillance	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	No. of sellers trained	✓		GHS	DA
Train and support Community Based Surveillance Volunteers	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	55,000	No. of volunteers trained	✓		GHS	DA
Train Community Health Committee	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	200,000	Committee trained	✓		GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget											
Programme 4: Enhancement in Maternal and Infant Health											
Educate communities on good antenatal care	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000	No. of communities trained	✓		GHS	DA
Educate women and men on the essence of regular patronage of antenatal care	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Education done	✓		GHS	DA
Train Community Health Nurses on safety delivery practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Nurses trained	✓		GHS	DA
Procure, distribute and monitor the use of ITNs	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		ITN distributed	✓		GHS	DA
Train health workers on lactation management and prepare facilities to be designated BFHI	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Health workers trained	✓		GHS	DA
Hold Stakeholder meeting on reducing maternal and child deaths	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Meetings held	✓		GHS	DA
Implement and maintain Community Emergency Transport System	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		Community Emergency transport system	✓		GHS	DA

								implemented and maintained					
Train health workers to deliver services on safe motherhood clinical protocol and IEC protocol	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Health workers trained		✓		GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 5: Promotion of Appropriate Nutrition for Infants and Pregnant Mothers													
Carry out growth monitoring and promotion	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		GHS	DA
Construction of a nutrition centre	Nandom			✓				Centre constructed		✓		GHS	DA
Undertake exclusive breastfeeding campaigns	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Campaign carried out		✓		GHS	DA
Carry out nutrition rehabilitation, deworming and introduction of appropriate complementary foods for young children	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. exercise carried out		✓		GHS	DA
Organize maternal food demonstration to raise awareness on appropriate complementary feeding practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of maternal food demonstrations done		✓		GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 6: Reduction in Preventable Disease													
Campaign on HIV/AIDS and STDs and distribution of condoms	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Campaign carried out			✓	GHS	DA
Conduct routine immunisations exercises for target groups	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of routine Immunisations			✓	GHS	DA

								on exercise done					
Prevent and manage Epidemics	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Epidemics prevented and managed			✓	GHS	DA
Carry out education on preventive health (alcoholism and road safety)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of education done			✓	GHS	DA
Organize educational campaigns on malaria prevention	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of campaigns carried out			✓	GHS	DA
Train staff on infection prevention	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Campaigns carried-out			✓	GHS	DA
Education on good hygiene and sanitation practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of hygiene and sanitation education done		✓		GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 7: Improvement in Citizen Health Financing													
Establishment of NHIA office in the district	Nandom		✓			45,000		Office established			✓	GHS	DA
Construct and furnish NHIA office in Nandom	Nandom		✓			20,000		Office in use			✓	GHS	DA
Procure 2 motorcycles for NHIA	District Wide		✓	✓				Motorcycles procured				GHS	DA
Campaign to increase NHIA subscription	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000		No. of campaign exercise done			✓	GHS	DA
Training of service providers	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000		No. trained			✓	GHS	DA

Total Programme Budget													
Programme 8: Facilitation of the Development of Health Training Institutions													
Provision of utilities and Furnishing to Midwifery Training College, Nandom	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		Utility and furnishing provided for midwifery	✓			GHS	DA	
Completion and Construction of Infrastructure for Midwifery School	Nandom		✓	✓			No. of midwifery infrastructure provided	✓			GHS	DA	
Provision of teaching/learning materials and equipment	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		TLM provided	✓			GHS	DA	
Acquisition and documentation of midwifery school lands	Nnandom	✓	✓				Land acquired and documented	✓			GHS	DA	
Total Programme Budget													
Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
SOCIAL PROTECTION													
Objective 1: Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools													
Programme 1: Creation of an Enabled Environment for Inclusiveness of the Vulnerable in the Socio-economic Activities District													
	Create and maintain database of all	District	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	Database	✓			DA	DP

Social Protection	vulnerable groups	Wide						created and maintained					
	Support to Vulnerable groups to be registered on NHIS	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	34,800	No. registered		✓		DA	DP
	Construct and furnish a rehabilitation centre	Nandom			✓		180,000	Centre constructed		✓		DA	DP
	Education on the rights of PLWHIV/ OVC	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of education done		✓		DA	DP
	Promote the education of disabled children	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of disabled children enrolled		✓		DA	DP
	Train 300 people with Disability people to acquire employable skills	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of people trained		✓		DA	DP
	Ensure all new public buildings are accessible to the physically challenged	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of new buildings that are accessible to the physically challenged		✓		DA	DP
	Involve the vulnerable in planning and development	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Percentage of vulnerable involved in devt planning		✓		DA	DP
	Establish and Strengthen Social Welfare Departments	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		Department established		✓		DA	DP
	Total Programme Budget												

Programme 2: Promotion of Gender Equity												
Support activities of Gender Unit	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓	19,000	Unit supported	✓		DA	DP	
Lobby for the establishment and Strengthen of DOVVSU Activities	District Wide		✓	✓		23,000	DOVVSU established	✓		DA	DP	
Facilitate the Formation and operation Virgin Clubs in all Basic Schools in the District	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	6,000	Clubs formed	✓		DA	DP	
Financial Support to 30 Women Groups for Economic Empowerment and Leadership	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	No. of groups supported	✓		DA	DP	
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 3: Promotion of Acceptable and Affordable Housing												
Provide 50 low income housing units/flats	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of housing provided	✓		DA	DP	
Attract Private Investment in Housing Provision	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of private investors in private housing	✓		DA	DP	
Train 50 artisans on Proper use of Local Construction Materials	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. trained		✓	DA	DP	
Employment	Undertake 1000 acres of maize cultivation for 500 farmers annually	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	Size of farm lands	✓		DA	DP
	Undertake 2000 acres of dry season gardening for 200 farmers annually	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	Sizes of dry season farms	✓		DA	DP
Total Programme Budget												

Table 49: Programme of Action (Infrastructure and Human Settlement)

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding	Implementing Agencies	
			20	20	20	20				Lead	Collab

				14	15	16	17					IGF	GoG	Donor		
INFRASTRUCTURE																
GOAL 1: Improve access to quality utility services																
GOAL 3: Improve road network in the district																
GOAL 2: Ensure a proper development of the built environment																
Objective 1: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs																
Objective 2: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export																
Objective 3: Increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter																
Objective 4: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas																
Objective 5: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water																
Objective 6: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities																
Objective 7: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes																
Programme 1: Improvement in access to Quality and Affordable Water																
Water	Expand Nandom Water Systems and construct 4 no. Small Town Water Systems	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of STWS constructed		✓		DA	DP			
	Construction 80 No. boreholes	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. constructed		✓		DA	DP			
	Education on water treatment	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of water treated Education done		✓		DA	DP			
	De-silt community dams	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of dams de-silted		✓		DA	DP			
Total Programme Budget																
Programme 2: Sanitation Enhancement																
	Carry out Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	12,000	CLTS Done		✓	✓	DA	DP			
	Carry out School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	12,000	SLTS Done		✓	✓	DA	DP			

Sanitation and Hygiene	Rehabilitate 10 no. Public Toilets	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. rehabilitated		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Construct 10 institutional latrines	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000	No. constructed		✓		DA	DP
	PPP management of public toilets	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,800	Toilets PPP managed		✓		DA	DP
	Undertake public education on good hygiene practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	9,000	Public educated		✓		DA	DP
	Engage 10 sanitary workers	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000	No. engaged		✓		DA	DP
	Acquisition of 2 final waste disposal sites	District Wide		✓		✓	50,000	No. of sites acquired		✓		DA	DP
	Acquire a human excreta dislodging tanker	District Wide			✓		12,000	Tanker acquired		✓		DA	DP
	Construction of drainage facilities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,500	Length of drains constructed		✓		DA	DP
	Construction of a modern slaughter House and five slaughter slabs	District Wide		✓			90,000	Modern slaughter house constructed		✓		DA	DP
	Disinfection/Disinfestations of Sanitary Facilities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	76,000	Sanitary facilities disinfected		✓		DA	DP
	Total Programme Budget												
	Programme 3: Institutional Capacity to Facilitate Sanitation Enhancement												
	Establish and Strengthen Water and Sanitation Management Teams and Water and Sanitation Committees	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		WSMTs strengthens		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Procure 4 motorcycles for DWST	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of motorcycle		✓	✓	DA	DP

				✓	✓	✓		s procured		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Procure 3 computers and accessories to DWST	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		No. of computers procured		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Support Refresher Training for DWST	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		DWST trained		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Conduct annual Stakeholders Consultation Workshops	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of annual Stakeholders consultation done		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Total Programme Budget												
	Programme 4: Improvement in access and Utilisation of appropriate Energy												
	Connect 25 communities to the national grid	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of communities connected		✓		DA	DP
	Extension and upgrading of LV lines to all households in 20 Communities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	No. of communities with extensions		✓		DA	DP
	Facilitate access to and promote usage of LPG	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000	Ease of access to LPG		✓		DA	DP
	Promote the use of Solar energy	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	18,000	Use of Solar energy promoted		✓		DA	DP
	Facilitate the distribute Solar Lanterns	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		Lanterns distributed		✓	✓	DA	DP
	Conduct 4 No. Stakeholders Consultation Workshop	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of stakeholders meeting done				DA	DP
	Total Programme Budget												

Programme 5: Improvement in Road Conditions and Transport												
Gravel surfacing of 30 km of roads	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000	Length of roads graveled		✓		DA	DP
Carry out routine/recurrent maintenance on roads	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	Length of roads maintained		✓		DA	DP
Tarring of 10 km of Nandom Town roads	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,900	Length of road tarred in Nandom		✓		DA	DP
Facilitating the construction of Nandom-Hamile Road.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	Selected road constructed		✓		DA	DP
Construction of 10 km of drains along Town Roads	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	Length of urban drains constructed		✓		DA	DP
Construction/Rehabilitation of 10 no. Culverts.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000	No. of culverts constructed		✓		DA	DP
Cutting of 50kms length of new access road	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000	length of new roads constructed		✓		DA	DP
Construct 2 No. Lorry Parks	District Wide	✓		✓			Lorry parks constructed		✓		DA	DP
Total Programme Budget												
HUMAN SETTLEMENT												
Objective 1: Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements												
Objective 2: Establish an institutional framework for effective coordination of human settlements development												
Programme 6: Promotion of Acceptable Settlement Layout												
Establish and equip Physical Planning Office	Nandom		✓	✓	✓	30,000	PPD operational		✓		DA	DP
Street naming and property addressing	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000	Streets named and addressed		✓		DA	DP

	Preparation of District Planning Scheme	Nnandom	✓	✓			80,000	Scheme prepared		✓		DA	DP
	Zoning of land uses in major communities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓		76,000	Communities zoned		✓		DA	DP
	Plant 200 avenue trees in Nandom	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of trees planted		✓		DA	DP
	Prepare layouts of major communities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓		100,000	Layouts prepared		✓		DA	DP
	Enforce and Implement Land Use Plans	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	16,000	Plans implemented		✓		DA	DP
Total Programme Budget													

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Sector	Strategy	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab

GOAL: Ensure Responsible and Participatory Governance

Objective 1: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels

Objective 2: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

Objective 3: Improve internal security for protection of life and property

Programme 1: Institutional Capacity to Promote Effective Decentralisation													
Decentralised Structures	Train Assembly Persons on Governance and Decentralization	District Wide		✓	✓	✓		Assembly members trained		✓		DA	DP
	Procure 3 No. Pick up for Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes and for administrative purposes	Nandom	✓	✓	✓			Pick-up procured		✓		DA	DP
	Procurement of 5 No. Yamaha AG Motorbike for Administrative purposes	Nandom		✓	✓	✓		No. of motorbikes procured		✓		DA	DP
	Facilitate the establishment of non-existent departments of the Assembly	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of new departments established		✓		DA	DP

Provide and Furnish Office and Residential Accommodation for staff of District Assembly	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		DA staff accommodated	✓	✓		DA	DP
Rehabilitate and furnish 4 no Area Councils	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of area councils rehabilitated	✓	✓		DA	DP
Staff Development/Capacity Building	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		Staff capacity built	✓	✓		DA	DP
Provision for Office Logistics, Stationeries and Utilities	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		DA	DP
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 2: Promotion of Participatory and Accountable Governance												
Organise 20 No. Stakeholders Engagements in Planning, Budgeting and Implementation	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of Stakeholders Engagement done	✓	✓		DA	DP
Recognition and involvement of all departments in development processes	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Departments recognized and involved	✓	✓		DA	DP
Monitor activities of revenue collector	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Activities of revenue collectors monitored	✓	✓		DA	DP
Involvement of stakeholders in revenue mobilization and utilization.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Stakeholders involved in revenue mobilisati	✓	✓		DA	DP

							on						
Engage adjoining district in joint development projects	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Adjoining districts engaged in Joint projects	✓	✓			DA	DP
Provision for plans preparation and budgeting.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Plan and budget done	✓	✓			DA	DP
Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		M&E Done	✓	✓			DA	DP
Procurement/Tendering processes	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		Procurement/ Tendering done	✓	✓			DA	DP
Servicing of meetings	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Meetings serviced	✓	✓			DA	DP
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 3: Improvement in Public Finance Inflows and Management													
Strengthen Revenue Task Force	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Task force Strengthened	✓	✓			DA	DP
Procure and maintain 1 No. Revenue Mobilisation Vehicle	Nandom		✓				Vehicle procured	✓	✓			DA	DP
Create and update database of all ratable items	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Ratable items identified	✓	✓			DA	DP
Organise 4. No Capacity building for Area Council Staff on Revenue Mobilisation	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Area Council Staff capacity built	✓	✓			DA	DP
Awareness Creation on Tax Responsibility	District	✓	✓	✓	✓		Tax	✓	✓			DA	DP

	of Citizens	Wide						awareness created						
	Organise 4. No. Annual Stakeholders Consultative Forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of for a organized	✓	✓			DA	DP
	Enforce Laws and Regulations on leakage and misappropriation of Public Funds	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Laws enforced	✓	✓			DA	DP
	Total Programme Budget													
Justice And Security	Programme 4: Enhancement of Justice and Security													
	Train Traditional Authorities on Alternative Dispute Resolution	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	8,000	TAs trained		✓			DA	DP
	Support to Security Agencies to maintain internal security, and curb smuggling and illegal in-migration	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	37,500	Reduction in crime		✓			DA	DP
	Establishment and Strengthening of Community Neighborhood Watch Dog Committee	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	10,000	Watchdog operational		✓			DA	DP
	Increase Police Visibility at all vantage areas.	District Wide		✓	✓	✓	6,000	Rate of crime		✓			DA	DP
	Construction of District Police Head Quarters and Commander's Bungalow	Nandom	✓				250,000	Headquarters and accommodated constructed		✓			DA	DP
	Total Programme Budget												DA	DP

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

After cataloguing the proposed development projects/activities to be executed in the district over the plan period into composite programmes of action, it is more prudent to stagger them among the years of implementation (2014-2017). This is intended to ensure an incremental implementation of the plan. It will also facilitate monitoring and evaluation of implementation and progress.

On this purpose, this section breaks down the MTDP into four annual plans. The process of demystifying the plan into annual plans was guided by technical, economic and other considerations. These included the critical needs of the people, availability of funds to ensure full implementation of the projects, the ability of the projects to serve as spring boards for the implementation of subsequent projects as well as projects that are already on-going. Some of the projects are rolling and as such appear throughout the plan period.

Table 50: 2014 Annual Action Plan

THEMATIC AREA: AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURE

GOAL: Improved crops, livestock and fisheries production for food security, job creation and poverty reduction

Objective 1: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation

Objective 2: Improve science, technology and innovation application

Objective 3: Promote seed and planting material development

Objective 4: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education

Objective 5: Improve postproduction management

Objective 6: Develop an effective domestic market

Objective 7: Promote irrigation development

Objective 10: Promote the development of selected cash crop

Objective 11: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Objective 12: Promote Aquaculture Development

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Establishment and Strengthening Institutional Capacity of District MoFA.													
	Organise 1. No. Workshop for 20 AEAs and 6 DDOs on gender mainstreaming	Nandom		✓	✓			Knowledge on gender mainstreaming improved		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Train MOFA staff on agriculture census, livestock and poultry data collection	Nandom				✓		Knowledge on data collection improved		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Train MOFA staff on veterinary jurisprudence	Nandom	✓		✓			Improved efficiency of work		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Total Budget of Programme 1:													
Programme 2: Capacity Building of Farmers on Best Agricultural Practices to increase Agricultural Productivity and Incomes													

	Organize workshop for 100 farmers on group dynamics, credit Management and Business Management	District Wide		✓	✓			Improved group cohesion and business Management		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Carry out Feed formulation, Farm Hygiene on livestock and poultry	District Wide		✓				Improved skill and knowledge		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Train 100 farmers on production of improved crop, livestock and business management	District Wide			✓			Increased out put		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Establishing On-Farm demonstrations on conservation Agriculture in 20 communities	District Wide				✓		Increased soil & water conservation		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Train 250 crop farmers to improve agricultural practices	District Wide	✓					Increased yields		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Train 100 farmers on compost preparation and Soil erosion control	District Wide			✓			Knowledge & skill of compost making improved		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Train 250 poultry farmers to improve production and health management of poultry practices	District Wide		✓				Reduced poultry mortality		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Train 200 farmers on supplementary feeding, improved housing of livestock and breed management	District Wide	✓					Improved knowledge on crop & animal husbandry		✓	✓	MoFA	DA

Train 100 livestock farmers on disease recognition, prevention, control and reporting	District Wide		✓				Reduced livestock mortality		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Train 100 fishermen to be able identify fish related diseases	District Wide			✓			Reduced fish mortality		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Create awareness of improved aquaculture production	District Wide				✓		Increasing knowledge & skill		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Train 50 fishermen and aqua culturist on value addition of their products (processing)	District Wide			✓			Increased production		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Train 15 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide	✓					Increasing knowledge & skill		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Train 100 farmers on good quality grains and legumes production and proper storage	District Wide		✓				Good quality grains		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Organize District Farmers' Day	District Wide				✓		FarmersRe cognised		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 3: Expansion of Community Based Agricultural Extension Services												
Identify and train 15 community based extension workers on crop farming	District Wide	✓					Make improved tech. available to most farmers		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Identify and train 2 community based extension officers on livestock management	District Wide			✓			Make improved tech. available to most farmers		✓	✓	MoFA	DA

Identify and train 2 community based extension officers on aquaculture	District Wide	✓	✓				Make improved tech. available to most farmers	✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Train 10 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide		✓				Make improved tech. available to most farmers	✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget											
Programme 4: Improvement in Access to Agricultural Inputs and Implements											
Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials	District Wide		✓				Quality seeds supply	✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Facilitate the supply of Subsidized farm inputs	District Wide			✓			Reduced the drudgery of farming	✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Provide 200 improved cockerels to farmers to cross the local breed.	District Wide				✓		Improved breed of poultry	✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Make fingerlings available to 15 aquaculture farmers in the district	District Wide	✓					Fingerlings Available	✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Increased the availability of fish feed in the district	District Wide			✓			Improved feed available	✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Facilitate the establishment of 1 No. agro-input stores in the district	District Wide		✓				Agro-inputs is accessible	✓		MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget											

Programme 5: Increase access to water for farming												
Provide simple irrigable technology to farmers (tube wells)	District Wide	✓					Regular water supply			✓	MoFA	DA
Construct and rehabilitation of 2. No. irrigation dams	District Wide		✓				Regular water supply			✓	DA	MoFA
Construct and rehabilitation of 3 No. Dug Outs	District Wide			✓			Regular water supply			✓	DA	MoFA
Form and Strengthen 10 Water Users Association	District Wide				✓		Regular water supply	✓			MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 6: Facilitate Credit to farmers												
Offer credit to 50 farmers in collaboration with the private sector	District Wide		✓				Improved credit utilization		✓		MoFA	DA
Train 150 farmers on Savings and Financial and Credit Management	District Wide	✓					Improved credit utilization		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 7: Improvement in Post-harvest Loss Management and Marketing of Agricultural produce												
Provide 2 No. storage facilities				✓								
Improve 2 No. market Infrastructure	Baseble, Ko		✓				Increased Market		✓		DA	MoFA
Collaborate with buffer stock company to purchase yield surplus of farmers	District Wide			✓			Increased market	✓			MoFA	DA
Train 5 AEAs on post-harvest issues	District Wide		✓				Reduced post		✓	✓	DA	MoFA

								harvest losses					
	Train 25 crop Farmers on Skills in Agro Processing	District Wide	✓					Value additions to produce		✓	✓	MoFA	DA
	Total Programme Budget												
Programme 8: Pest and Disease Management													
	Conduct continuous disease surveillance for early detection of disease out breaks for prompt action	District Wide			✓			Early treatment of diseases		✓		MoFA	DA
	Total Programme Budget												

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GOAL: To ensure sustainable management of water, mineral land and forest resources

Objective 13: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources

Objective 14: Reverse forest and land degradation

Objective 15: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution

Objective 16: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability

Sector	Activity	Location of Programme	Timeframe (Quarters)				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Promotion of Afforestation													
Land and mineral Resources	Establishment woodlots in 4 Communities in the district	District Wide			✓			Woodlots established		✓		DA	FC
	Establish 3 acres of rangeland in the district	District Wide	✓					Rangeland established		✓	✓	DA	FC
	Monitoring and controlling activities of Fulani herdsman	District Wide			✓			Fulani activities controlled	✓			DA	FC
	Establish nursery in One zone to promote tree planting in the district	District Wide		✓				No. of nurseries established		✓	✓	DA	FC

	Introduction and enforcement of by-laws to preserve economic trees	District Wide	✓					By-laws introduced and enforced	✓			DA	FC
	Promotion of Conservation Afforestation	District Wide			✓			Conservation agriculture practiced			✓	DA	NGOs /FC
	Total Programme Budget												
	Programme 2: Reducing Land Disputes and Soil Degradation												
	Monitor the activities of sand and gravel winners to ensure that they refill trenches after excavation	District wide	✓					Sand and gravel winning controlled			✓	DA	NGOs
	Map out and register land ownership	District wide		✓				Land ownership mapped out		✓		DA	LC
	Monitoring and regulating the sale of land	District wide				✓		Sale of land regulated		✓		DA	LC
	Total Programme Budget												
	Programme 3: Protection of Water Bodies												
	Planting of vetivar grass along rivers banks and dam sites	District Wide				✓		Vetivar grass grown		✓		DA	MoFA
	De-silting community dams	District Wide			✓			No. dams de-silted		✓		DA	MoFA
	Training of 50 WUAs members on water management and maintenance of water sources	District Wide		✓				No. of WUA members trained		✓	✓	DA	MoFA
	Total Programme Budget												
Forestry	Programme 4: Reduction in Disaster Occurrence and Disaster Management												
	Carry out anti-bush fires campaigns	District	✓					Campaigns		✓		GNFS	DA

		Wide						carried-out					
	Training of 70 fire volunteers	District Wide			✓			No. of volunteers trained		✓			GNFS DA
	Introduce and Enforce by-law against bush fires	District Wide		✓				By-laws enforced		✓			DA GNFS
	Train 15 Disaster volunteers groups (DVGs)	District Wide	✓					Number of groups trained		✓	✓		NAD MO DA
	Sensitise communities on Disaster Prevention and Management	District Wide		✓				No. of communities sensitized		✓	✓		NAD MO DA
	Conduct Stimulation exercise on search and rescue activities	District Wide				✓		Research conducted		✓	✓		NAD MO DA
	Construct storm drains	District Wide	✓					Length of drains constructed					NAD MO DA
	Procure 100 packets of roofing sheets for distribution in likely disasters	District Wide			✓			No. of packets procured		✓			NAD MO DA
	Procure 200 Student mattresses for distribution in the event of any disaster	District Wide		✓				No. of mattresses procured		✓			NADM O DA
	Procure and distribute other items (buckets, basins, blankets, Wallington boots etc) for disaster victims	District Wide	✓					Quantity of items procured		✓			NADM O DA
	Total Programme Budget												
	Programme 5: Enhancement of Institutional Capacity for Natural Resource and Disaster Management												
	Support to District Fire Station	Nandom	✓					Support given to Fire Station		✓			DA GNFS

	Capacity Building of Institutions on Resource and Disaster Management, Gender Mainstreaming and Vulnerability	District Wide			✓			Capacity of institutions built		✓	✓	DA	FC, GNFS, NADMO, NGOs
	Total Programme Budget												

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DISTRICT'S PRIVATE SECTOR

GOAL: Promote and empower local private enterprises

Objective 1: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally

Objective 2: Expand opportunities for job creation

Objective 3: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Objective 4: Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments

Objective 5: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Creation of an Enabling Environment for Effective Competiveness of SMEs													
SMEs	Develop 1 industrial hubs	Nandom	✓					No. of hubs developed					
	Enhancing Institutional Capacity to support SMEs	District Wide		✓				Capacity enhanced					
	Give tax incentives to local industrialists	District Wide	✓					Incentives given					
	Construct 1 No. markets in selected community			✓				No. of markets constructed					
	Construction of 1 No. 12 SEATER Volt chamber KVIP Toilet at Nandom Market	Nandom			✓								
	Regulate activities of local transport operators	District Wide	✓					Activities regulated					
	Create database and promote local investment potentials	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Potentials identified and promoted					
	Facilitate the formation of Local Business Associations (LBAs)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		LBAs formed					

Facilitate Local Economy Development (LED)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		LED facilitated					
Facilitate Client Exposure Trips	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Trips facilitated					
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 2: Capacity Building of Existing and Potential SMEs												
Train 100 SMEs on manufacturing skills.	District Wide		✓				No. of SMEs trained					
Train 100 SMEs on Business Management	District Wide			✓			No. of SMEs trained					
Train 150 Youth on Entrepreneurship and Investment Opportunities	District Wide		✓				No. of youth trained					
Train 100 Farmers on Agro processing and Value Addition to Raw farm Produce	District Wide		✓				No. of farmers trained					
Provide start-up kits for 50 Potential and Existing SMEs	District Wide			✓			No. of SMEs offered kits					
Train 30 Women on Shea butter, Dawadawa and other Economic Raw material Processing	District Wide			✓			No. of women trained					
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 3: Facilitation of Access and Utilisation of Credit to SMEs												
Organize workshop for 25 SMEs on credit management and Repayment	District Wide		✓				Workshop organized		✓			
Offer credit to 25 SMEs in collaboration with the private sector	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		SMEs offered credit		✓			
Give tax incentives to financial institutions	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Incentives given		✓			

Embark on campaign to encourage good savings culture	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 4: Development and Promotion of Tourist Sites													
Support to traditional authorities for organizing festivals.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		TAs supported					DA	
Create Database of all tourist sites and cultural artifacts in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Database created					DA	
Carry out awareness creation on Domestic tourism in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Awareness created					DA	
Organise annual conference on tourism in the district	District Wide				✓		Conferences organized					DA	
Market and promote tourist sites, festivals and cultural artifacts in the media	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Tourist sites marketed					DA	
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 5: Enhancement in Customer Service Delivery of SMEs in Hospitality Industry													
Train 15 SMEs in Hospitality Industry on Customer Service Delivery and Business Management Skills	District Wide			✓			No. of SMEs trained					DA	
Facilitate Access to Credit for 20 SMEs in Hospitality Industry	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓							DA	
Total Programme Budget													

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

GOAL 1: Improve Access to Social Services													
GOAL 2: Develop Appropriate Human Capital for Economic Empowerment													
Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
EDUCATION													
Objective 1: Improve equitable access to and participation in education at all levels													
Objective 2: Improve management of education service deliver													
Objective 3: Improve quality of teaching and learning													
Objective 4: Reduce under nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages													
Programme 1: Infrastructure Improvement in Education													
<i>Educatio n</i>	Construct 5 No. 6 unit classroom blocks	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of 6 blocks constructed		✓		GES	DA
	Construct 5 No. 3 classroom blocks	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of 3 unit blocks constructed		✓		GES	DA
	Construct 5 No. KG blocks	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of KG blocks constructed		✓		GES	DA
	Rehabilitate 3No. School Structures	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of structured rehabilitate d		✓		GES	DA
	Construct 3 No. staff quarters	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of quarters constructed		✓		GES	DA
	Furnish 2 No. ICT Centres	Nandom, Baseble	✓	✓	✓	✓						GES	DA
	Total Programme Budget												

Programme 2: Enhancement in Teaching and Learning Environment												
Facilitate the supply of 100 Library Books for basic schools	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Quantity of books supplied		✓		GES	DA
Procure and distribute 50 Teachers tables to schools	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of tables distributed		✓		GES	DA
Supply 200 No. dual-desk furniture to basic schools	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of dual desks supplied				GES	DA
Connect electricity to 6 JHS in communities connected to the national grid	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of JHSs connected				GES	DA
Promote and organize community level sports.	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						GES	DA
Introduce career counseling in schools	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Counseling introduced				GES	DA
Support for needy but brilliant pupils	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. supported				GES	DA
Support the use of STME Clinics to encourage girl child interest in STME	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		STME supported				GES	DA
Organise science, vocational, technical and ICT clubs	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Clubs organised				GES	DA
Conduct District Mock exams for JHS	District Wide			✓							GES	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 3: Enhancing Institutional Capacity for Improved Service Delivery												
Provide 2 motorbikes to circuit supervisors for effective supervision and monitoring	District Wide		✓	✓			No. of motorbikes provided		✓		GES	DA
Assist and bond 15 Students to return and teach in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of trainees supported		✓		GES	DA
Capacity building of GES office staff/ SMC/PTA	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		Staff capacity		✓		GES	DA

								built					
Support For District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) Meetings	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓							GES	DA
Provide 2 computers and its accessories to district GES office	Nandom		✓	✓				Qunty of computers and accessories provided		✓		GES	DA
Maintain and Update database on education	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Database updated		✓		GES	DA
Provide incentives to science, ICT, technical and vocational skills teachers	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		GES	DA
Build capacity of science, vocational, technical and ICT teachers	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Capacities built		✓		GES	DA
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 4: Promotion of Adult Literacy													
Establish and Resource Non- Formal Education Unit	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			NFED resourced		✓		GES	DA
Arrange for the use of community school facilities for adult literacy	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Facilities used by NFED		✓		GES	DA
Recruit and resource 15 teachers for adult literacy	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of teachers recruited				GES	DA
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 5: Promotion of Education Awards and Festivals													
Organize annual academic festival to award students and teachers	District Wide				✓			Festivals organized	✓			GES	DA
Organise My first day in School Annually	District Wide				✓				✓			GES	DA
Organise Annual Independence Day Celebration	Nandom	✓							✓			GES	DA
Organise annual Enrolment Campaigns	District Wide			✓								GES	DA

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Total Programme Budget

HEALTH

GOAL: Improved quality health and nutrition services that ensure productive population and environment to enhance the district's development
Objective 1: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care
Objective 2: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery
Objective 3: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)
Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Improvement in Health Infrastructure and Logistics													
Health	Construct and equip 2 CHPS compounds	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of CHPS compound constructed		✓		GHS	DA
	Refurbishment of 2 No. Health Facilities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of Healthcentres and CHPS refurbished		✓		GHS	DA
	Construction 1NO. surgical theatre	Nandom		✓	✓							GHS	DA
	Construct 2 No. outreach activity points in communities far from health facilities	District Wide		✓	✓			No. of activity points constructed				GHS	DA

Procure 3 motorcycles for GHS	District Wide			✓	✓		No. of bikes procured		✓		GHS	DA
Procure 2 computers and accessories for GHS	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of computers procured		✓		GHS	DA
Procure 25 No. beds for health facilities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of beds procured				GHS	DA
Acquire 1 ambulance for Ketuo health facilities	Nandom				✓		No. of ambulances acquired				GHS	DA
Provide 2 No. a standby generator for selected Health Facilities	District Wide			✓	✓		No. of generators provided				GHS	DA
Maintenance of motorbikes and medical equipment	District Wide										GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 2: Improvement in Patient: Health Practioner Ratio												
Assist and 5 bond students in health institutions to return and serve in the district	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of students assisted				GHS	DA
Appeal to doctors from the district to return and provide healthcare to the people	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓						GHS	DA
Provide support for resident doctors and Cuban brigade (doctors)	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓						GHS	DA
Organize annual awards for health professionals in the district	District Wide						Awards given				GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity Building to Enhance service Delivery												
Training of 20 Chemical sellers/TBA/CBSVs on management of malaria and surveillance	District Wide			✓			No. of sellers trained		✓		GHS	DA
Train and support Community Based Surveillance Volunteers	District Wide			✓			No. of volunteers		✓		GHS	DA

								trained						
Train 10 Community Health Committee			✓							✓			GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget														
Programme 4: Enhancement in Maternal and Infant Health														
Educate communities on good antenatal care	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			No. of communities trained		✓			GHS	DA
Educate women and men on the essence of regular patronage of antenatal care	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			GHS	DA
Train Community Health Nurses on safety delivery practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Nurses trained		✓			GHS	DA
Procure, distribute and monitor the use of ITNs	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			ITN distributed					GHS	DA
Train health workers on lactation management and prepare facilities to be designated BFHI	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			GHS	DA
Hold Stakeholder meeting on reducing maternal and child deaths	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓			Meetings held		✓			GHS	DA
Implement Community Emergency Transport System	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			GHS	DA
Train health workers to deliver services on safe motherhood clinical protocol and IEC protocol	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget														
Programme 5: Promotion of Appropriate Nutrition for Infants and Pregnant Mothers														
Carry out growth monitoring and promotion	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓								GHS	DA
Undertake exclusive breastfeeding campaigns	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			GHS	DA
Carry out nutrition rehabilitation, deworming and introduction of appropriate complementary foods for young children	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			GHS	DA
Organize maternal food demonstration to raise awareness on appropriate complementary feeding practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget														

Programme 6: Reduction in Preventable Disease												
Campaign on HIV/AIDS and STDs and distribution of condoms	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Campaign carried out			✓	GHS	DA
Conduct routine immunisations exercises for target groups	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	GHS	DA
Prevent and manage Epidemics	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	GHS	DA
Carry out education on preventive health (alcoholism and road safety)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	GHS	DA
Organize educational campaigns on malaria prevention	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	GHS	DA
Train staff on infection prevention	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Campaigns carried-out			✓	GHS	DA
Education on good hygiene and sanitation practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		GHS	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 7: Improvement in Citizen Health Financing												
Campaign to increase NHIA subscription	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		NHIA	DA
Training of service providers	District Wide		✓	✓			No. trained		✓		NHIA	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 8: Facilitation of the Development of Health Training Institutions												
Provision of utilities and Furnishing to Midwifery Training College, Nandom	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓						MoH	DA
Provision of teaching/learning materials and equipment	Nandom	✓	✓	✓	✓		TLM provided				MoH	DA
Acquisition and documentation of midwifery school lands	Nandom	✓	✓									

	Total Programme Budget													
	Programme 3: Promotion of Acceptable and Affordable Housing													
	Attract Private Investment in Housing Provision	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓							DA	DA
	Train 20 artisans on Proper use of Local Construction Materials	District Wide		✓	✓			No. trained					DA	DA
Employment	Undertake 250 acres of maize cultivation for 500 farmer	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Size of farm lands		✓			DA	MOFA/N GO
	Undertake 500 acres of dry season gardening for 200 farmers	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Sizes of dry season farms		✓			DA	MOFA/N GO
	Total Programme Budget													

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
INFRASTRUCTURE													
<p>GOAL 1: Improve access to quality utility services</p> <p>GOAL 3: Improve road network in the district</p> <p>GOAL 2: Ensure a proper development of the built environment</p> <p>Objective 1: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs</p> <p>Objective 2: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export</p> <p>Objective 3: Increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter</p> <p>Objective 4: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas</p> <p>Objective 5: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water</p> <p>Objective 6: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities</p> <p>Objective 7: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes</p>													
Programme 1: Improvement in access to Quality and Affordable Water													
Water	Expand Nandom Water Systems and construct 2 no. Small Town Water Systems	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. of STWS constructed		✓		DA	CWSA
	Construction 50 No. boreholes	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. constructed		✓		DA	CWSA
	Education on water treatment	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		DA	DA/NGO
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 2: Sanitation Enhancement													
Sanitation and Hygiene	Carry out Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		DA	EHD
	Carry out School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. rehabilitated		✓		DA	EHD
	Rehabilitate 5 No. Public Toilets	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. rehabilitated				DA	EHD

Construct 5 institutional latrines	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. constructed		✓		DA	EHD
PPP management of public toilets	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Toilets PPP managed		✓		DA	EHD
Undertake public education on good hygiene practices	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Public educated		✓		DA	EHD
Engage 3 sanitary workers	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		No. engaged		✓		DA	EHD
Construction of drainage facilities	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Length of drains constructed		✓		DA	EHD
Disinfection/Disinfestations of Sanitary Facilitates	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		DA	EHD
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity to Facilitate Sanitation Enhancement												
Establish and Strengthen Water and Sanitation Management Teams and Water and Sanitation Committees	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		WSMTs strengthens					EHD DA
Procure 2 motorcycles for DWST	Nandom		✓				No. of motorcycles procured					EHD DA
Procure 1 computer and accessory to DWST	Nandom		✓				No. of computers procured					EHD DA
Support Refresher Training for DWST	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		DWST trained					EHD DA
Conduct annual Stakeholder Consultation Workshops	District Wide				✓							EHD DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 4: Improvement in access and Utilisation of appropriate Energy												
Connect 10 communities to the national grid	District Wide						No. of communities connected					DA VRA
Extension and upgrading of LV lines to all households in 10 Communities	District Wide								✓			DA VRA

	Facilitate access to and promote usage of LPG	District Wide						Ease of access to LPG		√		DA	PPP
	Promote the use of Solar energy	District Wide								√			MoE
	Conduct Stakeholders Consultation Workshop	Nandom										DA	DA
	Total Programme Budget												
Programme 5: Improvement in Road Conditions and Transport													
	Gravel surfacing of 10 km of roads	District Wide						Length of roads graveled		√		DA	FD
	Carry out routine/recurrent maintenance on roads	District Wide						Length of roads maintained		√		DA	DA
	Facilitating the construction of Nandom-Hamile Road.	Nandom						Selected road constructed		√		DA	DHW
	Construct 1 No. Lorry Parks	Nandom						Lorry parks constructed				DA	DA
	Total Programme Budget												
HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Objective 1: Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements													
Objective 2: Establish an institutional framework for effective coordination of human settlements development													
Programme 6: Promotion of Acceptable Settlement Layout													
	Establish and equip Physical Planning Office	Nandom						PPD operational		√		DA	TCP
	Street naming and property addressing	Nandom						Streets named and addressed		√		DA	DA
	Preparation of District Planning Scheme	Nnandom						Scheme prepared		√		TCP	DA
	Zoning of land uses in major communities	District Wide						Communities zoned		√		TCP	DA
	Prepare layouts of major communities	District						Layouts		√		TCP	DA

		Wide						prepared					
	Enforce and Implement Land Use Plans	District Wide						Plans implemented		√	TCP	DA	
	Total Programme Budget												
TOTAL													

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Sector	Strategy	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab

GOAL: Ensure Responsible and Participatory Governance

Objective 1: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels

Objective 2: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

Objective 3: Improve internal security for protection of life and property

Programme 1: Institutional Capacity to Promote Effective Decentralisation												
Decentralised Structures	Acquiring and Documentation/Leasing of Assembly lands for Office Building and Staff Accommodation	Nandom						Land acquired and documented				DA
	Construction and furnishing of 1 NO. DCE Bungalow	Nandom						Bungalow constructed				DA
	Construction and furnishing of 1.NO. DCDS' Bungalow	Nandom						Bungalow constructed				DA
	Construction and Furnishing of 1. No 4 unit staff bungalow for decentralised staff	Nandom						Staff Bungalow constructed				DA
	Furnishing of 1 No. 4 unit new staff bungalow	Nandom						Bungalow furnished				DA
	Procure 2 No. Pick up for Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes and for administrative purposes	Nandom						Pick-up procured				DA
	Facilitate the establishment of non-existent departments of the Assembly	Nandom						No. of new departments established				DA
	Rehabilitate and furnish 4 no Area Councils	District Wide						No. of area councils rehabilitate				DA

								d					
Staff Development/Capacity Building	Nandom							Staff capacity built				DA	
Provision for Office Logistics, Stationeries and Utilities	Nandom							Logistics, Stationeries and utilities Provided				DA	
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 2: Promotion of Participatory and Accountable Governance													
Organise 20 No. Stakeholders Engagements in Planning, Budgeting and Implementation	District Wide											DA	
Recognition and involvement of all departments in development processes	District Wide									✓		DA	
Monitor activities of revenue collector	District Wide									✓		DA	
Involvement of stakeholders in revenue mobilization and utilization.	District Wide									✓		DA	
Engage adjoining district in joint development projects	Nandom									✓		DA	
Provision for plans preparation and budgeting.	District Wide											DA	
Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	District Wide											DA	
Procurement/Tendering processes	Nandom											DA	
Servicing of meetings	District Wide											DA	
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 3: Improvement in Public Finance Inflows and Management													
Strengthen Revenue Task Force	District Wide							Task force Strengthened				DA	
Procure and maintain 1 No. Revenue Mobilisation Vehicle	Nandom							Vehicle procured				DA	
Create and update database of all ratable items	District							Ratable				DA	

		Wide						items identified					
	Organise 4. No Capacity building for Area Council Staff on Revenue Mobilisation	District Wide											DA
	Awareness Creation on Tax Responsibility of Citizens	District Wide						Tax awareness created					DA
	Organise 4. No. Annual Stakeholders Consultative Forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	District Wide						No. of for a organized					DA
	Enforce Laws and Regulations on leakage and misappropriation of Public Funds	District Wide											DA
	Total Programme Budget												
Justice And Security	Programme 4: Enhancement of Justice and Security												
	Train Traditional Authorities on Alternative Dispute Resolution	District Wide						TAs trained		✓			DA
	Support to Security Agencies to maintain internal security, and curb smuggling and illegal in-migration	District Wide						Reduction in crime		✓			DA
	Establishment and Strengthening of 10 Community Neighborhood Watch Dog Committee	District Wide						Watchdog operational		✓			DA
	Facilitate Increase Police Visibility at all vantage areas.	District Wide						Rate of crime		✓			DA
	Construction of District Police Head Quarters and Commander's Bungalow	Nandom						Headquarters and accommodated constructed		✓			DA
	Total Programme Budget												

Table 51: 2015 Annual Action Plan

THEMATIC AREA: AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURE

GOAL: Improved crops, livestock and fisheries production for food security, job creation and poverty reduction

- Objective 1:** Promote Agriculture Mechanisation
- Objective 2:** Improve science, technology and innovation application
- Objective 3:** Promote seed and planting material development
- Objective 4:** Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education
- Objective 5:** Improve postproduction management
- Objective 6:** Develop an effective domestic market
- Objective 7:** Promote irrigation development
- Objective 10:** Promote the development of selected cash crop
- Objective 11:** Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Objective 12:** Promote Aquaculture Development

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe (Quarters)				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
				d									
Programme 1: Establishment and Strengthening Institutional Capacity of District MoFA.													
	Establish District Office for Ministry of Food and Agricultural	Nandom						Increased efficiency		√		DA	MoFA
	Purchase and Maintain 3 No. Motor cycles for Field Staff	Nandom						Improved efficiency of work		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Purchase and Maintain 1. No. Pick up	Nandom						Improved efficiency of work		√		MoFA	DA
	Train MOFA staff on veterinary jurisprudence	Nandom						Improved efficiency of work		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Rehabilitate vet. clinic/laboratory	Nandom						Enhanced		√		MoFA	DA

								efficiency					
Total Budget of Programme 1:													
Programme 2: Capacity Building of Farmers on Best Agricultural Practices to increase Agricultural Productivity and Incomes													
Organize workshop for 100 farmers on group dynamics, credit Management and Business Management	District Wide							Improve d group cohesion and business Managem ent		√	√	MoFA	DA
Carry out Feed formulation, Farm Hygiene on livestock and poultry annually	District Wide							Improved skill and knowledge		√	√	MoFA	DA
Train 100 farmers on production of improved crop, livestock and business management	District Wide							Increased out put		√	√	MoFA	DA
Establishing On-Farm demonstrations on conservation Agriculture in 20 community	District Wide							Increased soil & water conservatio n		√	√	MoFA	DA
Train 200 crop farmers to improve agricultural practices	District Wide							Increased yields		√	√	MoFA	DA
Train 100 farmers on compost preparation and Soil erosion control	District Wide							Knowledge & skill of compost making improved		√	√	MoFA	DA
Train 200 poultry farmers to improve production and health management of poultry practices	District Wide							Reduced poultry mortality		√	√	MoFA	DA
Train 200 farmers on supplementary feeding, improved housing of livestock and breed	District Wide							Improved knowledge		√	√	MoFA	DA

management							on crop & animal husbandry						
Train 100 livestock farmers on disease recognition, prevention, control and reporting	District Wide						Reduced livestock mortality		√	√		MoFA	DA
Train 100 fishermen to be able identify fish related diseases	District Wide						Reduced fish mortality		√	√		MoFA	DA
Create awareness of improved aquaculture production	District Wide						Increasing knowledge & skill		√	√		MoFA	DA
Train 50 fishermen and aqua culturist on value addition of their products (processing)	District Wide						Increased production		√	√		MoFA	DA
Train 50 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide						Increasing knowledge & skill		√	√		MoFA	DA
Train 100 farmers on good quality grains and legumes production and proper storage	District Wide						Good quality grains		√	√		MoFA	DA
Organize annual farmers' day at the district level	District Wide						FarmersRe cognised		√	√		MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 3: Expansion of Community Based Agricultural Extension Services													
Identify and train 15community based extension workers on crop farming	District Wide						Make improved tech. available to most farmers		√	√		MoFA	DA
Identify and train 2 community based extension officers on livestock management	District Wide						Make improved tech.		√	√		MoFA	DA

								available to most farmers					
Identify and train 2 community based extension officers on aquaculture	District Wide							Make improved tech. available to most farmers		√	√	MoFA	DA
Train 10 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide							Make improved tech. available to most farmers		√	√	MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 4: Improvement in Access to Agricultural Inputs and Implements													
Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials	District Wide							Quality seeds supply		√	√	MoFA	DA
Facilitate the supply of Subsidized farm inputs	District Wide							Reduced the drudgery of farming		√	√	MoFA	DA
Provide 200 improved cockerels to farmers to cross the local breed.	District Wide							Improved breed of poultry		√	√	MoFA	DA
Make fingerlings available to 15 aquaculture farmers in the district	District Wide							Fingerlings Available		√	√	MoFA	DA
Increased the availability of fish feed in the district	District Wide							Improved feed available		√	√	MoFA	DA
Facilitate the establishment of 1 No. agro-input	District							Agro-	√			MoFA	DA

stores in the district	Wide						inputs is accessible						
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 5: Increase access to water for farming													
Provide simple irrigable technology to farmers (tube wells)	District Wide						Regular water supply			√		MoFA	DA
Construct and rehabilitation of 1 No. irrigation dams	District Wide						Regular water supply			√		DA	MoFA
Construct and rehabilitation of 2 No. Dug Outs	District Wide						Regular water supply			√		DA	MoFA
Form and Strengthen Existing 10 Water Users Association	District Wide						Regular water supply	√				MoFA	DA
Programme 6: Facilitate Credit to farmers													
Offer credit to 50 farmers in collaboration with the private sector	District Wide						Improved credit utilization		√			MoFA	DA
Train 100 farmers on Savings and Financial and Credit Management	District Wide						Improved credit utilization		√	√		MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 7: Improvement in Post-harvest Loss Management and Marketing of Agricultural produce													
Improve 1 No. market Infrastructure	Baseble, Ko						Increased Market		√			DA	MoFA
Collaborate with buffer stock company to purchase yield surplus of farmers	District Wide						Increased market	√				MoFA	DA

Construction of 2 No. storage facilities and train AEs on post-harvest issues	District Wide						Reduced post harvest losses		√	√	DA	MoFA
Train 25 crop Farmers on Skills in Agro Processing	District Wide						Value additions to produce		√	√	MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 8: Pest and Disease Management												
Conduct continuous disease surveillance for early detection of disease out breaks for prompt action	District Wide						Early treatment of diseases		√		MoFA	DA
Total Programme Budget												

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GOAL: To ensure sustainable management of water, mineral land and forest resources

Objective 13: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources

Objective 14: Reverse forest and land degradation

Objective 15: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution

Objective 16: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability

Sector	Activity	Location of Programme	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
				d									
Programme 1: Promotion of Afforestation													
Land and mineral Resources	Establishment woodlots in ten Communities in the district	District Wide					Woodlots established		√		DA	FC	
	Establish 2 acres of rangeland in the district	District Wide					Rangeland established		√	√	DA	FC	
	Monitoring and controlling activities of Fulani herdsman	District Wide					Fulani activities controlled	√			DA	FC	

Establish nurseries in 1 No. zones to promote tree planting in the district	District Wide						No. of nurseries established		√	√	DA	FC
Enforcement of by-laws to preserve economic trees	District Wide						By-laws introduced and enforced	√			DA	FC
Promotion Conservation Afforestation	District Wide						Conservation agriculture practiced			√	DA	NGOs /FC
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 2: Reducing Land Disputes and Soil Degradation												
Monitor the activities of sand and gravel winners to ensure that they refill trenches after excavation	District wide						Sand and gravel winning controlled			√	DA	NGOs
Map out and register land ownership	District wide						Land ownership mapped out		√		DA	LC
Monitoring and regulating the sale of land	District wide						Sale of land regulated		√		DA	LC
Total Programme Budget												
Programme 3: Protection of Water Bodies												
Planting of vetivar grass along rivers banks and dam sites	District Wide						Vetivar grass grown		√		DA	MoFA
De-silting community dams	District Wide						No. dams de-silted		√		DA	MoFA
Training of 100 WUAs members on water management and maintenance of water sources	District Wide						No. of WUA members trained		√	√	DA	MoFA
Total Programme Budget												

Forestry	Programme 4: Reduction in Disaster Occurrence and Disaster Management												
	Carry out anti-bush fires campaigns	District Wide						Campaigns carried-out		√		GNFS	DA
	Training of 100 fire volunteers	District Wide						No. of volunteers trained		√		GNFS	DA
	Enforce by-law against bush fires	District Wide						By-laws enforced		√		DA	GNFS
	Train 10 Disaster volunteers groups (DVGs)	District Wide						Number of groups trained		√	√	NAD MO	DA
	Sensitise all communities on disaster prevention and management	District Wide						No. of communities sensitized		√	√	NAD MO	DA
	Conduct Annual Stimulation exercise on search and rescue activities	District Wide						Research conducted		√	√	NAD MO	DA
	Construct storm drains	District Wide						Length of drains constructed				NAD MO	DA
	Procure 100 packets of roofing sheets for distribution in likely disasters	District Wide						No. of packets procured		√		NAD MO	DA
	Procure 200 Student mattresses for distribution in the event of any disaster	District Wide						No. of mattresses procured		√		NADM O	DA
Procure and distribute other items (buckets, basins, blankets, Wallington boots etc) for disaster victims	District Wide						Quantity of items procured		√		NADM O	DA	
Total Programme Budget													

Programme 5: Enhancement of Institutional Capacity for Natural Resource and Disaster Management													
Provision and Furnishing of office space and warehouse for NADMO	Nandom							Office space provided and furnished		√		DA	NADMO
Establish and Strengthen Institutional Capacity of Forestry Commission	Nandom							Commission established and capacity built		√		DA	FC
Support to District Fire Station	Nandom							Support given to Fire Station		√		DA	GNFS
Capacity Building of Institutions on Resource and Disaster Management, Gender Mainstreaming and Vulnerability	District Wide							Capacity of institutions built		√	√	DA	FC, GNFS, NADMO, NGOs
Total Programme Budget													

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DISTRICT'S PRIVATE SECTOR

GOAL: Promote and empower local private enterprises

Objective 1: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally

Objective 2: Expand opportunities for job creation

Objective 3: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Objective 4: Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments

Objective 5: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Creation of an Enabling Environment for Effective Competiveness of SMEs													
SMEs	Develop 1 No. industrial hubs						No. of hubs developed						
	Enhancing Institutional Capacity to support SMEs						Capacity enhanced						
	Give tax incentives to local industrialists						Incentives given						
	Construct 1 No. markets in selected communities						No. of markets constructed						
	Rehabilitate 2 existing markets						No. of markets rehabilitated						
	Regulate activities of local transport operators						Activities regulated						
	Promote local investment potentials						Potentials identified and promoted						
	Facilitate the formation of Local Business Associations (LBAs)						LBAs formed						

Facilitate Local Economy Development (LED)							LED facilitated						
Facilitate Client Exposure Trips							Trips facilitated						
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 2: Capacity Building of Existing and Potential SMEs													
Train 100 SMEs on manufacturing skills.							No. of SMEs trained						
Train 100 SMEs on Business Management							No. of SMEs trained						
Train 100 Youth on Entrepreneurship and Investment Opportunities							No. of youth trained						
Train 100 Farmers on Agro processing and Value Addition to Raw farm Produce							No. of farmers trained						
Provide start-up kits for 100 Potential and Existing SMEs							No. of SMEs offered kits						
Train 50 Women on Shea butter, Dawadawa and other Economic Raw material Processing							No. of women trained						
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 3: Facilitate Access and Utilisation of Credit to SMEs													
Organize workshop for 50 SMEs on credit management and Repayment							Workshop organized		√				
Offer credit to 20 SMEs in collaboration with the private sector							SMEs offered credit		√				
Give tax incentives to financial institutions							Incentives given		√				

Embark on campaign to encourage good savings culture													
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 4: Development and Promotion of Tourist Sites													
Construct, maintain and operationalise a traditional Museum								Museum in operation					
Support to traditional authorities for organizing festivals.								TAs supported					
Create Database of all tourist sites and cultural artifacts in the district								Database created					
Carry out awareness creation on Domestic tourism in the district								Awareness created					
Organise annual conference on tourism in the district								Conferences organized					
Market and promote tourist sites, festivals and cultural artifacts in the media								Tourist sites marketed					
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 5: Enhancement in Customer Service Delivery of SMEs in Hospitality Industry													
Construct and furnish a District Assembly Guest House and Restaurant								Guest housed in operation					
Train 10 SMEs in Hospitality Industry on Customer Service Delivery and Business Management Skills								No. of SMEs trained					
Facilitate Access to Credit for 10 SMEs in Hospitality Industry													
Total Programme Budget													

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

GOAL 1: Improve Access to Social Services
GOAL 2: Develop Appropriate Human Capital for Economic Empowerment

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab

EDUCATION

- Objective 1:** Improve equitable access to and participation in education at all levels
- Objective 2:** Improve management of education service deliver
- Objective 3:** Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Objective 4:** Reduce under nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages

<i>Programme 1: Infrastructure Improvement in Education</i>												
<i>Educatio n</i>	Construct 5 No. 6 unit classroom blocks							No. of 6 blocks constructed		✓		
	Construct 5 No. 3 classroom blocks							No. of 3 unit blocks constructed		✓		
	Construct 5 No. KG blocks							No. of KG blocks constructed		✓		
	Rehabilitate 10 No. School Structures							No. of structured rehabilitate d		✓		
	Construct 2 No. staff quarters							No. of quarters constructed		✓		
	Construct and equip 1 No. community libraries							No. of community libraries in operations		✓		
	Construct and Equip 1 No. ICT Centre							No. of ICT				

								centres in operation					
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 2: Enhancement in Teaching and Learning Environment													
Facilitate the supply of 100 Library Books for basic schools								Quantity of books supplied		✓			
Procure and distribute 50 Teachers Tables to schools								No. of tables distributed		✓			
Supply 200 No. dual-desk furniture to basic schools								No. of dual desks supplied					
Connect electricity to 10 JHS in communities connected to the national grid								No. of JHSs connected					
Promote and organize community level sports.													
Donate equipment and materials to science laboratories and technical/vocation workshops								Equipment donated					
Introduce career counseling in schools								Counseling introduced					
Support for needy but brilliant pupils								No. supported					
Support the use of STME Clinics to encourage girl child interest in STME								STME supported					
Organise science, vocational, technical and ICT clubs								Clubs organised					
Conduct District Mock exams for JHS													
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 3: Enhancing Institutional Capacity for Improved Service Delivery													
Provide 2 motorbikes to circuit supervisors for effective supervision and monitoring								No. of motorbikes provided		✓			
Assist and bond 10 Students to return and teach in the district								No. of trainees		✓			

								supported					
Capacity building of GES office staff/ SMC/PTA								Staff capacity built		✓			
Support For District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) Meetings													
Provide 2 computers and its accessories to district GES office								Qunty of computers and accessories provided		✓			
Maintain and Update database on education								Database updated		✓			
Provide incentives to science, ICT, technical and vocational skills teachers										✓			
Build capacity of science, vocational, technical and ICT teachers								Capacities built		✓			
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 4: Promotion of Adult Literacy													
Establish and Resource Non- Formal Education Unit								NFED resourced		✓			
Arrange for the use of community school facilities for adult literacy								Facilities used by NFED		✓			
Recruit and resource 20 teachers for adult literacy								No. of teachers recruited					
Total Programme Budget													
Programme 5: Promotion of Education Awards and Festivals													
Organize annual academic festival to award students and teachers								Festivals organized	✓				
Organise My first day in School Annually									✓				
Organise Annual Independence Day Celebration									✓				

	Organise annual Enrolment Campaigns												
	Total Programme Budget												
HEALTH													
GOAL: Improved quality health and nutrition services that ensure productive population and environment to enhance the district's development													
Objective 1: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care													
Objective 2: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery													
Objective 3: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)													
Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups													
Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Improvement in Health Infrastructure and Logistics													
Health	Construct and equip 2 CHPS compounds						No. of CHPS compound constructed		✓				
	Refurbishment of 1 Health Centre and 1 No CHPS compound						No. of Healthcentres and CHPS refurbished		✓				
	Build and furnish 1 No office accommodation for District Health Adm.						Office accommodation built		✓				
	Build and furnish 2 No. accommodation facilities for health personnel						No. of facilities built		✓				
	Construction 1No. Emergency Ward												
	Construct 2 Outreach Activity points in communities far from health facilities							No. of activity points constructed					
	Procure 3 motorcycles for GHS							No. of		✓			

							bikes procured						
Procure 2 computers and accessories for GHS							No. of computers procured		✓				
Procure 25 No. Beds for health facilities							No. of beds procured						
Provide 2 No. a standby generator for Health centres, MTS and hospital							No. of generators provided						
Maintenance of motorbikes and medical equipment													
Programme 2: Improvement in Patient: Health Practioner Ratio													
Assist and 10 bond students in health institutions to return and serve in the district							No. of students assisted						
Appeal to doctors from the district to return and provide healthcare to the people													
Provide support for resident doctors and Cuban brigade (doctors)													
Organize annual award for health professionals in the district							Awards given						
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity Building to Enhance service Delivery													
Training of 10 Chemical sellers/TBA on management of malaria and surveillance							No. of sellers trained		✓				
Train and support 10 Community Based Surveillance Volunteers							No. of volunteers trained		✓				
Train Community Health Committee									✓				
Programme 4: Enhancement in Maternal and Infant Health													
Educate communities on good antenatal care							No. of communities trained		✓				
Educate women and men on the essence of									✓				

regular patronage of antenatal care													
Train 10 Community Health Nurses on safety delivery practices							Nurses trained			✓			
Procure, distribute and monitor the use of ITNs							ITN distributed						
Train health workers on lactation management and prepare facilities to be designated BFHI										✓			
Hold Stakeholder meeting on reducing maternal and child deaths							Meetings held			✓			
Train health workers to deliver services on safe motherhood clinical protocol and IEC protocol										✓			
Programme 5: Promotion of Appropriate Nutrition for Infants and Pregnant Mothers													
Carry out growth monitoring and promotion													
Construction of a nutrition centre							Centre constructed			✓			
Undertake exclusive breastfeeding campaigns										✓			
Carry out nutrition rehabilitation, deworming and introduction of appropriate complementary foods for young children										✓			
Organize maternal food demonstration to raise awareness on appropriate complementary feeding practices										✓			
Programme 6: Reduction in Preventable Disease													
Campaign on HIV/AIDS and STDs and distribution of condoms							Campaign carried out				✓		
Conduct routine immunisations exercises for target groups											✓		
Prevent and manage Epidemics											✓		
Carry out education on preventive health (alcoholism and road safety)											✓		
Organize educational campaigns on malaria prevention											✓		
Train staff on infection prevention							Campaigns carried-out				✓		

	Education on good hygiene and sanitation practices									✓			
Programme 7: Improvement in Citizen Health Financing													
	Establishment of NHIA office in the district								Office established		✓		
	Construct and furnish NHIA office in Nandom								Office in use		✓		
	Procure 1 motorcycles for NHIA								Motorcycles procured				
	Campaign to increase NHIA subscription										✓		
Programme 8: Facilitation of the Development of Health Training Institutions													
	Provision of utilities and Furnishing to Midwifery Training College, Nandom												
	Completion and Construction of Infrastructure for Midwifery School												
	Provision of teaching/learning materials and equipment								TLM provided				
Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
SOCIAL PROTECTION													
Objective 1: Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools													
Programme 1: Creation of an Enabled Environment for Inclusiveness of the Vulnerable in the Socio-economic Activities District													
Social Protection	Create a database of all vulnerable groups										✓		
	Support to Vulnerable groups to be registered on NHIS							No. registered			✓		
	Construct and furnish a rehabilitation centre							Centre constructed			✓		
	Education on the rights of PLWHIV/ OVC												
	Promote the education of disabled children												
	Train 100 people with Disability people to acquire employable skills								No. of people				

								trained					
	Ensure all new public buildings are accessible to the physically challenged												
	Involve the vulnerable in planning and development												
	Support to Social Welfare Departments							Department established					
Programme 2: Promotion of Gender Equity													
	Support activities of Gender Unit						19,000	Unit supported		✓			
	Lobby for the establishment and Strengthen of DOVVSU Activities						23,000	DOVVSU established		✓			
	Support the operation Virgin Clubs in all Basic Schools in the District						6,000	Clubs formed		✓			
	Financial Support to 10 Women Groups for Economic Empowerment						8,000	No. of groups supported		✓			
Programme 3: Promotion of Acceptable and Affordable Housing													
	Provide 10 low income housing units/flats							No. of housing provided					
	Attract Private Investment in Housing Provision												
	Train 10 artisans on Proper use of Local Construction Materials							No. trained					
Employment	Undertake 1000 acres of maize cultivation for 500 farmers annually						100,000	Size of farm lands		✓			
	Undertake 2000 acres of dry season gardening for 200 farmers annually						200,000	Sizes of dry season farms		✓			
TOTAL													

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2 nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
INFRASTRUCTURE													
<p>GOAL 1: Improve access to quality utility services</p> <p>GOAL 3: Improve road network in the district</p> <p>GOAL 2: Ensure a proper development of the built environment</p> <p>Objective 1: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs</p> <p>Objective 2: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export</p> <p>Objective 3: Increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter</p> <p>Objective 4: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas</p> <p>Objective 5: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water</p> <p>Objective 6: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities</p> <p>Objective 7: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes</p>													
Programme 1: Improvement in access to Quality and Affordable Water													
Water	Construction 10 No. boreholes						360,000	No. constructed		✓			
	Education on water treatment						7,000			✓			
	De-silt community dams						10,000	No. of dams de-silted		✓			
Programme 2: Sanitation Enhancement													
	Carry out Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)						12,000			✓			
	Carry out School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)						12,000	No. rehabilitate		✓			

Sanitation and Hygiene								d					
	Rehabilitate 5 no. Public Toilets							No. rehabilitated					
	Construct 2 institutional latrines						200,000	No. constructed		✓			
	PPP management of public toilets						6,800	Toilets PPP managed		✓			
	Undertake public education on good hygiene practices						9,000	Public educated		✓			
	Engage 4 sanitary workers						10,000	No. engaged		✓			
	Acquisition of 1 final waste disposal sites						50,000	No. of sites acquired		✓			
	Acquire a human excreta dislodging tanker						12,000	Tanker acquired		✓			
	Construction of drainage facilities						4,500	Length of drains constructed		✓			
	Construction of a modern slaughter House and five slaughter slabs						90,000			✓			
Disinfection/Disinfestations of Sanitary Facilitates						76,000			✓				
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity to Facilitate Sanitation Enhancement													
	Support to Water and Sanitation Management Teams and Water and Sanitation Committees							WSMTs strengthens					
	Procure 2 motorcycles for DWST							No. of motorcycles procured					
	Procure 1 computers and accessories to DWST							No. of computers procured					
	Support Refresher Training for DWST							DWST trained					
	Conduct annual Stakeholders Consultation Workshop												

Programme 4: Improvement in access and Utilisation of appropriate Energy												
Connect 5 communities to the national grid								No. of communities connected				
Extension and upgrading of LV lines to all households in 10 Communities						100,000			✓			
Facilitate access to and promote usage of LPG						8,000	Ease of access to LPG		✓			
Promote the use of Solar energy						18,000			✓			
Facilitate the distribute Solar Lanterns							Lanterns distributed					
Conduct 1 No. Stakeholders Consultation Workshop												
Programme 5: Improvement in Road Conditions and Transport												
Gravel surfacing of 10 km of roads						100,000	Length of roads graveled		✓			
Carry out routine/recurrent maintenance on roads						20,000	Length of roads maintained		✓			
Tarring of 5 km of Nandom Town roads						6,900	Length of road tarred in Nandom		✓			
Facilitating the construction of Nandom-Hamile Road.						50,000	Selected road constructed		✓			
Construction of 10 km of drains along Town Roads						50,000	Length of urban drains constructed		✓			
Construction/Rehabilitation of 5 no. Culverts.						20,000	No. of culverts constructed		✓			
Cutting of 10kms length of new access road						60,000	length of new roads		✓			

								constructed						
HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
Objective 1: Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements														
Objective 2: Establish an institutional framework for effective coordination of human settlements development														
Programme 6: Promotion of Acceptable Settlement Layout														
	Support to Physical Planning Office						30,000	PPD operational		✓				
	Street naming and property addressing						50,000	Streets named and addressed		✓				
	Plant 50 avenue trees in Nandom							No. of trees planted						
	Prepare layouts of major communities						100,000	Layouts prepared		✓				
	Enforce and Implement Land Use Plans						16,000	Plans implemented		✓				
TOTAL														

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Sector	Strategy	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies		
			1st	2 nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab	
GOAL: Ensure Responsible and Participatory Governance														
Objective 1: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels														
Objective 2: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes														
Objective 3: Improve internal security for protection of life and property														
Programme 1: Institutional Capacity to Promote Effective Decentralisation														
	Train Assembly Persons on Governance and Decentralization							Assembly members						

Decentralised Structures								trained						
	Procurement of 5 No. Yamaha AG Motorbike for Administrative purposes													
	Facilitate the establishment of non-existent departments of the Assembly							No. of new departments established						
	Provide and Furnish Office and Residential Accommodation for staff of District Assembly							DA staff accommodated						
	Staff Development/Capacity Building													
	Provision for Office Logistics, Stationeries and Utilities													
	Construct 1 No. 4 unit staff bungalow													
	Programme 2: Promotion of Participatory and Accountable Governance													
	Organise 5. No. Stakeholders Engagements in Planning, Budgeting and Implementation													
	Recognition and involvement of all departments in development processes						60,000				✓			
	Monitor activities of revenue collector						10,300				✓			
	Involvement of stakeholders in revenue mobilization and utilization.						8,900				✓			
	Provision for plans preparation and budgeting.													
	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes													
Procurement/Tendering processes														
Servicing of meetings														
Programme 3: Improvement in Public Finance Inflows and Management														
Strengthen Revenue Task Force														
Procure and maintain 1 No. Revenue Mobilisation Vehicle								Vehicle procured						
Maintain and update database of all ratable items								Ratable items identified						

	Organise 1. No Capacity building for Area Council Staff on Revenue Mobilisation												
	Awareness Creation on Tax Responsibility of Citizens							Tax awareness created					
	Organise 1. No. Annual Stakeholders Consultative Forum on Fee Fixing Resolution							No. of for a organized					
	Enforce Laws and Regulations on leakage and misappropriation of Public Funds												
Justice And Security	Programme 4: Enhancement of Justice and Security												
	Support to Traditional Authorities on Alternative Dispute Resolution						8,000	TAs trained		✓			
	Support to Security Agencies to maintain internal security, and curb smuggling and illegal in-migration						37,500	Reduction in crime		✓			
	Establishment and Strengthening of Community Neighborhood Watch Dog Committee						10,000	Watchdog operational		✓			
	Facilitate Increase in Police Visibility at all vantage areas.						6,000	Rate of crime		✓			
TOTAL													

Table 52: Annual Action Plans 2016

THEMATIC AREA: AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURE

GOAL: Improved crops, livestock and fisheries production for food security, job creation and poverty reduction

Objective 1: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation

Objective 2: Improve science, technology and innovation application

Objective 3: Promote seed and planting material development

Objective 4: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education

Objective 5: Improve postproduction management

Objective 6: Develop an effective domestic market

Objective 7: Promote irrigation development

Objective 10: Promote the development of selected cash crop

Objective 11: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Objective 12: Promote Aquaculture Development

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Establishment and Strengthening Institutional Capacity of District MoFA.													
	Provide 2 No semi-detached quarters for the deputy director and one agric officer and one quarters for the district	Nandom					200,000	Increased efficiency			√	DA	MoFA
	Purchase and Maintain 5 No. Motor cycles for Field Staff	Nandom					60,000.00	Improved efficiency of work		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 20 AEAs and 6 DDOs on gender	Nandom					4,000.00	Knowledge		√	√	MoFA	DA

mainstreaming							on gender mainstreaming improved						
Total Budget of Programme 1:													
Programme 2: Capacity Building of Farmers on Best Agricultural Practices to increase Agricultural Productivity and Incomes													
Organize workshop for 100 farmers on group dynamics, credit Management and Business Management	District Wide					4,000.00	Improved group cohesion and business Management		√	√		MoFA	DA
Carry out Feed formulation, Farm Hygiene on livestock and poultry annually	District Wide					4,500.00	Improved skill and knowledge		√	√		MoFA	DA
Train 100 farmers on production of improved crop, livestock and business management	District Wide					5,000.00	Increased out put		√	√		MoFA	DA
Establishing On-Farm demonstrations on conservation Agriculture in each community	District Wide					4,500.00	Increased soil & water conservation		√	√		MoFA	DA
Train 200 crop farmers to improve agricultural practices	District Wide					3,000.00	Increased yields		√	√		MoFA	DA
Train 100 farmers on compost preparation and Soil erosion control	District Wide					3,000.00	Knowledge & skill of compost making improved		√	√		MoFA	DA
Train 200 poultry farmers to improve production and health management of poultry practices	District Wide					4,000.00	Reduced poultry mortality		√	√		MoFA	DA

	Train 200 farmers on supplementary feeding, improved housing of livestock and breed management	District Wide					4,500.00	Improved knowledge on crop & animal husbandry		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 100 livestock farmers on disease recognition, prevention, control and reporting	District Wide					4,000.00	Reduced livestock mortality		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 100 fishermen to be able identify fish related diseases	District Wide					3,000.00	Reduced fish mortality		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Create awareness of improved aquaculture production	District Wide					5,000.00	Increasing knowledge & skill		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 50 fishermen and aqua culturist on value addition of their products (processing)	District Wide					4,000.00	Increased production		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 10 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide					4,000.00	Increasing knowledge & skill		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 100 farmers on good quality grains and legumes production and proper storage	District Wide					4,000.00	Good quality grains		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Organize annual farmers' day at the district level	District Wide					40,000.00	FarmersRecognised		√	√	MoFA	DA
Programme 3: Expansion of Community Based Agricultural Extension Services													
	Identify and train 10 community based extension workers on crop farming	District Wide					4,000.00	Make improved tech. available to most farmers		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Identify and train 2 community based extension officers on livestock management	District Wide					3,500.00	Make improved tech.		√	√	MoFA	DA

								available to most farmers					
	Identify and train 2 community based extension officers on aquaculture	District Wide					4,000.00	Make improved tech. available to most farmers		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 10 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide					5,000.00	Make improved tech. available to most farmers		√	√	MoFA	DA
Programme 4: Improvement in Access to Agricultural Inputs and Implements													
	Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials	District Wide					5,000.00	Quality seeds supply		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Facilitate the supply of Subsidized farm inputs	District Wide					50,000.00	Reduced the drudgery of farming		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Provide 200 improved cockerels to farmers to cross the local breed.	District Wide					6,000.00	Improved breed of poultry		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Make fingerlings available to 60 aquaculture farmers in the district	District Wide					5,000	Fingerlings Available		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Increased the availability of fish feed in the district	District Wide					3,500	Improved feed available		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Facilitate the establishment of 1 No. agro-input stores in the district	District Wide					4,000.00	Agro-inputs is accessible	√			MoFA	DA

Programme 5: Increase access to water for farming												
Provide simple irrigable technology to farmers (tube wells)	District Wide					35,000.00	Regular water supply			√		MoFA DA
Rehabilitation of 1 No. irrigation dams	District Wide					200,000.00	Regular water supply			√		DA MoFA
Rehabilitation of 3 No. Dug Outs	District Wide					200,000.00	Regular water supply			√		DA MoFA
Form and Strengthen 10 Water Users Association	District Wide					2,000.00	Regular water supply	√				MoFA DA
Programme 6: Facilitate Credit to farmers												
Offer credit to 50 farmers in collaboration with the private sector	District Wide					4,000.00	Improved credit utilization			√		MoFA DA
Train 100 farmers on Savings and Financial and Credit Management	District Wide					5,000.00	Improved credit utilization			√	√	MoFA DA
Programme 7: Improvement in Post-harvest Loss Management and Marketing of Agricultural produce												
Collaborate with buffer stock company to purchase yield surplus of farmers	District Wide					4,000.00	Increased market	√				MoFA DA
Construction of 2 No. storage facilities and train 6 AEAs on post-harvest issues	District Wide					120,000.00	Reduced post harvest losses			√	√	DA MoFA
Train 20 crop Farmers on Skills in Agro Processing	District Wide					4,000.00	Value additions to produce			√	√	MoFA DA
Programme 8: Pest and Disease Management												

	Conduct continuous disease surveillance for early detection of disease out breaks for prompt action	District Wide					4,000.00	Early treatment of diseases		√		MoFA	DA
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
GOAL: To ensure sustainable management of water,mineral land and forest resources													
Objective 13: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources													
Objective 14: Reverse forest and land degradation													
Objective 15: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution													
Objective 16: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability													
Sector	Activity	Location of Programme	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Land and mineral Resources	Programme 1: Promotion of Afforestation												
	Establishment woodlots in ten Communities in the district	District Wide					6,800	Woodlots established		√		DA	FC
	Establish 2 acres of rangeland in the district	District Wide					17,000	Rangeland established		√	√	DA	FC
	Monitoring and controlling activities of Fulani herdsman	District Wide					2,000	Fulani activities controlled	√			DA	FC
	Enforcement of by-laws to preserve economic trees	District Wide					3,500	By-laws introduced and enforced	√			DA	FC
	Promotion Conservation Afforestation	District Wide					40,000.00	Conservation agriculture practiced			√	DA	NGOs /FC
	Programme 2: Reducing Land Disputes and Soil Degradation												
	Monitor the activities of sand and gravel winners to ensure that they refill trenches after excavation	District wide					15,000	Sand and gravel winning controlled			√	DA	NGOs
	Map out and register land ownership	District wide					4,500	Land		√		DA	LC

								ownership mapped out					
	Monitoring and regulating the sale of land	District wide					7,000	Sale of land regulated		√		DA	LC
Programme 3: Protection of Water Bodies													
	Planting of vetivar grass along rivers banks and dam sites	District Wide					20,000	Vetivar grass grown		√		DA	MoFA
	De-silting community dams	District Wide					2,000	No. dams de-silted		√		DA	MoFA
	Training of 100 WUAs members on water management and maintenance of water sources	District Wide					5,000.00	No. of WUA members trained		√	√	DA	MoFA
Forestry	Programme 4: Reduction in Disaster Occurrence and Disaster Management												
	Carry out anti-bush fires campaigns	District Wide					3,600	Campaigns carried-out		√		GNFS	DA
	Training of 100 fire volunteers	District Wide					5,000	No. of volunteers trained		√		GNFS	DA
	Introduce and Enforce by-law against bush fires	District Wide					2,000	By-laws enforced		√		DA	GNFS
	Train 15 Disaster volunteers groups (DVGs)	District Wide					3,800	Number of groups trained		√	√	NAD MO	DA
	Sensitise communities on disaster prevention and management	District Wide					7,000	No. of communities sensitized		√	√	NAD MO	DA
	Conduct Annual Stimulation exercise on search and rescue activities	District Wide					7,900	Research conducted		√	√	NAD MO	DA
	Procure 100 packets of roofing sheets for distribution in likely disasters	District Wide					70,000	No. of packets		√		NAD MO	DA

								procured						
	Procure 200 Student mattresses for distribution in the event of any disaster	District Wide					50,000	No. of mattresses procured		√			NADMO	DA
	Procure and distribute other items (buckets, basins, blankets, Wallington boots etc) for disaster victims	District Wide					8,500	Quantity of items procured		√			NADMO	DA
Programme 5: Enhancement of Institutional Capacity for Natural Resource and Disaster Management														
	Support to NADMO Activities	Nandom					40,000.00	Office space provided and furnished		√			DA	NADMO
	Support to Institutional Capacity of Forestry Commission	Nandom					30,000.00	Commission established and capacity built		√			DA	FC
	Support to District Fire Station	Nandom					8,000.00	Support given to Fire Station		√			DA	GNFS
	Capacity Building of Institutions on Resource and Disaster Management, Gender Mainstreaming and Vulnerability	District Wide					8,000.00	Capacity of institutions built		√	√		DA	FC, GNFS, NADMO, NGOs
TOTAL														

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DISTRICT'S PRIVATE SECTOR

GOAL: Promote and empower local private enterprises

Objective 1: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally

Objective 2: Expand opportunities for job creation

Objective 3: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Objective 4: Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments

Objective 5: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Creation of an Enabling Environment for Effective Competitiveness of SMEs													
SMEs	Enhancing Institutional Capacity to support SMEs						Capacity enhanced						
	Give tax incentives to local industrialists						Incentives given						
	Construct 1 No. market in selected communities						No. of markets constructed						
	Rehabilitate 1 No. existing market						No. of markets rehabilitated						
	Regulate activities of local transport operators						Activities regulated						
	Update database and promote local investment potentials						Potentials identified and promoted						
	Facilitate the formation of Local Business Associations (LBAs)						LBAs formed						
	Facilitate Local Economy Development (LED)						LED facilitated						
	Facilitate Client Exposure Trips						Trips facilitated						

Programme 2: Capacity Building of Existing and Potential SMEs												
Train 100 SMEs on manufacturing skills.						50,000.00	No. of SMEs trained					
Train 100 SMEs on Business Management							No. of SMEs trained					
Train 100 Youth on Entrepreneurship and Investment Opportunities							No. of youth trained					
Train 100 Farmers on Agro processing and Value Addition to Raw farm Produce							No. of farmers trained					
Provide start-up kits for 100 Potential and Existing SMEs							No. of SMEs offered kits					
Train 100 Women on Shea butter, Dawadawa and other Economic Raw material Processing							No. of women trained					
Programme 3: Facilitate Access and Utilisation of Credit to SMEs												
Organize workshop for 50 SMEs on credit management and Repayment						3,800	Workshop organized		✓			
Offer credit to 50 SMEs in collaboration with the private sector						30,000	SMEs offered credit		✓			
Give tax incentives to financial institutions						50,000.00	Incentives given		✓			
Embark on campaign to encourage good savings culture												
Programme 4: Development and Promotion of Tourist Sites												
Support to traditional authorities for organizing festivals.							TAs supported					
Update Database of all tourist sites and cultural artifacts in the district							Database created					

	Provide sanitation facilities at the tourist sites												
	Carry out awareness creation on Domestic tourism in the district							Awareness created					
	Organise annual conference on tourism in the district							Conferences organized					
	Market and promote tourist sites, festivals and cultural artifacts in the media							Tourist sites marketed					
Programme 5: Enhancement in Customer Service Delivery of SMEs in Hospitality Industry													
	Construct and furnish a District Assembly Guest House and Restaurant							Guest housed in operation					
	Train 10 SMEs in Hospitality Industry on Customer Service Delivery and Business Management Skills							No. of SMEs trained					
	Facilitate Access to Credit for 10 SMEs in Hospitality Industry												
TOTAL													

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

GOAL 1: Improve Access to Social Services													
GOAL 2: Develop Appropriate Human Capital for Economic Empowerment													
Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
EDUCATION													
Objective 1: Improve equitable access to and participation in education at all levels													
Objective 2: Improve management of education service deliver													
Objective 3: Improve quality of teaching and learning													
Objective 4: Reduce under nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages													

Educatio n	Programme 1: Infrastructure Improvement in Education												
	Construct 5 No. 6 unit classroom blocks						6,000,000	No. of 6 blocks constructed		✓			
	Construct 5 No. 3 classroom blocks						3,000,000	No. of 3 unit blocks constructed		✓			
	Construct 5 No. KG blocks						4,000,000	No. of KG blocks constructed		✓			
	Rehabilitate 5 No. School Structures						500,000	No. of structured rehabilitate d		✓			
	Construct 3 No. staff quarters						1,200,000	No. of quarters constructed		✓			
	Construct and equip 1 No. community libraries						200,000	No. of community libraries in operations		✓			
	Programme 2: Enhancement in Teaching and Learning Environment												
	Facilitate the supply of Library Books for basic schools						20,000	Quantity of books supplied		✓			
	Procure and distribute 50 Teachers tables to schools						200,000	No. of tables distributed		✓			
	Supply 200 No. dual-desk furniture to basic schools							No. of dual desks supplied					
Connect electricity to 5 JHS in communities connected to the national grid							No. of JHSs connected						
Promote and organize community level sports.													

Donate equipment and materials to science laboratories and technical/vocation workshops							Equipment donated					
Promote career counseling in schools							Counseling introduced					
Support for needy but brilliant pupils							No. supported					
Support the use of STME Clinics to encourage girl child interest in STME							STME supported					
Organise science, vocational, technical and ICT clubs							Clubs organised					
Conduct District Mock exams for JHS												
Programme 3: Enhancing Institutional Capacity for Improved Service Delivery												
Provide 2 motorbikes to circuit supervisors for effective supervision and monitoring						18,000	No. of motorbikes provided		✓			
Assist and bond 10 Students to return and teach in the district						5,800	No. of trainees supported		✓			
Capacity building of GES office staff/ SMC/PTA						17,000	Staff capacity built		✓			
Support For District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) Meetings												
Provide 2 computers and its accessories to district GES office						5,000	Qunty of of computers and accessories provided		✓			
Maintain and Update database on education						250,000	Database updated		✓			
Provide incentives to science, ICT, technical and vocational skills teachers									✓			
Build capacity of science, vocational, technical and ICT teachers						7,500	Capacities built		✓			
Programme 4: Promotion of Adult Literacy												
Support to Non- Formal Education Unit						7,000	NFED		✓			

								resourced					
	Recruit and resource 15 teachers for adult literacy							No. of teachers recruited					
Programme 5: Promotion of Education Awards and Festivals													
	Organize annual academic festival to award students and teachers						18,000	Festivals organized	✓				
	Organise My first day in School Annually						3,000		✓				
	Organise Annual Independence Day Celebration						8,000		✓				
	Organise annual Enrolment Campaigns												

HEALTH

GOAL: Improved quality health and nutrition services that ensure productive population and environment to enhance the district's development

Objective 1: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care

Objective 2: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery

Objective 3: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Improvement in Health Infrastructure and Logistics													
Health	Construct and equip 1 No. CHPS compounds						500,000	No. of CHPS compound constructed		✓			
	Refurbishment of 1 Health Centre and 1 No CHPS compound						200,000	No. of Healthcentres and CHPS refurbished		✓			
	Build and furnish 1 No office accommodation for District Health Adm.						150,000	Office accommod		✓			

								ation built					
Build and furnish 2 No. accommodation facilities for health personnel						900,000		No. of facilities built		✓			
Construct 2 No. outreach activity points in communities far from health facilities								No. of activity points constructed					
Procure 3 motorcycles for GHS						30,000		No. of bikes procured		✓			
Procure 1 No. computer and accessory for GHS						10,000		No. of computers procured		✓			
Procure 25 No. beds for health facilities								No. of beds procured					
Provide 3 No. a standby generator for Health Facilities								No. of generators provided					
Maintenance of motorbikes and medical equipment													
Programme 2: Improvement in Patient: Health Practioner Ratio													
Assist and bond 10 students in health institutions to return and serve in the district								No. of students assisted					
Appeal to doctors from the district to return and provide healthcare to the people													
Provide support for resident doctors and Cuban brigade (doctors)													
Organize annual awards for health professionals in the district								Awards given					
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity Building to Enhance service Delivery													
Training of 10 Chemical sellers/TBA on management of malaria and surveillance								No. of sellers trained		✓			

Train and support 5 Community Based Surveillance Volunteers							No. of volunteers trained		✓			
Train 5 Community Health Committee									✓			
Programme 4: Enhancement in Maternal and Infant Health												
Educate communities on good antenatal care							No. of communities trained		✓			
Educate women and men on the essence of regular patronage of antenatal care									✓			
Train Community Health Nurses on safety delivery practices							Nurses trained		✓			
Procure, distribute and monitor the use of ITNs							ITN distributed					
Train health workers on lactation management and prepare facilities to be designated BFHI						8,000			✓			
Hold Stakeholder meeting on reducing maternal and child deaths						2,000	Meetings held		✓			
Implement Community Emergency Transport System						4,000			✓			
Train health workers to deliver services on safe motherhood clinical protocol and IEC protocol						3,000			✓			
Programme 5: Promotion of Appropriate Nutrition for Infants and Pregnant Mothers												
Carry out growth monitoring and promotion												
Construction of a nutrition centre						80,000	Centre constructed		✓			
Undertake exclusive breastfeeding campaigns						5,000			✓			
Carry out nutrition rehabilitation, deworming and introduction of appropriate complementary foods for young children						7,000			✓			
Organize maternal food demonstration to raise awareness on appropriate complementary feeding practices						6,000			✓			
Programme 6: Reduction in Preventable Disease												

	Campaign on HIV/AIDS and STDs and distribution of condoms						3,000	Campaign carried out			✓		
	Conduct routine immunisations exercises for target groups						6,000				✓		
	Prevent and manage Epidemics						4,000				✓		
	Carry out education on preventive health (alcoholism and road safety)						7,000				✓		
	Organize educational campaigns on malaria prevention						8,000				✓		
	Train staff on infection prevention						4,000	Campaigns carried-out			✓		
	Education on good hygiene and sanitation practices						5,000			✓			
Programme 7: Improvement in Citizen Health Financing													
	Support for NHIA office							Motorcycles procured					
	Campaign to increase NHIA subscription						7,000			✓			
	Training of service providers						5,000	No. trained		✓			
Programme 8: Facilitation of the Development of Health Training Institutions													
	Provision of utilities and Furnishing to Midwifery Training College, Nandom												
	Completion of Infrastructure for Midwifery School												
	Provision of teaching/learning materials and equipment							TLM provided					
	Acquisition and documentation of midwifery school lands												
Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
SOCIAL PROTECTION													

Social Protecti on	Objective 1: Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools													
	Programme 1: Creation of an Enabled Environment for Inclusiveness of the Vulnerable in the Socio-economic Activities District													
	Update and maintain database of all vulnerable groups						10,000					✓		
	Support to Vulnerable groups to be registered on NHIS						34,800	No. registered				✓		
	Construct and furnish a rehabilitation centre						180,000	Centre constructed				✓		
	Education on the rights of PLWHIV/ OVC													
	Promote the education of disabled children													
	Train 100 people with Disability people to acquire employable skills							No. of people trained						
	Ensure all new public buildings are accessible to the physically challenged													
	Involve the vulnerable in planning and development													
	Support to Social Welfare Departments							Department established						
	Programme 2: Promotion of Gender Equity													
	Support activities of Gender Unit						19,000	Unit supported				✓		
	Support to Virgin Clubs in all Basic Schools in the District						6,000	Clubs formed				✓		
	Financial Support to 10 Women Groups for Economic Empowerment						8,000	No. of groups supported				✓		
	Programme 3: Promotion of Acceptable and Affordable Housing													
	Provide 10 low income housing units/flats							No. of housing provided						
	Attract Private Investment in Housing Provision													
	Train 10 artisans on Proper use of Local Construction Materials							No. trained						

Employment	Undertake 1000 acres of maize cultivation for 500 farmers annually						100,000	Size of farm lands		✓			
	Undertake 2000 acres of dry season gardening for 200 farmers annually						200,000	Sizes of dry season farms		✓			
TOTAL													

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
INFRASTRUCTURE													
<p>GOAL 1: Improve access to quality utility services</p> <p>GOAL 3: Improve road network in the district</p> <p>GOAL 2: Ensure a proper development of the built environment</p> <p>Objective 1: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs</p> <p>Objective 2: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export</p> <p>Objective 3: Increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter</p> <p>Objective 4: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas</p> <p>Objective 5: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water</p> <p>Objective 6: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities</p> <p>Objective 7: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes</p>													
Programme 1: Improvement in access to Quality and Affordable Water													
Water	Construct 1 no. Small Town Water Systems						160,000	No. of STWS constructed		✓			
	Construction 10 No. boreholes						360,000	No. constructed		✓			
	Education on water treatment						7,000			✓			

	De-silt community dams						10,000	No. of dams de-silted		✓			
Sanitation and Hygiene	Programme 2: Sanitation Enhancement												
	Carry out Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)						12,000			✓			
	Carry out School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)						12,000	No. rehabilitated		✓			
	Rehabilitate 3 no. Public Toilets							No. rehabilitated					
	Construct 3 institutional latrines						200,000	No. constructed		✓			
	PPP management of public toilets						6,800	Toilets PPP managed		✓			
	Undertake public education on good hygiene practices						9,000	Public educated		✓			
	Engage 3 sanitary workers						10,000	No. engaged		✓			
	Construction of drainage facilities						4,500	Length of drains constructed		✓			
	Construction of a modern slaughter House and five slaughter slabs						90,000			✓			
Disinfection/Disinfestations of Sanitary Facilitates						76,000			✓				
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity to Facilitate Sanitation Enhancement													
	Strengthen Water and Sanitation Management Teams and Water and Sanitation Committees							WSMTs strengthens					
	Procure 1 motorcycles for DWST							No. of motorcycles procured					
	Procure 1 computers and accessories to DWST							No. of computers procured					

	Support Refresher Training for DWST							DWST trained					
	Conduct annual Stakeholders Consultation Workshops												
	Programme 4: Improvement in access and Utilisation of appropriate Energy												
	Connect 5 communities to the national grid							No. of communities connected					
	Extension and upgrading of LV lines to all households in 20 Communities						100,000			✓			
	Facilitate access to and promote usage of LPG						8,000	Ease of access to LPG		✓			
	Promote the use of Solar energy						18,000			✓			
	Facilitate the distribute Solar Lanterns							Lanterns distributed					
	Conduct 1No. Stakeholders Consultation Workshop												
	Programme 5: Improvement in Road Conditions and Transport												
	Gravel surfacing of 10 km of roads							Length of roads graveled		✓			
	Carry out routine/recurrent maintenance on roads							Length of roads maintained		✓			
	Tarring of 3 km of Nandom Town roads							Length of road tarred in Nandom		✓			
	Facilitating the construction of Nandom-Hamile Road.							Selected road constructed		✓			
	Construction of 10 km of drains along Town Roads							Length of urban drains constructed		✓			

Construction/Rehabilitation of 3 no. Culverts.							No. of culverts constructed		✓			
Cutting of 10kms length of new access road							length of new roads constructed		✓			
Construct 1 No. Lorry Parks							Lorry parks constructed					

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Objective 1: Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements

Objective 2: Establish an institutional framework for effective coordination of human settlements development

Programme 6: Promotion of Acceptable Settlement Layout

Support to Physical Planning Office						30,000	PPD operational		✓			
Plant 50 avenue trees in Nandom							No. of trees planted					
Prepare layouts of major communities						100,000	Layouts prepared		✓			
Enforce and Implement Land Use Plans						16,000	Plans implemented		✓			

TOTAL

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Sector	Strategy	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
<p>GOAL: Ensure Responsible and Participatory Governance</p> <p>Objective 1: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels</p> <p>Objective 2: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</p> <p>Objective 3: Improve internal security for protection of life and property</p>													
Decentralised Structures	Programme 1: Institutional Capacity to Promote Effective Decentralisation												
	Train Assembly Persons on Governance and Decentralization							Assembly members trained					
	Procurement of 2 No. Yamaha AG Motorbike for Administrative purposes												
	Facilitate the establishment of non-existent departments of the Assembly							No. of new departments established					
	Construct 2 No. 4 Unit Staff Quarters							No. of area councils rehabilitated					
	Staff Development/Capacity Building												
	Provision for Office Logistics, Stationeries and Utilities												
	Programme 2: Promotion of Participatory and Accountable Governance												
Organise 5 No. Stakeholders Engagements in													

	Planning, Budgeting and Implementation												
	Recognition and involvement of all departments in development processes									✓			
	Monitor activities of revenue collector									✓			
	Involvement of stakeholders in revenue mobilization and utilization.									✓			
	Engage adjoining district in joint development projects									✓			
	Provision for plans preparation and budgeting.												
	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes												
	Procurement/Tendering processes												
	Servicing of meetings												
Programme 3: Improvement in Public Finance Inflows and Management													
	Strengthen Revenue Task Force												
	Create and update database of all ratable items							Ratable items identified					
	Organise 1. No Capacity building for Area Council Staff on Revenue Mobilisation												
	Awareness Creation on Tax Responsibility of Citizens							Tax awareness created					
	Organise 1. No. Annual Stakeholders Consultative Forum on Fee Fixing Resolution							No. of for a organized					
	Enforce Laws and Regulations on leakage and misappropriation of Public Funds												
Programme 4: Enhancement of Justice and Security													
Justice And Security	Support to Security Agencies to maintain internal security, and curb smuggling and illegal in-migration							Reduction in crime		✓			
	Strengthening of Community Neighborhood Watch Dog Committee							Watchdog operational		✓			
	Facilitate Increase Police Visibility at all vantage areas.							Rate of crime		✓			

TOTAL

Table 53: Annual Action Plans 2017

THEMATIC AREA: AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURE

GOAL: Improved crops, livestock and fisheries production for food security, job creation and poverty reduction

Objective 1: Promote Agriculture Mechanisation

Objective 2: Improve science, technology and innovation application

Objective 3: Promote seed and planting material development

Objective 4: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education

Objective 5: Improve postproduction management

Objective 6: Develop an effective domestic market

Objective 7: Promote irrigation development

Objective 10: Promote the development of selected cash crop

Objective 11: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Objective 12: Promote Aquaculture Development

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
				d									
Programme 1: Establishment and Strengthening Institutional Capacity of District MoFA.													
	Provide 2 No semi-detached quarters for the deputy director and one agric officer and one quarters for the district	Nandom						Increased efficiency			√	DA	MoFA
	Purchase and Maintain 5 No. Motor cycles for Field Staff	Nandom						Improved efficiency of work		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 20 AEAs and 6 DDOs on gender mainstreaming	Nandom						Knowledge on gender mainstream		√	√	MoFA	DA

								ing improved						
Total Budget of Programme 1:														
Programme 2: Capacity Building of Farmers on Best Agricultural Practices to increase Agricultural Productivity and Incomes														
Organize workshop for 100 farmers on group dynamics, credit Management and Business Management	District Wide							Improve d group cohesion and business Manageme nt		√	√	MoFA	DA	
Carry out Feed formulation, Farm Hygiene on livestock and poultry annually	District Wide							Improved skill and knowledge		√	√	MoFA	DA	
Train 100 farmers on production of improved crop, livestock and business management	District Wide							Increased out put		√	√	MoFA	DA	
Establishing On-Farm demonstrations on conservation Agriculture in each community	District Wide							Increased soil & water conservatio n		√	√	MoFA	DA	
Train 200 crop farmers to improve agricultural practices	District Wide							Increased yields		√	√	MoFA	DA	
Train 100 farmers on compost preparation and Soil erosion control	District Wide							Knowledge & skill of compost making improved		√	√	MoFA	DA	
Train 200 poultry farmers to improve production and health management of poultry practices	District Wide							Reduced poultry mortality		√	√	MoFA	DA	
Train 200 farmers on supplementary feeding,	District							Improved		√	√	MoFA	DA	

	improved housing of livestock and breed management	Wide						knowledge on crop & animal husbandry					
	Train 100 livestock farmers on disease recognition, prevention, control and reporting	District Wide						Reduced livestock mortality		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 100 fishermen to be able identify fish related diseases	District Wide						Reduced fish mortality		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Create awareness of improved aquaculture production	District Wide						Increasing knowledge & skill		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 50 fishermen and aqua culturist on value addition of their products (processing)	District Wide						Increased production		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 10 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide						Increasing knowledge & skill		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 100 farmers on good quality grains and legumes production and proper storage	District Wide						Good quality grains		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Organize annual farmers' day at the district level	District Wide						FarmersRe cognised		√	√	MoFA	DA
Programme 3: Expansion of Community Based Agricultural Extension Services													
	Identify and train 10 community based extension workers on crop farming	District Wide						Make improved tech. available to most farmers		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Identify and train 2 community based extension officers on livestock management	District Wide						Make improved tech. available to		√	√	MoFA	DA

								most farmers					
	Identify and train 2 community based extension officers on aquaculture	District Wide						Make improved tech. available to most farmers		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Train 10 community based extension volunteers to enhanced poultry production	District Wide						Make improved tech. available to most farmers		√	√	MoFA	DA
Programme 4: Improvement in Access to Agricultural Inputs and Implements													
	Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials	District Wide						Quality seeds supply		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Facilitate the supply of Subsidized farm inputs	District Wide						Reduced the drudgery of farming		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Provide 200 improved cockerels to farmers to cross the local breed.	District Wide						Improved breed of poultry		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Make fingerlings available to 60 aquaculture farmers in the district	District Wide						Fingerlings Available		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Increased the availability of fish feed in the district	District Wide						Improved feed available		√	√	MoFA	DA
	Facilitate the establishment of 1 No. agro-input stores in the district	District Wide						Agro-inputs is accessible	√			MoFA	DA

Programme 5: Increase access to water for farming													
Provide simple irrigable technology to farmers (tube wells)	District Wide							Regular water supply			√	MoFA	DA
Rehabilitation of 1 No. irrigation dams	District Wide							Regular water supply			√	DA	MoFA
Rehabilitation of 3 No. Dug Outs	District Wide							Regular water supply			√	DA	MoFA
Form and Strengthen 10 Water Users Association	District Wide							Regular water supply	√			MoFA	DA
Programme 6: Facilitate Credit to farmers													
Offer credit to 50 farmers in collaboration with the private sector	District Wide							Improved credit utilization		√		MoFA	DA
Train 100 farmers on Savings and Financial and Credit Management	District Wide							Improved credit utilization		√	√	MoFA	DA
Programme 7: Improvement in Post-harvest Loss Management and Marketing of Agricultural produce													
Collaborate with buffer stock company to purchase yield surplus of farmers	District Wide							Increased market	√			MoFA	DA
Construction of 2 No. storage facilities and train 6 AEAs on post-harvest issues	District Wide							Reduced post harvest losses		√	√	DA	MoFA
Train 20 crop Farmers on Skills in Agro Processing	District Wide							Value additions to produce		√	√	MoFA	DA
Programme 8: Pest and Disease Management													

	Conduct continuous disease surveillance for early detection of disease out breaks for prompt action	District Wide						Early treatment of diseases		√		MoFA	DA
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
GOAL: To ensure sustainable management of water,mineral land and forest resources													
Objective 13: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources													
Objective 14: Reverse forest and land degradation													
Objective 15: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution													
Objective 16: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability													
Sector	Activity	Location of Programme	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Land and mineral Resources	Programme 1: Promotion of Afforestation												
	Establishment woodlots in ten Communities in the district	District Wide						Woodlots established		√		DA	FC
	Establish 2 acres of rangeland in the district	District Wide						Rangeland established		√	√	DA	FC
	Monitoring and controlling activities of Fulani herdsman	District Wide						Fulani activities controlled	√			DA	FC
	Enforcement of by-laws to preserve economic trees	District Wide						By-laws introduced and enforced	√			DA	FC
	Promotion Conservation Afforestation	District Wide						Conservation agriculture practiced			√	DA	NGOs /FC
	Programme 2: Reducing Land Disputes and Soil Degradation												
	Monitor the activities of sand and gravel winners to ensure that they refill trenches after excavation	District wide						Sand and gravel winning controlled			√	DA	NGOs
Map out and register land ownership	District wide						Land		√		DA	LC	

								ownership mapped out					
	Monitoring and regulating the sale of land	District wide						Sale of land regulated		√			DA LC
Programme 3: Protection of Water Bodies													
	Planting of vetivar grass along rivers banks and dam sites	District Wide						Vetivar grass grown		√			DA MoFA
	De-silting community dams	District Wide						No. dams de-silted		√			DA MoFA
	Training of 100 WUAs members on water management and maintenance of water sources	District Wide						No. of WUA members trained		√	√		DA MoFA
Forestry	Programme 4: Reduction in Disaster Occurrence and Disaster Management												
	Carry out anti-bush fires campaigns	District Wide						Campaigns carried-out		√			GNFS DA
	Training of 100 fire volunteers	District Wide						No. of volunteers trained		√			GNFS DA
	Introduce and Enforce by-law against bush fires	District Wide						By-laws enforced		√			DA GNFS
	Train 15 Disaster volunteers groups (DVGs)	District Wide						Number of groups trained		√	√		NAD MO DA
	Sensitise communities on disaster prevention and management	District Wide						No. of communities sensitized		√	√		NAD MO DA
	Conduct Annual Stimulation exercise on search and rescue activities	District Wide						Research conducted		√	√		NAD MO DA
	Procure 100 packets of roofing sheets for distribution in likely disasters	District Wide						No. of packets		√			NAD MO DA

								procured					
	Procure 200 Student mattresses for distribution in the event of any disaster	District Wide						No. of mattresses procured		√			NADMO DA
	Procure and distribute other items (buckets, basins, blankets, Wallington boots etc) for disaster victims	District Wide						Quantity of items procured		√			NADMO DA
Programme 5: Enhancement of Institutional Capacity for Natural Resource and Disaster Management													
	Support to NADMO Activities	Nandom						Office space provided and furnished		√			DA NADMO
	Support to Institutional Capacity of Forestry Commission	Nandom						Commission established and capacity built		√			DA FC
	Support to District Fire Station	Nandom						Support given to Fire Station		√			DA GNFS
	Capacity Building of Institutions on Resource and Disaster Management, Gender Mainstreaming and Vulnerability	District Wide						Capacity of institutions built		√	√		DA FC, GNFS, NADMO, NGOs
TOTAL													

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DISTRICT'S PRIVATE SECTOR

GOAL: Promote and empower local private enterprises

Objective 1: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally

Objective 2: Expand opportunities for job creation

Objective 3: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Objective 4: Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments

Objective 5: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Creation of an Enabling Environment for Effective Competitiveness of SMEs													
SMEs	Enhancing Institutional Capacity to support SMEs						Capacity enhanced						
	Give tax incentives to local industrialists						Incentives given						
	Construct 1 No. market in selected communities						No. of markets constructed						
	Rehabilitate 1 No. existing market						No. of markets rehabilitated						
	Regulate activities of local transport operators						Activities regulated						
	Update database and promote local investment potentials						Potentials identified and promoted						
	Facilitate the formation of Local Business Associations (LBAs)						LBAs formed						
	Facilitate Local Economy Development (LED)						LED facilitated						
	Facilitate Client Exposure Trips						Trips facilitated						

Programme 2: Capacity Building of Existing and Potential SMEs												
Train 100 SMEs on manufacturing skills.							No. of SMEs trained					
Train 100 SMEs on Business Management							No. of SMEs trained					
Train 100 Youth on Entrepreneurship and Investment Opportunities							No. of youth trained					
Train 100 Farmers on Agro processing and Value Addition to Raw farm Produce							No. of farmers trained					
Provide start-up kits for 100 Potential and Existing SMEs							No. of SMEs offered kits					
Train 100 Women on Shea butter, Dawadawa and other Economic Raw material Processing							No. of women trained					
Programme 3: Facilitate Access and Utilisation of Credit to SMEs												
Organize workshop for 50 SMEs on credit management and Repayment						3,800	Workshop organized		✓			
Offer credit to 50 SMEs in collaboration with the private sector						30,000	SMEs offered credit		✓			
Give tax incentives to financial institutions						50,000.00	Incentives given		✓			
Embark on campaign to encourage good savings culture												
Programme 4: Development and Promotion of Tourist Sites												
Support to traditional authorities for organizing festivals.							TAs supported					
Update Database of all tourist sites and cultural artifacts in the district							Database created					

	Provide sanitation facilities at the tourist sites												
	Carry out awareness creation on Domestic tourism in the district							Awareness created					
	Organise annual conference on tourism in the district							Conferences organized					
	Market and promote tourist sites, festivals and cultural artifacts in the media							Tourist sites marketed					
Programme 5: Enhancement in Customer Service Delivery of SMEs in Hospitality Industry													
	Construct and furnish a District Assembly Guest House and Restaurant							Guest housed in operation					
	Train 10 SMEs in Hospitality Industry on Customer Service Delivery and Business Management Skills							No. of SMEs trained					
	Facilitate Access to Credit for 10 SMEs in Hospitality Industry												
TOTAL													

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

GOAL 1: Improve Access to Social Services													
GOAL 2: Develop Appropriate Human Capital for Economic Empowerment													
Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
EDUCATION													
Objective 1: Improve equitable access to and participation in education at all levels													
Objective 2: Improve management of education service deliver													
Objective 3: Improve quality of teaching and learning													
Objective 4: Reduce under nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages													

Educatio n	Programme 1: Infrastructure Improvement in Education											
	Construct 5 No. 6 unit classroom blocks							No. of 6 blocks constructed		✓		
	Construct 5 No. 3 classroom blocks							No. of 3 unit blocks constructed		✓		
	Construct 5 No. KG blocks							No. of KG blocks constructed		✓		
	Rehabilitate 5 No. School Structures							No. of structured rehabilitate d		✓		
	Construct 3 No. staff quarters							No. of quarters constructed		✓		
	Construct and equip 1 No. community libraries							No. of community libraries in operations		✓		
	Programme 2: Enhancement in Teaching and Learning Environment											
	Facilitate the supply of Library Books for basic schools							Quantity of books supplied		✓		
	Procure and distribute 50 Teachers tables to schools							No. of tables distributed		✓		
	Supply 200 No. dual-desk furniture to basic schools							No. of dual desks supplied				
Connect electricity to 5 JHS in communities connected to the national grid							No. of JHSs connected					
Promote and organize community level sports.												

Donate equipment and materials to science laboratories and technical/vocation workshops							Equipment donated						
Promote career counseling in schools							Counseling introduced						
Support for needy but brilliant pupils							No. supported						
Support the use of STME Clinics to encourage girl child interest in STME							STME supported						
Organise science, vocational, technical and ICT clubs							Clubs organised						
Conduct District Mock exams for JHS													
Programme 3: Enhancing Institutional Capacity for Improved Service Delivery													
Provide 2 motorbikes to circuit supervisors for effective supervision and monitoring							No. of motorbikes provided		✓				
Assist and bond 10 Students to return and teach in the district							No. of trainees supported		✓				
Capacity building of GES office staff/ SMC/PTA							Staff capacity built		✓				
Support For District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) Meetings													
Provide 2 computers and its accessories to district GES office							Qunty of of computers and accessories provided		✓				
Maintain and Update database on education							Database updated		✓				
Provide incentives to science, ICT, technical and vocational skills teachers									✓				
Build capacity of science, vocational, technical and ICT teachers							Capacities built		✓				
Programme 4: Promotion of Adult Literacy													
Support to Non- Formal Education Unit							NFED		✓				

								resourced					
	Recruit and resource 15 teachers for adult literacy							No. of teachers recruited					
Programme 5: Promotion of Education Awards and Festivals													
	Organize annual academic festival to award students and teachers							Festivals organized	✓				
	Organise My first day in School Annually								✓				
	Organise Annual Independence Day Celebration								✓				
	Organise annual Enrolment Campaigns												

HEALTH

GOAL: Improved quality health and nutrition services that ensure productive population and environment to enhance the district's development

Objective 1: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care

Objective 2: Improve governance, management and efficiency in health service management and delivery

Objective 3: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Programme 1: Improvement in Health Infrastructure and Logistics													
Health	Construct and equip 1 No. CHPS compounds							No. of CHPS compound constructed		✓			
	Refurbishment of 1 Health Centre and 1 No CHPS compound							No. of Healthcentres and CHPS refurbished		✓			
	Build and furnish 1 No office accommodation for District Health Adm.							Office accommod		✓			

								ation built					
Build and furnish 2 No. accommodation facilities for health personnel								No. of facilities built		✓			
Construct 2 No. outreach activity points in communities far from health facilities								No. of activity points constructed					
Procure 3 motorcycles for GHS								No. of bikes procured		✓			
Procure 1 No. computer and accessory for GHS								No. of computers procured		✓			
Procure 25 No. beds for health facilities								No. of beds procured					
Provide 3 No. a standby generator for Health Facilities								No. of generators provided					
Maintenance of motorbikes and medical equipment													
Programme 2: Improvement in Patient: Health Practioner Ratio													
Assist and bond 10 students in health institutions to return and serve in the district								No. of students assisted					
Appeal to doctors from the district to return and provide healthcare to the people													
Provide support for resident doctors and Cuban brigade (doctors)													
Organize annual awards for health professionals in the district								Awards given					
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity Building to Enhance service Delivery													
Training of 10 Chemical sellers/TBA on management of malaria and surveillance								No. of sellers trained		✓			

Train and support 5 Community Based Surveillance Volunteers							No. of volunteers trained		✓			
Train 5 Community Health Committee									✓			
Programme 4: Enhancement in Maternal and Infant Health												
Educate communities on good antenatal care							No. of communities trained		✓			
Educate women and men on the essence of regular patronage of antenatal care									✓			
Train Community Health Nurses on safety delivery practices							Nurses trained		✓			
Procure, distribute and monitor the use of ITNs							ITN distributed					
Train health workers on lactation management and prepare facilities to be designated BFHI									✓			
Hold Stakeholder meeting on reducing maternal and child deaths							Meetings held		✓			
Implement Community Emergency Transport System									✓			
Train health workers to deliver services on safe motherhood clinical protocol and IEC protocol									✓			
Programme 5: Promotion of Appropriate Nutrition for Infants and Pregnant Mothers												
Carry out growth monitoring and promotion							Growth monitoring and promotion done					
Construction of a nutrition centre							Centre constructed		✓			
Undertake exclusive breastfeeding campaigns									✓			
Carry out nutrition rehabilitation, deworming and introduction of appropriate complementary foods for young children							Exercise done		✓			
Organize maternal food demonstration to raise							Maternal		✓			

awareness on appropriate complementary feeding practices								Food demonstration organised					
Programme 6: Reduction in Preventable Disease													
Campaign on HIV/AIDS and STDs and distribution of condoms								Campaign carried out			✓		
Conduct routine immunisations exercises for target groups								Routine immunisation done			✓		
Prevent and manage Epidemics											✓		
Carry out education on preventive health (alcoholism and road safety)								Education done			✓		
Organize educational campaigns on malaria prevention								Campaigns carried-out			✓		
Train staff on infection prevention								Staff trained			✓		
Education on good hygiene and sanitation practices								Education done	✓				
Programme 7: Improvement in Citizen Health Financing													
Support for NHIA office								NHIA unit supported					
Campaign to increase NHIA subscription								No. of Campaigns made		✓			
Training of service providers								No. trained		✓			
Programme 8: Facilitation of the Development of Health Training Institutions													
Provision of utilities and Furnishing to Midwifery Training College, Nandom								Utilities and furnishing provided					
Completion of Infrastructure for Midwifery School								Infrastructures					

								provided					
	Provision of teaching/learning materials and equipment							TLM provided					
	Acquisition and documentation of midwifery school lands												
Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
SOCIAL PROTECTION													
Objective 1: Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools													
Programme 1: Creation of an Enabled Environment for Inclusiveness of the Vulnerable in the Socio-economic Activities District													
Social Protection	Update and maintain database of all vulnerable groups							Database maintained		✓			
	Support to Vulnerable groups to be registered on NHIS							No. registered		✓			
	Construct and furnish a rehabilitation centre							Centre constructed		✓			
	Education on the rights of PLWHIV/ OVC							Education done					
	Promote the education of disabled children							Education of disabled children promoted					
	Train 100 people with Disability people to acquire employable skills							No. of people trained					
	Ensure all new public buildings are accessible to the physically challenged							All public buildings accessible to physically challenged					
	Involve the vulnerable in planning and development							Vulnerable involved in					

								planning					
	Support to Social Welfare Departments							Department established					
Programme 2: Promotion of Gender Equity													
	Support activities of Gender Unit							Unit supported		✓			
	Support to Virgin Clubs in all Basic Schools in the District							Clubs formed		✓			
	Financial Support to 10 Women Groups for Economic Empowerment							No. of groups supported		✓			
Programme 3: Promotion of Acceptable and Affordable Housing													
	Provide 10 low income housing units/flats							No. of housing provided					
	Attract Private Investment in Housing Provision							Private investors attracted					
	Train 10 artisans on Proper use of Local Construction Materials							No. trained					
Employment	Undertake 1000 acres of maize cultivation for 500 farmers annually							Size of farm lands		✓			
	Undertake 2000 acres of dry season gardening for 200 farmers annually							Sizes of dry season farms		✓			
TOTAL													

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Sector	Activity	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding	Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2n	3rd	4th				Lead	Collab

				d					IGF	GoG	Donor		
INFRASTRUCTURE													
GOAL 1: Improve access to quality utility services													
GOAL 3: Improve road network in the district													
GOAL 2: Ensure a proper development of the built environment													
Objective 1: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs													
Objective 2: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export													
Objective 3: Increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter													
Objective 4: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas													
Objective 5: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water													
Objective 6: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities													
Objective 7: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes													
Water	Programme 1: Improvement in access to Quality and Affordable Water												
	Construct 1 no. Small Town Water Systems								No. of STWS constructed		✓		
	Construction 10 No. boreholes								No. constructed		✓		
	Education on water treatment								Education done		✓		
	De-silt community dams								No. of dams de-silted		✓		
Sanitation and Hygiene	Programme 2: Sanitation Enhancement												
	Carry out Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)								CLTS Done		✓		
	Carry out School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)								SLTS Done		✓		
	Rehabilitate 3 no. Public Toilets								No. rehabilitated				
	Construct 3 institutional latrines								No. constructed		✓		
	PPP management of public toilets								Toilets PPP managed		✓		
Undertake public education on good hygiene								Public		✓			

practices								educated					
Engage 3 sanitary workers								No. engaged		✓			
Construction of drainage facilities								Length of drains constructed		✓			
Construction of a modern slaughter House and five slaughter slabs								Modern slaughter constructed		✓			
Disinfection/Disinfestations of Sanitary Facilitates								Sanitary facilities disinfected		✓			
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity to Facilitate Sanitation Enhancement													
Strengthen Water and Sanitation Management Teams and Water and Sanitation Committees								WSMTs strengthens					
Procure 1 motorcycles for DWST								No. of motorcycles procured					
Procure 1 computers and accessories to DWST								No. of computers procured					
Support Refresher Training for DWST								DWST trained					
Conduct annual Stakeholders Consultation Workshops								Stakeholders meeting conducted					
Programme 4: Improvement in access and Utilisation of appropriate Energy													
Connect 5 communities to the national grid								No. of communities connected					
Extension and upgrading of LV lines to all households in 20 Communities								Electricity extended		✓			
Facilitate access to and promote usage of LPG								Ease of access to LPG		✓			
Promote the use of Solar energy										✓			

	Facilitate the distribute Solar Lanterns							Lanterns distributed					
	Conduct 1No. Stakeholders Consultation Workshop												
Programme 5: Improvement in Road Conditions and Transport													
	Gravel surfacing of 10 km of roads							Length of roads graveled		✓			
	Carry out routine/recurrent maintenance on roads							Length of roads maintained		✓			
	Tarring of 3 km of Nandom Town roads							Length of road tarred in Nandom		✓			
	Facilitating the construction of Nandom-Hamile Road.							Selected road constructed		✓			
	Construction of 10 km of drains along Town Roads							Length of urban drains constructed		✓			
	Construction/Rehabilitation of 3 no. Culverts.							No. of culverts constructed		✓			
	Cutting of 10kms length of new access road							length of new roads constructed		✓			
	Construct 1 No. Lorry Parks							Lorry parks constructed					
HUMAN SETTLEMENT													
Objective 1: Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements													
Objective 2: Establish an institutional framework for effective coordination of human settlements development													
Programme 6: Promotion of Acceptable Settlement Layout													

	Support to Physical Planning Office							PPD operational		✓			
	Plant 50 avenue trees in Nandom							No. of trees planted					
	Prepare layouts of major communities							Layouts prepared		✓			
	Enforce and Implement Land Use Plans							Plans implemented		✓			
TOTAL													

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Sector	Strategy	Location	Timeframe				Budget	Output Indicator	Source of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
				d									
GOAL: Ensure Responsible and Participatory Governance													
Objective 1: Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels													

Objective 2: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

Objective 3: Improve internal security for protection of life and property

Programme 1: Institutional Capacity to Promote Effective Decentralisation													
Decentralised Structures	Train Assembly Persons on Governance and Decentralization								Assembly members trained				
	Procurement of 2 No. Yamaha AG Motorbike for Administrative purposes								No. of Motorbikes procured				
	Facilitate the establishment of non-existent departments of the Assembly								No. of new departments established				
	Construct 2 No. 4 Unit Staff Quarters								No. of area councils rehabilitated				
	Staff Development/Capacity Building								Staff capacity built				
	Provision for Office Logistics, Stationeries and Utilities								Logistics, Stationeries and Utilities provided				
	Programme 2: Promotion of Participatory and Accountable Governance												
	Organise 5 No. Stakeholders Engagements in Planning, Budgeting and Implementation								Stakeholders meetings organised				
	Recognition and involvement of all departments in development processes										✓		
Monitor activities of revenue collector								Activities of revenue collectors		✓			

								monitored					
	Involvement of stakeholders in revenue mobilization and utilization.							Stakeholders involved in revenue mobilisation		✓			
	Engage adjoining district in joint development projects							Adjoining Districts engaged for development projects		✓			
	Provision for plans preparation and budgeting.							Plan and budgets done					
	Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes							Monitoring and evaluation done					
	Procurement/Tendering processes							Procurement/Tendering fund allocated					
	Servicing of meetings							Meetings serviced					
Programme 3: Improvement in Public Finance Inflows and Management													
	Strengthen Revenue Task Force												
	Create and update database of all ratable items							Ratable items identified					
	Organise 1. No Capacity building for Area Council Staff on Revenue Mobilisation							Capacity building organised					
	Awareness Creation on Tax Responsibility of Citizens							Tax awareness created					

	Organise 1. No. Annual Stakeholders Consultative Forum on Fee Fixing Resolution							No. of for a organized					
	Enforce Laws and Regulations on leakage and misappropriation of Public Funds							Law enforced					
Justice And Security	Programme 4: Enhancement of Justice and Security												
	Support to Security Agencies to maintain internal security, and curb smuggling and illegal in-migration							Reduction in crime		✓			
	Strengthening of Community Neighborhood Watch Dog Committee							Watchdog operational		✓			
	Facilitate Increase Police Visibility at all vantage areas.							Rate of crime		✓			
TOTAL													

Budget Summary of the Plan

Thematic Area of MTFDP	SECTOR	AMOUNT (GH¢)	% of Total Budget
Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management			
SUB TOTAL			
Enhancing the Competitiveness of District's Private Sector			
SUB-TOTAL			
Human Development, Productivity and Employment			
SUB-TOTAL			
Infrastructure and Human Settlement			
Transparent and Accountable Governance			
SUB TOTAL			
GRAND TOTAL			

5.3 Financing Financial Gap

5.2. Implementation of Annual Action Plans

5.2.1. Implementation Arrangement

To ensure effective implementation and sustainable outcomes of the proposed activities in this plan, it is imperative to outline the institutional and administrative arrangement, identify the key stakeholders and how their inputs will be incorporated, and as well define how progress of implementation will be reported to all actors in the process. Chapter Six contains the strategies designed to ensure this plan achieves its objectives.

5.2.2. Institutional Arrangement

As proposed by the the National Development Planning Act, Act 480, Section 7a, NADA shall provide office accommodation and logistics for use by the DPCU for effective monitoring and coordination of project implementation. The implementation strategies of specifically approved programmes and projects would be designed in details by the DPCU. These shall include logical frameworks, resource flow charts, Gantt Charts and other implementation strategies deemed appropriate by the DPCU. The DPCU again would carry out tendering processes for the implementation of specific programmes and projects. These functions require skills on project management and procurement. The DA would therefore build the capacity of the DPCU in these subjects. Efforts will also be made to establish non-existent decentralized departments in the district. These include Statistical Service, Procurement, Ghana Library Board, Social Welfare, Public Works Department, Department of Feeder Roads, Trade, Forestry, and Health Insurance Authority.

Cognizant of the fact that, projects will be implemented at locations under the jurisdictions of decentralized structures, Unit Committees and Assembly persons would be actively involved. They will also be used as channels for community mobilization.

5.2.3. Administrative Arrangement

The DA being mandated by the Local Government Act, Act 462 of 1993 as the body in the development of the district would be responsible for streamlining and coordinating the activities of decentralized departments, central government interventions, intergovernmental organizations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to avoid duplication of efforts and performance at cross-purposes. All development interventions coming into the district will be assessed and harmonized with this plan.

Also, with the increasing role of the private sector in development and the emphasis on Public-Private partnership, NADA would open its doors to and motivate the private sector into joint projects towards achieving the objectives of this plan. Attempts would also be made to undertake joint projects with neighboring districts in identified areas to improve the lives of the people.

With Traditional Authorities being the first entry points to communities and the custodians of community resources, the implementation process of this plan would actively involve them. As key stakeholders, their role will include land allocation for project manifesting in space and community mobilization.

5.2.4. Community Participation

A key to the successful implementation of this plan is community participation and ownership of development interventions. To achieve this, therefore, avenues will be created to involve beneficiary communities from the design stages to monitoring and evaluation stages. This will be done using Traditional Authorities, Assembly persons, Unit Committee and opinion leaders. Where feasible, householders and the general public will be involved in some implementation stages. Progress and emerging issues during project implementation will also be communicated to community members.

5.2.5. Reporting Arrangement

The DPCU shall document and report on all implementation stages of projects to the District Assembly. The DPCU should review annual plans every year and report to the Assembly. Copies on the status of implementation of annual plans should be made available to the RPCU and the NDPC.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS

DEVELOPED BASED ON PREVIOUS GUIDELINES. TO BE UPGRADED AFTER ISSUANCE OF CURRENT GUIDELINES

6.1. District Level M & E

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a flexible guide to the steps used to document DMTDP activities and how to measure progress toward achievement of DMTDP goal and objectives in a structured way. It provides a clear picture of the DMTDP M&E mechanisms and detailed information on how specific activities and outputs will be monitored and evaluated. The Plan includes other components that will make it possible to understand the DMTDP context, reflect and learn lessons from project implementation. The process of developing the plan is participatory and collaborative as possible with a strong feedback from public hearings.

The core premise of monitoring and evaluation is that, services can be continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Fuelled by the recognition that resources are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has grown rapidly in recent times. This is particularly true in Ghana, where increasing emphasis is now being placed on public sector transparency and accountability. M&E in the country has therefore shifted from being implementation based (concerned with the implementation of activities) to being results-based (assessing if real changes have occurred).

Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of GSGDA II policies and objectives in the district and will further help to:

1. Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met.
2. Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
3. Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level.
4. Provide district authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.

5. Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to the citizens and other stakeholders and lastly
6. Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within each District

6.2. Monitoring System

To ensure quality and timely delivery of project outputs and outcomes, the DPCU, monitoring teams and responsible sector departments would start monitoring and evaluation activities immediately after implementation starts. The following are guiding formats for project specific monitoring and evaluation:

MONITORING FORMAT

A. Project identification

- A1. Project title:
- A2. Project code:
- A3. Project location:
- A4. Implementation agency(s):
- A5. Monitoring agency(s):
- A6. Date of monitoring:

B. Project Implementation Monitoring

B1. Topics for monitoring:.....

B2. Starting date:

Original date:

Actual date:

Remarks:

B3. Physical implementation

Aspect	Planned to date (%)	Actual to date (%)	Remarks

B4. Financial Mobilization

Source	Total Required	Expected To Date	Received To Date
e.g. IGF DACF NGOs			

Community			
Total Financial Resources			

B5. Project Expenditure

Item	Total estimated cost	Actual cost

B6. There should be a section in the report to comment on variations between planned and Actual project expenditure in B5.

EVALUATION FORMAT

A. Project identification

- A1. Project title:
- A2. Project code:
- A3. Project location:
- A4. Implementation agency(s):
- A5. Monitoring agency(s):
- A6. Date of monitoring:

Evaluation format

Project	Output indicator	Outcome indicator	Frequency and Tools for Evaluation	Responsible Agencies	Cost
1.					
2.					

MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR

Activities	Actors	YEAR				Budget
		2014	2015	2016	2017	
DMTDP Evaluation	DPCU	December			December	8,000.00
Specific Project monitoring and Evaluation	DPCU	When necessary	When necessary	When necessary	When necessary	5,000.00
Quarterly field visits	DPCU	Last week March, June, September and December	Last week March, June, September and December	Last week March, June, September and December	Last week March, June, September and December	24,000.00
Quarterly review meetings (with Stakeholders)	DPCU	First week of April, July, October and January	First week of April, July, October and January	First week of April, July, October and January	First week of April, July, October and January	32,000.00
Mid-Year Reviews	DPCU	1 st Week of July	1 st Week of July	1 st Week of July	1 st Week of July	16,000.00
Annual progress review	DPCU	2 nd Week of January, 2015	2 nd Week of January, 2016	2 nd Week of January, 2017	2 nd Week of January, 2018	20,000.00

DMTDP Mid-term evaluation	DPCU			January		4000
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CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

In order for the plan to reflect the actual needs of the people and ensure a sense of owner of the plan the plan, it will be disseminated to all stakeholders in the district. This will raise enthusiasm and commitment to the implementation of the plan. It will also demonstrate transparency, recognition and transparency. A communication strategy as contained in the table below will therefore be adopted to inform relevant stakeholders of the plan and its content.

Table: ... COMMUNICATION PLAN

Stakeholders /Target Audience	Content of Message	Purpose	Channel/Medium	Documents		Lead Agency/ Person Responsible
NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of plan and progress reports 	Approval and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Personal delivery • Postal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress Reports 		DPCU
RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of plan • Progress reports 	Harmonisation and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Personal delivery • Postal • Public Hearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress Reports 		DPCU
Staff of NADA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and inclusiveness in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Presentation • Copies in offices • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress Reports 		DPCU
Assembly Members and Unit Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and inclusiveness in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Presentation • Copies in area councils • Public hearings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress Reports 		DPCU
Heads of Decentralised Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and inclusiveness in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Presentation • Copies in offices • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress 		DPCU

Stakeholders /Target Audience	Content of Message	Purpose	Channel/Medium	Documents		Lead Agency/ Person Responsible
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports 		
Development Partners (DPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and inclusiveness in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Presentation • Stakeholder meetings • Public Hearing • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress Reports • 		DPCU
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abridged copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and inclusiveness in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emails • Public Hearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan 		DPCU
Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports y 	Awareness creation and inclusiveness in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Public Hearing • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress Reports 		DPCU
NGO/CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and inclusiveness in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress Reports 		DPCU

Stakeholders /Target Audience	Content of Message	Purpose	Channel/Medium	Documents		Lead Agency/ Person Responsible
Private Sector and Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and inclusiveness in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress Reports 		DPCU
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and inclusiveness in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Copies in area councils • Public hearings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DMTDP • Final DMTDP • Progress Reports • 		DPCU

Conclusion

The Nandom District MTDP (2014-2017) adequately captures the vision and development focus of the District. It places much emphasis on agricultural development, provision of basic infrastructure and services, job creation, and the roles of the stakeholders and the private sector in improving the wellbeing of people in the District. It also contains mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan.

The preparation of the plan was highly participatory. It allowed wider stakeholder consultations to ensure that the plan reflects the real needs of the people. What is required therefore is the commitment of stakeholders toward realizing the collective objectives of this plan. This when successfully executed will significantly advance the development of the District.