

Republic of Ghana



Nkwanta North District Assembly (NNDA)

**DISTRICT MEDIUM
TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN (DMTDP 2014-2017)**

Nkwanta North District Assembly (NNDA)

A framework that will guide the management of the district between 2014 and 2017 within the context of contributing to the long-term national vision of attaining a just, free, productive and prosperous society.

**DPCU-NNDA
/2014**

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VISION

To ensure a better living condition of the people in the District with the view of reducing poverty

MISSION

The Nkwanta North District Assembly exists to improve upon the living standards of its people through effective mobilisation and utilization of both human and material resources

FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Nkwanta North District Assembly subject to article 245 of the Constitution and Act 462 shall;

1. Exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise the other administrative authorities in the district.
2. Perform deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
3. responsible for the overall development of the district and shall
4. ensure the preparation and submission through the regional co-ordinating council the development plans of the district to the National Development Planning Commission for approval, and budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister responsible for Finance for approval;
5. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
6. promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
7. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
8. responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
9. responsible in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
10. shall ensure ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
11. shall initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that are necessary for the performance of a function conferred by this Act or by any other enactment; and
12. Perform any other functions provided for under any other enactment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Medium Term Development Plan Nkwanta North District the result of two main series of workshops held at the Community and the District Levels. The first series of workshops involved organizing Village Level Planning meeting with members of communities to come up with Community Action Plans (CAPs). The CAPs were later validated and harmonized at the Area Council levels into Area Council Plans. The Area Council Plans were later harmonized by the DPCU at a forum into the various thematic areas and sectors and were forwarded to the respective sector departments for moments on the technical feasibility of the projects in line with sector, district and national policy direction.

Agreement on the contents of the plan was preceded by deliberation and critical analysis of issues and proposals. At the end, participants were confident that the plan clearly reflects the felt needs and aspirations of the whole district. It represents a comprehensive framework for local resource mobilization, enhancing self-reliance of the people for a better Ghana.

Thereafter, the draft plan was presented at a public hearing for endorsement. Participants at the public forum included those who formulated the proposals in addition to other Assemblypersons, opinion leaders from all the Area Councils, representatives of interest groups, faith based organizations and trade associations in the district were taken on board in the final design of the plan.

The Nkwanta North District Assembly would like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions made by Assembly Members all community members, Area Counselors, District Level actors, including the non-governmental organization Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit, (RPCU) Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) Social Investment Fund, (SIF) (IRDP), Voice Ghana Konkomba Youth Association (KOYA) and(KONSU)towards the preparation of this plan.

We say a special thank you to members of the DPCU and the planning team who did the write up and the VRCC, NDPC for enriching the final output with their comments and suggestions.

.....
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DISTRICT CO-ORDINATION DIRECTOR

.....
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DISTRCT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

Performance Review of District Medium Term Development Plan (2010- 2013)

The Nkwanta North District Medium Term Development Plan (2010 – 2013) was developed under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I) after a series of stakeholder workshops and meetings at the Community, Area Council and District levels. The plan covered all Seven (7) thematic areas of the seven thematic areas of the Medium Term Development Framework, GSGDA I. The seven (7) thematic areas are;

- a) Ensuring & Sustaining District Micro- Economic Stability
- b) Infrastructure & Human Settlements
- c) Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- d) Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector
- e) Human Development, Productivity & Employment
- f) Transparent & Accountable Governance
- g) Oil and Gas

After four years of implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan, the level of implementation of the various programs, projects and activities have been reviewed base on the targets set in the plan. The level of implementation was determined as;

- fully implemented,
- abandoned/suspended,
- on-going
- not implemented,
- implemented but not in the DMTDP

Data for the review were obtained from both secondary and primary sources. The Community Action Plans and the Area Level Plans were reviewed through meetings with the Community and Area Level meetings. Information was also elicited from the Community- Based Organizations. These culminated into District level performance review.

At the District level, all the Departments, agencies and Civil Society Organizations provided data on their activities over the period. These were presented at stakeholders’ forum and interrogated and validated. The stakeholders identified the Development issues from the various reports and prioritized them. This is summarized below;

Level of Implementation of 2010- 2013 District Medium Term Development Plan

Thematic Area	Policy Objective	Programme	Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement				Remarks
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Ensuring & Sustaining District Micro Economic Stability	Improve the capacities of the people through formation of about 100 income generation groups especially the vulnerable to irk out livelihoods from 2010-2013	Improving availability and access to information and build entrepreneurial capacity	No. of income generation groups formed	100	10	10	9	5	
Infrastructure & Human Settlements	To improve road and water transport through the construction of 20 culverts and 2 bridges in the District from 2010 to 2013	Improve access to basic services	Kilometers of feeder roads rehabilitated	120km	14km	11km	15.7km	9km	
			No. of new access roads Constructed in District capital	40km	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			Construction of Mama Akura and Gbangu feeder road	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	

			Construction of 20 culverts	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	To Improve the supply of energy for both industrial and domestic use with 50 communities connected to the national grid by December, 2013		No. of communities connected to the National Grid	50		15		2	
			No. of communities provided with solar lights					8	
		To improve the communication systems by constructing 3 ICT centres among others in the District by the end of 2013	No. of ICT centers constructed	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	To ensure adequate shelter for all by December, 2013								
	To Embark on completing layout plans for 3 major towns in the District by 2013		No. of communities with proper layouts	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

	To prevent the development of building without layout by 2013		No. of local plans prepared	20		3	2	2	
	To Improve potable water supply and environmental sanitation in the District from 40% to 60% by 2013	Increase potable water supply coverage	% of portable water coverage	70%	43.33	49.63	41.49	51.36	
			% of population served with boreholes	90%	52.76	54.19	49.38	54.23	
			% of population served with pipe system (Mechanized boreholes)	30%	5.7	7.37	9.74	16.99	
			No. of communities provided with small towns water system	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			No. of boreholes drilled	54	14	21		8	
		Increase access to sanitation facilities	No. of institutional latrines constructed	30			2	3	
			No. of demarcate refuse collection points	24	2	2		4	

			No. of household latrines constructed	2,000		105	84	111	
			No. of ODF communities	20				6	
		Support and build capacities of stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector	No. of WATSAN committees formed and trained	200				10	
			No. of Water boards formed and trained	12					
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resource Management	To improve the level of agricultural technological practices; encourage 1000 farmers to enter into production of other crops; and increase access to credit from virtually 0% to 50% among 50 Farmer Based Organizations, by December, 2013.	Improve agricultural productivity	Improved agricultural practices adopted	100					
			No. of farmers trained on post-harvest management	600	200	105	200	100	

			of crops						
			No. of women groups trained in food processing along a value chain	60	10	20	20	5	
		Increase agricultural output through input cost minimization and availability	No. of Farmers sensitized on the use of improved crop varieties	3,000	3,627		2,000		
			No. of demonstrations in crop management	10	10	10	5	5	
			No. of farmers trained on improved technologies of legume production	500	500		500	500	
			No. of dry season gardeners trained on vegetable production	100		100			
			No. of youth in agriculture	250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			No. of in-service training on improved livestock production technology	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			No. of AEAs trained on the agronomic practices of	60			15		

			improved crop varieties						
		Improve the marketing system of agricultural produce							
			No. of weekly marketing information collected from at least 2 marketing centers	192	39	39	39	39	
	To Support the development of agro- based industries in the district with additional 21 processing centers by 2013	Development of entrepreneurial and financial management skills of farmers and micro enterprise operators	No. of agro-processing centers established	21			1		
	To ensure prudent management and use of natural resources by 2013	Protect the environment and conserve biodiversity and provide alternative sources of livelihood	No of communities capacities built in participatory natural resources governance	50	5	7	12		
			No. of efficient stoves and green	400	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

			cooking fuels (biomass fuel) introduced as a sustainable domestic energy sources & solar energy in communities						
			No. of public campaigns carried out on environmental protection	60	35	12	15	13	
			No. of Nature Based Enterprises established and Supported eg. Commercialization of NTFPs	200	Nil	20	20	Nil	
			Hectares of plantations established	1,200		30	25	48	
			No. of cases on the enforcement of National and District Environmental Bye-laws and Regulations	N/A	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Enhancing	To Improve	Create an enabling	No. of sensitization	43				34	

Competitiveness Of Ghana's Private Sector	linkages between the formal and informal sectors by 2013	environment for private sector growth	workshops organized for enterprise groups on sources of capital						
			No. of rural enterprise groups provide with financial credit	39				40	
			No. of rural banks established	1					
			No. of micro enterprise operators groups trained in entrepreneurship	50	41	108		160	
			No. of needy parent Supported to undertake income generation activities	25	37	298	200		
			No. of graduates support with credit to establish their vocations and businesses	21			35	40	
	To Promote the tourism potential of the district by 2013		To develop the kabunwule and the Oti river to modern beach standards	Nil					
Human Development, Productivity & Employment	To improve the skill of 250 vulnerable persons to become more	Improve capacity of PWDS to contribute to local development	No. of physically challenged trained	20					

	productive in society by December 2013								
		Increase access of children to career development opportunities	No. of early childhood development centres constructed	67		1	1	1	
			No of care givers trained	50					
		Increase participation of women in social and public activities	No. of women trained	20					
			No of communities Sensitized on the importance of child education	6	1				
			No. of public campaigns on the harmful effects of children in and out of school						
			Data base on children infected and orphaned by HIV/AIDS	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			No. of visits and support to children infected with HIV/AIDS with drugs and nutrition	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			No. of children	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

			orphaned by HIV/AIDs school benefitted from uniforms and exercise books programme						
			No. of rumps constructed to all assembly and decentralized departments buildings for the physically challenge	15	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			No. of brilliant but needy physically challenge students supported to go to school	100	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	To increase performance and enrolment in primary from 52% to 70% and 16.3% to 50% in JHS by 2013	Improve the quality and access to education	No. of Pre-School	68	43	10	9	3	
			No. of Primary Schools	68	43	10	9	3	
			No. of JHS	25	16	1	4	4	
			No. of SHS	2	1	0	0	0	
			No. of Vocational School	1	0	0	0	0	
			Teachers Quarters	10	6	0	1	1	
			Trained Teachers	400	215	50	51	71	

			% of JHS students qualifying to SHS	100%	79%	5.3%	8.15%	6.8%	
			% of Primary schools with permanent structures	97%	74%	10%	2.3	1.0%	
			% of JHS with permanent structures	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	
			Gross enrolment at Pre-School	8,566	4,865	2,086	466	1,332	
			Gross enrolment at Primary	15,500	12,123	1,561	928	2,205	
			Gross enrolment at JHS	4,300	2,993	127	375	1442	
			Gross enrolment at SHS	1,345	993	51	80	218	
	Increase access to vocation and technical training	Increase the number of people with access to vocation training and education	No. of people supported for vocational training						
	To reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and STDs from 14.9% of screened blood samples to 50% by 2013	Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs in the District	HIV/AIDS cases	26					
	To reduce the incidence of malaria and other diseases from 55%	Reduce the incidence of malaria and other diseases	% of OPD cases on malaria	25%					

	of OPD attendance to 25 % by 2013								
			% of under 5 malaria						
	To increase coverage efficiency in health service delivery in the District from 0.7% of OPD per capital to 1.5% by 2013	Improve the effectiveness and efficiency in health services delivery	No. of Health Facilities	10	2	1	1	2	
			Doctors population ratio	1:88,146					
			Nurses population ratio	1:1,666					
			Infant mortality rates	8/1,000 lives birth					
			Maternal mortality rates	78/100,000 lives birth					
Transparent & Accountable Governance									
	To strengthen the relationship between DA and CBOs/NGO/ traditional authorities by December, 2013.	Strengthen the relationship between DA/CBOs/NGOs and traditional authorities							
	To reduce the DA overdependence on external sources of funding by the end	Reduce the DA overdependence on external sources of funding							

	of 2013								
	To ensure the smooth functioning of the 6 Area Councils in the District by December 2013.	Adequately staff and equip Area Councils							
	To improve security in the District by ensuring the smooth completion of 3 police stations by December, 2013.	Construction of 3No. Police accommodation							
	To improve the efficiency of the DA in service delivery by December, 2013	Ensure that all decentralized departments are established							
	To improve the revenue base of the DA by 30% per annum	Improve fiscal resource mobilization							

District Profile/Current Situation

Historical Background

The historical development of the Nkwanta North District started within the Kete Krachi District. Nkwanta District was carved out of Kete Krachi District in 1989. In 2007, following the passing of the Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1846), the Nkwanta District was split into two (Nkwanta North and Nkwanta South). The Nkwanta North District was officially inaugurated on February 29, 2008 with Kpassa as its capital.

1.2.0 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Nkwanta North District, being one of the twenty five (25) Districts in the Volta Region, is located between Latitude 7°30'N and 8°45'N and Longitude 0°10'W and 045'E. The District shares boundaries with the Nanumba South District to the North, Republic of Togo to the East, Kpandai District to the West and Nkwanta South District to the South. The District Capital, Kpassa is located 270km to the South of Ho (the Regional Capital). The District has a surface area of approximately 1,098.9km².

Besides, the District's closeness to the Republic of Togo makes it a potential avenue for wealth creation through greater international trade and positive socio-cultural exchanges between the District in particular, Ghana and Togo.

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage:

The District is endowed with a number of rivers and streams, the most important of which is the Oti and Kpassa Rivers. The streams and rivers exhibit a dendritic pattern, which forms the Oti basin. The relief and drainage systems favor the development of fish farming, cultivation of valley bottom rice, sugarcane and dry season vegetables. Of these potentials, fish farming is practiced on commercial basis at Damanko, Danladi and Kabonwule

1.2.3 Climate:

The Nkwanta North District forms part of the tropical climatic zone, which is characterized by double maxima of rainfall (i.e. between April-July and August- September). The dry season however is experienced between November and March. Mean annual rainfall figures range from 922mm to 1,874mm. The mean annual temperature of the district is between 52°F (11°C) and 103°F (39°C). The area records high relative humidity figures ranging from about 80% during the wet season to 70% during the dry season.

The climate of the District is suitable for the growing of various crops such as yam, Shea butter etc. However, the influence of the long dry spell (hamarttan) has damaging effects on the environment and farm outputs.

1.2.4 Soil:

The soil in the district is mainly of the ferric Acrisols and Dystric Fluvisols type. The ferric Acrisols type of soil covers about 70% of the entire soil in the District, which supports the cultivation of a wide variety of crops including root crops, cereals, legumes, and oil palm. It also makes the district to have a comparative advantage in agriculture and agro-processing.

1.2.5 Vegetation:

The District lies in the Transitional Vegetation Savannah woodland Zone characterized by short scattered drought resistant trees that get burnt by bushfires or scorched by the sun during the long dry season. Human interference with ecology is insignificant resulting in near semi-arid conditions. The most common economic fruit trees are the Sheanut, Dawadawa, baobab and acacia. Occasional pockets and remnants of semi-deciduous forest also exist.

1.2.6 Environment, Forest and National Parks:

Deforestation, mining and quarrying, bushfires, soil erosion and natural disasters are some of the key factors that negatively impact on the natural environmental conditions in the district.

The Nkwanta North District has large tracts of arable land and some economic trees, but they are being depleted on daily basis. Unchecked farming practices especially yam cultivation is the main cause of this phenomenon. Additionally, sporadic development of settlements within the district, which depend on the vegetation for their livelihood also impacts negatively on the untouched forest. This situation has serious implications such as threat to livelihood, soil degradation, adverse climatic conditions and endangered species in the district.

Development Issues

- Absence of integrated land use plan
- Unsustainable farming practices
- High incidence of forest depletion
- Poor condition of tourism facilities and service delivery
- High incidence of biodiversity loss
- Weak enforcement of natural resource management regulations
- Inadequate NTFPs development and marketing
- Insufficient development of small and medium scale nature linked enterprises

1.2.7 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

1.2.7.1 Population Size and Density:

The population of the District was 64,553 of which 32,394 representing 50.2 percent are males. This however deviates from the overall sex composition at both the national (Males, 48.8%, Females, 51.9%) and regional levels (Males, 48.1%, Females, 51.9%).

In terms of density with a land surface area of 1,098.9 square kilometres and a population size of 64,553, the population density of the District is 58.7 persons per square kilometre

The urban status of a community is based on population size only. Localities with population 5,000 or more are classified as urban. On the basis of this definition, figure 2.1 shows the population of the District is predominantly rural (72.0%)

1.2.7.2 Age and Sex Composition:

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition by five years age groups for the District. In addition to the absolute numbers, the table provides derived useful information for data users. For example, the data shows that, the age-based dependent population is about fifty percent (50.4%) of the total population of the District.

Percentages computed from Table 2.1 shows a relatively large proportion of children (18.1%) below five years. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 46.7 percent, a little higher than children below 15 years for the entire Volta region (36.3%). Youth between the ages of 15-19 comprise 10.5% of the total population.

The total population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 49.7 percent of the total population implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

Taking the population in that age group only, a little over fifty percent (53.2%) is below 30 years; while 22.1 percent is between the ages of 30-39 years. Almost fourteen percent (13.6%) is between 40-49 years and eleven percent is above fifty years. Significantly therefore, the data shows that about 75 percent of the population referred to as the labour force is below forty years.

The proportion of the older persons 65 years and older of 3.6 percent is however lower than the 6.4 percent recorded for the entire Volta Region.

In relation to the sex structure, there are more males (48.1%) than females (45.3%) who are under 15 years in the District just as was observed for the region (males, 40.6%, females, 36.3%).

The urban-rural distribution according to age follows a similar pattern as the sex structure. A large proportion of both urban (43.2%) and rural (48.1%) dwellers are under age 15 years (0-14).

In terms of the population (15-64 years) by urban-rural distribution, there are equally higher percentages of the population falling within that category. That is, urban (52.8%) and rural (48.5%).

Just like the pattern for the age structure for the population in the age group 15-64 years, a greater proportion of both urban (54.8%) and rural (52.6%) dwellers are below thirty years.

Also, those above age 50 in the labour force are relatively small. That is 10.1 percent for urban and 11.4 percent for rural.

Table 2.1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	64,553	32,394	32,159	100.7	18,127	46,426
0 - 4	11,668	5,974	5,694	104.9	2,775	8,893
5 - 9	10,389	5,285	5,104	103.5	2,724	7,665
10 - 14	8,092	4,307	3,785	113.8	2,328	5,764
15 - 19	6,766	3,629	3,137	115.7	2,234	4,532
20 - 24	5,416	2,509	2,907	86.3	1,576	3,840
25 - 29	4,901	2,119	2,782	76.2	1,433	3,468
30 - 34	4,144	1,919	2,225	86.2	1,158	2,986
35 - 39	2,954	1,426	1,528	93.3	949	2,005
40 - 44	2,720	1,315	1,405	93.6	771	1,949
45 - 49	1,658	884	774	114.2	483	1,175
50 - 54	1,649	860	789	109.0	484	1,165
55 - 59	741	412	329	125.2	189	552
60 - 64	1,133	605	528	114.6	293	840
65 - 69	496	255	241	105.8	150	346
70 - 74	670	322	348	92.5	236	434
75 - 79	345	164	181	90.6	103	242
80 - 84	421	198	223	88.8	130	291
85 - 89	186	94	92	102.2	50	136
90 - 94	146	83	63	131.7	47	99

95 - 99	58	34	24	141.7	14	44
All Ages	64,553	32,394	32,159	100.7	18,127	46,426
0-14	30,149	15,566	14,583	106.7	7,827	22,322
15-64	32,082	15,678	16,404	95.6	9,570	22,512
65+	2,322	1,150	1,172	98.1	730	1,592
Age-dependency ratio	101.21	106.62	96.04		89.41	106.23

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

1.2.7.3 Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. ¹The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males.

Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females will be lower than that of males. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

Table 2.1 shows that, for the Nkwanta North District, the subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio of 100.7 do not follow this expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. The large and fluctuating sex ratios with visible through suggest age misreporting, under-enumeration, out- migration or differential mortality.

1.2.7.4 Dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population².

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population³.

Table 2.1 also shows the dependency ratio for Nkwanta North District. The table shows that, the dependency ratio for the Nkwanta North District is high indicating 101 (child and adult) dependents for every 100 working people.

Table 2.1 further shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the Nkwanta North in the year 2010, there were almost 107 people in the dependent age

groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there were 96 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

1.2.7.5 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.⁴Figure 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Nkwanta North District in 2010.

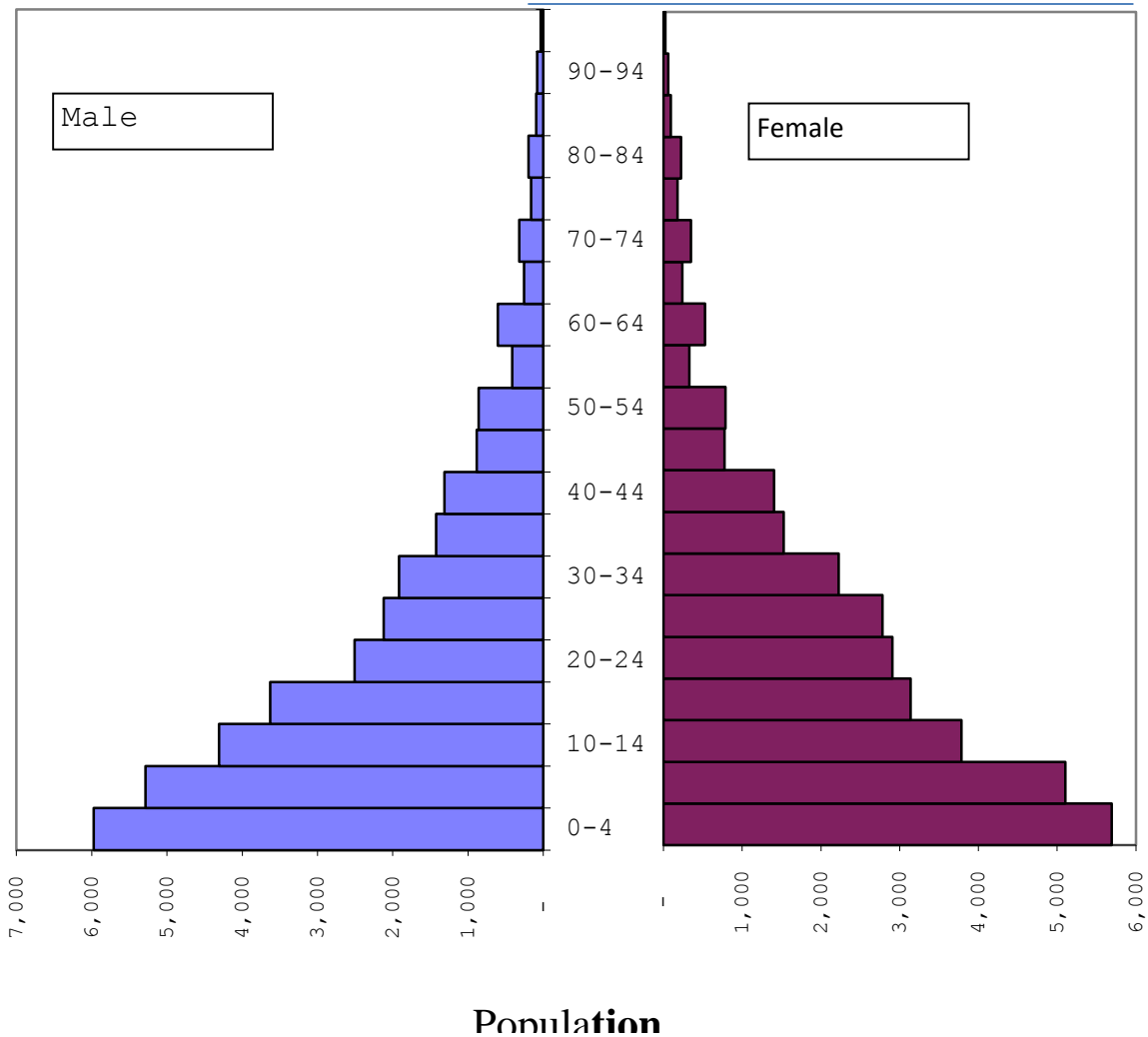
The population under age 15 constitutes 46.7 percent of the total population while the older age groups are very small in comparison.

In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population for both males (58.9%) and females (55.2%) being young and under 20 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country's population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the District and the nation as a whole.

The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 55-59 are shorter than those for 60-64 for both males and females and 75-79 also shorter than 80-84 years.

⁴National Population Council, Fact Sheet No. V on Population on Urbanization, September, 2007.

Figure 2.2 Population Pyramid Nkwanta North, 2010



1.2.7.6 Fertility

The Total Fertility Rate in the Nkwanta North District for women aged 15-49 years is 4.7 births per woman. This means that a woman in the district would have, on the average, 4.7 children (almost 5 children) in her lifetime. This however appears to be higher than what was recorded in almost all the Districts including the regional average of 3.4 births per woman.

1.2.7.7 Mortality

More than four in every five children (85.5%) given birth to survive in the District as shown in Table 2.4. The data however show very little variations among the various age groups with the highest child survival of 89.0 percent recorded for women within the age groups 25-29 and followed closely by age group 20-24 recording 88.4 percent.

In terms of variation by sex, more females survive for births given by women in the early ages (12-29 years) as shown in Table 2.4. Similarly in the latter ages of women (60+), survival rate is higher for females (80.1%) than males (78.4%).

The relatively high levels of child survivorship in all Districts in the region may be the result of improvements in health facilities and health care deliveries such as the eradication of polio and other killer diseases among children in the region.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

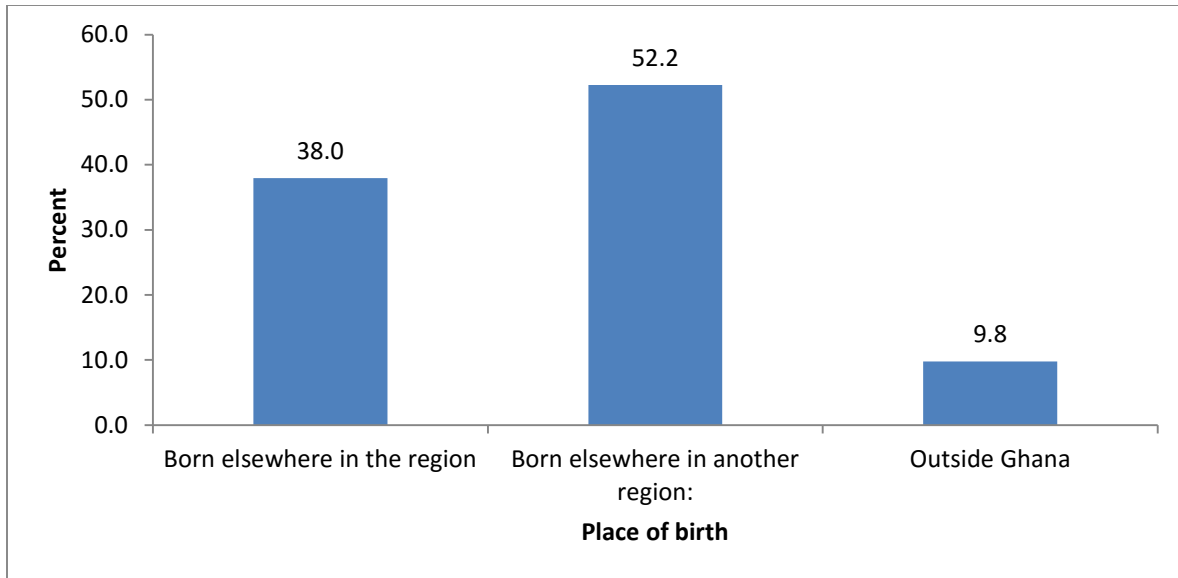
Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	19,546	54,933	28,150	26,783	46,710	85.0	23,821	84.6	22,889	85.5
12-14	1,970	8	3	5	7	87.5	2	66.7	5	100.0
15 - 19	3,137	622	306	316	549	88.3	265	86.6	284	89.9
20 - 24	2,907	3,374	1,689	1,685	2,984	88.4	1,469	87.0	1,515	89.9
25 - 29	2,782	6,933	3,501	3,432	6,167	89.0	3,094	88.4	3,073	89.5
30 - 34	2,225	8,851	4,517	4,334	7,786	88.0	3,973	88.0	3,813	88.0
35 - 39	1,528	7,405	3,915	3,490	6,465	87.3	3,377	86.3	3,088	88.5
40 - 44	1,405	7,688	3,997	3,691	6,495	84.5	3,381	84.6	3,114	84.4
45 - 49	774	4,602	2,317	2,285	3,930	85.4	1,972	85.1	1,958	85.7
50 - 54	789	4,616	2,284	2,332	3,738	81.0	1,862	81.5	1,876	80.4
55 - 59	329	2,038	1,001	1,037	1,621	79.5	805	80.4	816	78.7
60+	1,700	8,796	4,620	4,176	6,968	79.2	3,621	78.4	3,347	80.1

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.2.8 Migration

Figure 2.3 shows that, out of a total of 12,559 persons who have migrated into the Nkwanta North District, 4,767 representing 38.0 percent were born elsewhere in the region whereas 6,562 persons representing 52.2 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana. 1,230 persons representing 9.8 percent were born outside Ghana.

Figure 2.3 Place of birth of migrants



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.2.9 Social Structure

1.2.9.1 Culture

Culture is the way of life of a people and has far reaching implications for the development of a District. It consists of the traditional set-up, ethnicity, traditional knowledge and values.

The traditional set-up of the area is constituted in a hierarchical manner. It consists of the Paramount Chief at Kpassa followed by Chiefs of major communities and lastly Odikros in minor settlements and their subjects in that order. This hierarchical structure has created a peaceful and united atmosphere among the people of the area.

The ethnic groups in the District include Konkombas, Basares, Ewes, Akans and others from the Northern Region. The Konkomba is the dominant ethnic group followed by Basare.

The indigenous people, who are the Konkombas and Basares cherish traditional values, attitudes and practices. Some of the values of the people are celebration of annual Yam Festival, traditional marriage rites and adherence to Sacred Fridays, on such days nobody is expected to draw water from any water body.

Besides, norms such as respect for the elderly, hard work, friendliness and humility are ingrained in the people. The annual “Yam Festival” is celebrated in September every which brings together people from far and near for external family reunion, merry making, and to contribute towards the development of the area.

The inhabitants of the District are very religious and are affiliated to one form of religion or the other. These include Christianity, Islam, Traditional and those who do not belong to any religion at all.

1.2.9.3 Household Size, Composition and Headship

There are 9,989 households in the District, which is about two percent of the total households in the Volta region. With a household population of 63,822, this gives an average household size of 6.4 persons per household and 3.8 for male headed households whereas for female headed households the average size is 20.8 persons. The data shows that the average household size of female headed households is almost six times larger than the membership of male headed households. This observation is more or less confirmed by the population by household structure by sex reported in Table 3.1.

3.2.3 Household Composition

The household population by composition and sex in Table 3.1, shows that for the Nkwanta North District. 15.7 percent of the population in the households are heads, while 54.5 percent are their children. Spouses constitute 11.6 percent whereas other relatives form 7.2 percent of the household population.

Table 3.1: Household Composition and Sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,822	100.0	31,999	100.0	31,823	100.0
Head	9,989	15.7	8,462	26.4	1,527	4.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	7,386	11.6	150	0.5	7,236	22.7
Child (son/daughter)	34,810	54.5	18,760	58.6	16,050	50.4
Parent/Parent in-law	904	1.4	95	0.3	809	2.5
Son/Daughter in-law	272	0.4	51	0.2	221	0.7
Grandchild	1,237	1.9	599	1.9	638	2.0
Brother/Sister	3,514	5.5	2,017	6.3	1,497	4.7
Step child	523	0.8	260	0.8	263	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	185	0.3	93	0.3	92	0.3
Other relative	4,608	7.2	1,284	4.0	3,324	10.5
Non-relative	394	0.6	228	0.7	166	0.5

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

The proportion of male household heads of 26.4 percent as shown in Table 3.1 is over five times higher than that of females of 4.8 percent. On the other hand, female spouses constitute

22.7 percent of household members while the male spouses constitute less than one percent of the total household population.

3.2.4 Household Structure

The data from Table 3.2 indicates that, the nature of the family structure observed in the district underscores the prevalence and strength of the extended family system in the district. A little over fifty percent (52.5%) live in various extended family households whereas 32.4 percent live in nuclear households. Single person households are not very common (0.8%).

Majority (46.4%) of the household population live in extended household structures. Such households are inhabited by the head, spouse(s), children and relatives of the head of the household. Also, quite a substantial percentage (32.7%) of the population lives in nucleated household structures. This comprises of the head, spouse and children only

Table 3.2: Household Structure and Sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,822	100.0	31,999	100.0	31,823	100.0
Head only	509	0.8	337	1.1	172	0.5
Head and a spouse only	436	0.7	216	0.7	220	0.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	20,881	32.7	10,986	34.3	9,895	31.1
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	29,613	46.4	14,570	45.5	15,043	47.3
Extended + non relatives	692	1.1	371	1.2	321	1.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,466	2.3	741	2.3	725	2.3
Single parent Nuclear	3,634	5.7	1,609	5.0	2,025	6.4
Single parent Extended	3,637	5.7	1,603	5.0	2,034	6.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	227	0.4	107	0.3	120	0.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	2,727	4.3	1,459	4.6	1,268	4.0

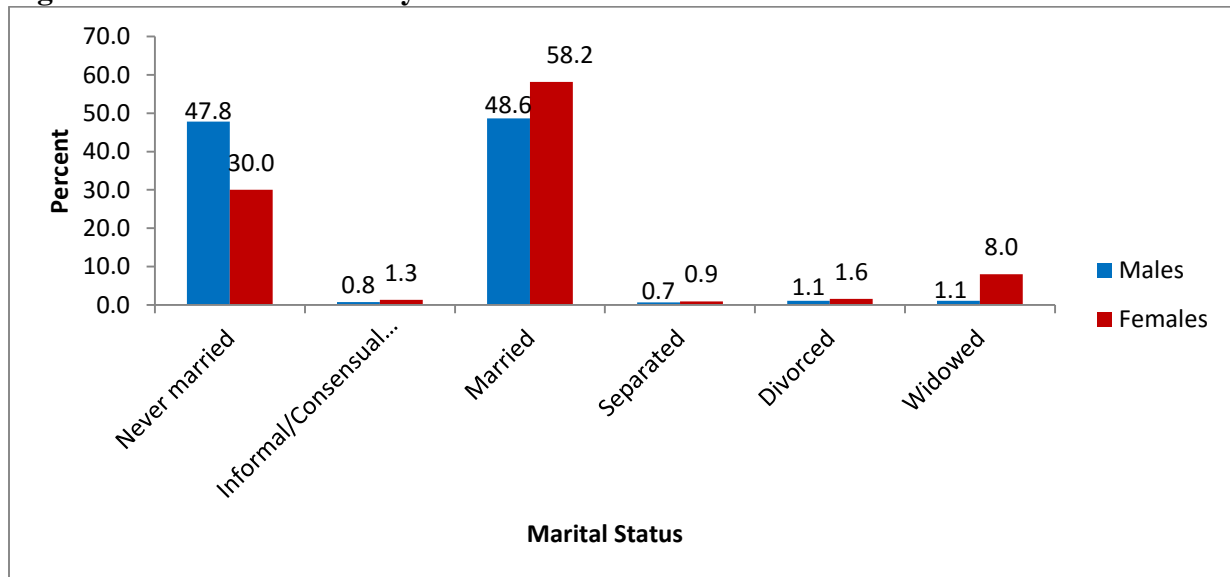
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

1.2.9.5 Marital Status, by sex and age-group

The data shows (Figure 3.1) that, 61.2 percent have ever been married; 54.5 percent are currently married or living together, while 2.1 percent are separated or divorced and 4.6 percent are widowed.

Whereas only about one in three females (30.0%) have never been married, the proportion for males is about fifty percent (47.8%). An opposite trend emerges in relation to widowhood. The proportion of females widowed is about seven times higher (8.0% versus 1.1%)

Figure 3.1 Marital statuses by sex



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1 shows that, amongst persons who have never married, there are more men (47.8%) than females (30.0%). However, for those who are married or in consensual unions, there are more females (59.5%) than males (49.4%).

Table 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	38,782	100.0	38.8	1.1	53.4	0.8	1.3	4.6
12 - 14	4,378	100.0	93.0	0.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,766	100.0	85.8	1.0	12.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	5,416	100.0	53.8	2.1	42.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
25 - 29	4,901	100.0	25.9	1.8	70.0	1.0	0.7	0.5
30 - 34	4,144	100.0	11.5	1.3	83.5	0.9	1.6	1.2
35 - 39	2,954	100.0	6.1	0.8	87.0	1.2	2.3	2.6
40 - 44	2,720	100.0	4.0	0.6	86.0	1.1	2.8	5.5
45 - 49	1,658	100.0	3.1	0.5	84.4	1.7	2.9	7.3
50 - 54	1,649	100.0	1.6	0.3	77.6	2.0	3.5	14.9
55 - 59	741	100.0	1.8	0.4	79.9	1.3	2.7	13.9
60 - 64	1,133	100.0	3.4	0.4	68.1	1.0	3.2	23.9
65+	2,322	100.0	4.4	0.3	61.2	1.3	2.8	29.9
Male								
Total	19,236	100.0	47.8	0.8	48.6	0.7	1.1	1.1
12 - 14	2,408	100.0	93.4	0.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,629	100.0	92.5	0.5	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	2,509	100.0	77.6	1.4	20.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
25 - 29	2,119	100.0	42.7	1.5	54.4	0.6	0.6	0.3

30 - 34	1,919	100.0	19.0	1.3	77.7	0.8	0.9	0.3
35 - 39	1,426	100.0	9.7	0.9	86.3	1.0	1.6	0.5
40 - 44	1,315	100.0	5.9	0.6	88.2	1.4	3.0	0.9
45 - 49	884	100.0	4.3	0.5	89.6	1.9	2.3	1.5
50 - 54	860	100.0	2.6	0.2	89.5	2.0	2.7	3.0
55 - 59	412	100.0	1.9	0.0	92.0	1.2	2.4	2.4
60 - 64	605	100.0	4.0	0.5	85.3	1.7	3.1	5.5
65+	1,150	100.0	5.6	0.5	82.7	1.2	2.9	7.1
Female								
Total	19,546	100.0	30.0	1.3	58.2	0.9	1.6	8.0
12 - 14	1,970	100.0	92.5	0.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,137	100.0	78.0	1.7	19.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	2,907	100.0	33.3	2.7	61.4	0.8	1.1	0.7
25 - 29	2,782	100.0	13.2	2.0	82.0	1.4	0.9	0.6
30 - 34	2,225	100.0	5.0	1.3	88.5	1.0	2.2	2.1
35 - 39	1,528	100.0	2.7	0.8	87.7	1.4	2.9	4.5
40 - 44	1,405	100.0	2.3	0.6	83.9	0.9	2.6	9.8
45 - 49	774	100.0	1.8	0.5	78.6	1.6	3.6	14.0
50 - 54	789	100.0	0.6	0.4	64.6	2.0	4.4	27.9
55 - 59	329	100.0	1.5	0.9	64.7	1.5	3.0	28.3
60 - 64	528	100.0	2.7	0.4	48.5	0.2	3.2	45.1
65+	1,172	100.0	3.3	0.2	40.1	1.5	2.7	52.2

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

Development Issues

- Untapped rich culture for development

1.2.10 SPATIAL ORGANISATION

Spatial analysis deals with the nature of distribution of settlements and their functions in the space economy. This affects accessibility to basic services, employment opportunities, size and distribution of incomes and other developmental issues. This shows the importance of spatial organization of population, settlement patterns, services, surface accessibilities, commodity in the planning of developmental policies and programs for the District.

1.4.4a Settlement Pattern

With a population density of 40 persons per square kilometer, the district is sparsely populated when compared with the regional average of 77 persons per square kilometers. There are about 66 communities with a population above 75 persons (2010 Population and Housing Census). In all, there are over 200 scattered settlements in the district (Field Survey, 20012). This shows that majority of the inhabitants live in isolated hamlets and cottages preferable on their farms. Thus, the general settlement pattern of the district can best be described as dispersed type.

This dispersed settlement pattern makes it difficult to provide essential social services to most people in the district. The major settlements in the district are lined up along the Kpassa – Damanko trunk road that stretches from the South to the North.

1.4.4b Scalogram Analysis and Hierarchy of Settlements

The scalogram shows how the facilities and services are distributed in the settlements in the district. The distribution of facilities and services in the Nkwanta North District, as indicated in Table 1.4, depends on the type and level of services and to some extent on the population of the settlements. Services like schools, water, market, and electricity as well as extension services are located in the larger settlements. Only Kpassa and Damanko have high level services such as a Health Centers market, however only Kpassa has a Senior High School (SHS).

All settlements in the scalogram have Primary Schools, Junior High Schools (JHS) and extension services. All the selected settlements (15 in number) have boreholes and 11 have electricity. Besides, two (2) have health centers, 3 (3) have clinics, and 5 have periodic markets. Five (5) of them have public toilets while 1 has a bank. Kpassa, the district capital has one health center while Damanko has two. The Kpassa health Center has just been earmarked to be upgraded to a district hospital status.

There is inequality in the spatial distribution of facilities and services in favour of settlements along the main roads stretching from Kpassa through Sibi to Damanko where main commercial activities are concentrated. These main routes fall within the high population density areas of the district. However, Tinjasi, Nabu and Abunyanya which are outside the main route have prospects for some of the high level services.

Table 1.4: Scalogram for the Nkwanta North District

Service Settlement	Population 2010	Primary School	JSS	SHS	Pipe Water System	Boreholes	Public Toilet	Clinic	Health Centre	Postal Services	P. Market	Agric Extension	Bank	Area Council	Hotel/Guest Hs.	Electricity	Police Station/Post	D.A. Admin.	Total Functions	Centrality Index	Level Of Hierarchy
	Weight	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Kpassa	17693	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	17	326.8	2
Damanko	6856	√	√		√	√	√	√			√	√		√	√	√			10	157.8	3
Sibi Hilltop	3876	√	√		√	√	√					√				√			8	128.0	3
Nabu	3002	√	√			√					√	√							5	81.6	4
Abunyanya	2782	√	√			√					√	√							5	87.4	4
Tinjase	2256	√	√			√					√	√		√					7	92.5	4
Sibi Central	2023	√	√		√	√	√				√	√				√			10	146.7	3
KabreAkura	1532	√	√		√	√						√							4	38.5	4
Obunja	1327	√	√			√						√							4	38.9	4
JatoKprakpra	1318	√				√						√							3	29.2	4
Kaabonwule	1160	√	√			√					√	√							4	38.9	4
Pibilla No. 2	1070	√	√			√						√							3	29.2	4
Lakpor	1007	√				√						√							3	29.2	4
Kofi Akura	948	√	√			√						√							3	29.2	4
Abrewankor	812	√				√						√							3	29.2	4
Koni	458	√				√		√													
No. of settlements with facilities		15	8	1	5	15	4	4	2	-	7	15	1	3	1	4	1	1			
Centrality Index (100)		6.7	6.7	100	50	6.7	12.5	11.1	50	100	7.7	6.7	16.7	10	16.7	12.5	33.3	100			
Weighted Centrality score		6.7	13.4	300	50	14.2	12.5	22.2	150	100	7.7	6.7	16.7	10	16.7	12.5	33.3	200			

Using Table 1.5, which shows the scale of centrality index indicating the hierarchy of settlements, we have only Kpassa as the only Level 2 settlement, three Level 3 settlements, and eleven Level 4 settlements.

Table 1.5: Scale for Hierarchy of Settlements in the Nkwanta North District

Centrality Index	Level of Settlement	Number of Settlements
500 and above	1	0
200 – 499	2	1
100 – 199	3	3
99 and below	4	11
Total		15

Source: DPCU Estimates based on 2010 PHC.

The above analysis indicates that there is the need to provide more services and facilities such as postal services, health post and clinics, electricity, markets and public toilets to the deprived communities in the district.

Development Issues

1.2.11 Economy of the District

The District has a total population of 34,404 persons who are 15 years and older, out of which 26,741 representing 77.7 percent is economically active whereas 7,663 persons representing 22.3 percent is economically not active.

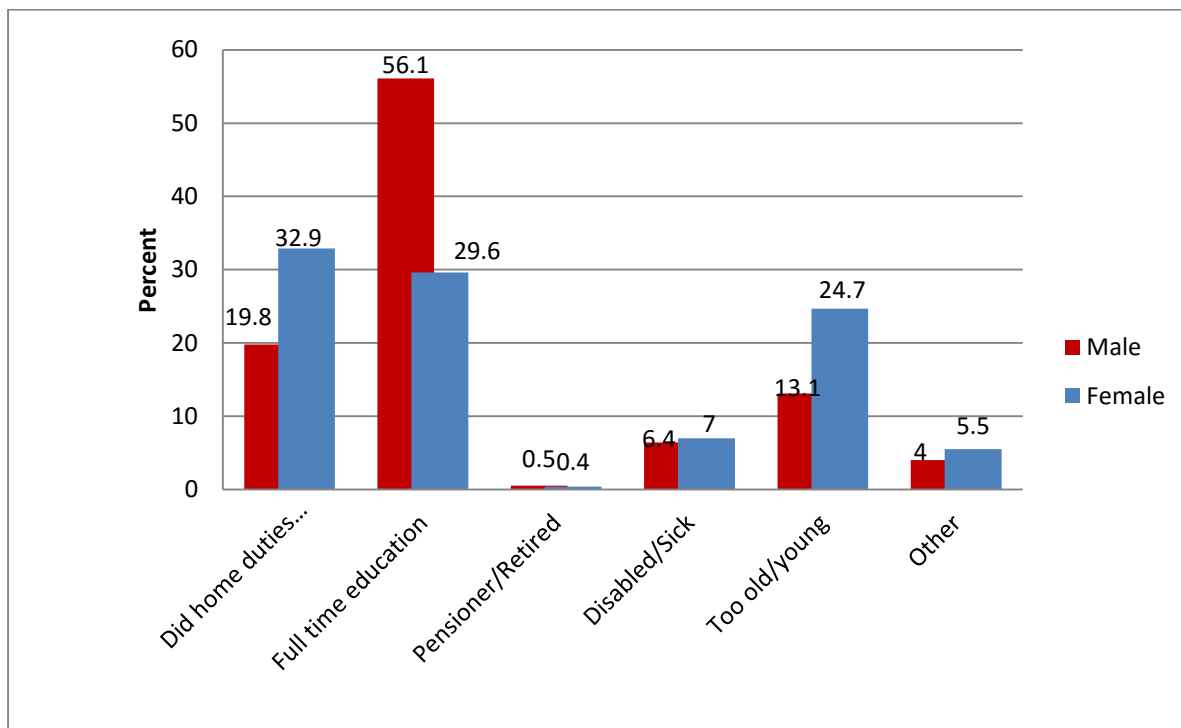
Reported unemployment is very low in the District. Among the economically active population, 99.1 percent are employed with less than one (0.9%) percent being unemployed. The unemployed persons are also made up of those who are available and seeking work for the first time (42.1%) or having ever worked before but are now available and seeking for work (57.9%).

There is very little difference in the proportion of economically active males (78.3%) and females (77.2%). About the same proportions of males and females are currently employed (99.0%).

Among the unemployed, more females (62.8%) are first time job seekers compared to males (52.1%).

However, amongst the population who are economically active, 26,487 of them representing 99.1 percent is employed with less than 1 percent being unemployed. The unemployed persons are also made up of those who are available and seeking work for the first time (42.1%) or having ever worked before but are now available and seeking for work (57.9%).

Figure 4.1 economically not active populations by sex



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

A large majority of the economically not-active population (88.0%) fall into three main categories namely full time education (42.2%), did household chores (26.6%) and too old/young to work (19.2%).

In terms of sex, it is interesting to note that, amongst the economically not active males, majority (56.1%) are in full time education followed by household chores (19.8%) and too old/young to work (13.1%). About six percent (6.4%) are disabled/sick with just a minute percentage (0.5%) being as a result of pension and retirement.

The females also follow the same pattern. They are economically not active as a result of their involvement in home duties (32.9%) with full time education following closely at (29.6%) and too old/young (24.7%).

Table 4.2 provides data on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex. Horizontal percentages calculated from the table shows that the proportion employed increased sharply with increasing age from 51.2 percent for the age group 15-19 to 94.1 percent in the age group 35 -39. It reduced slightly to 92.2 percent and then fell again slightly to 85.8 percent at age 55-59 years which is the threshold age before legal retirement. The proportion employed then reduces significantly to 51.8 percent at age 65 and older.

For the economically inactive, an opposite trend is observed. The proportion reduces by half with increasing age from its peak of almost fifty percent (48.3%) at age 15-19 years to 24.6 percent at age group 20-24 years. It then continues to decline to age 45 to 49 and it rises again for every age until 65 years and older.

Unemployment which is generally low rose from 0.5 percent in the age group 15-19 to its peak of 1.3 percent in the age group 20-24. It then starts a downward trend until it begins to increase again at age 50-54 years.

By sex distribution, Table 4.2 also shows a similar pattern of economic status by age as was observed for the entire district except that magnitudes for the proportions of decline differ for males and females. For instance the percentage of employed males increased with age, rising from 50.2 percent at age group 15-19 to 95 percent for age group 50-54 years then falls significantly to 63.8 percent by age 65 years and above. Whereas for females, even though it follows the same pattern, and peaks at an earlier age of 35-39 it falls significantly to 39.9 percent by age 65 years and above.

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	34,404	100.0	26,487	100.0	254	100.0	7,663	100.0
15 - 19	6,766	19.7	3,465	13.1	33	13.0	3,268	42.6
20 - 24	5,416	15.7	4,018	15.2	68	26.8	1,330	17.4
25 - 29	4,901	14.2	4,276	16.1	50	19.7	575	7.5
30 - 34	4,144	12.0	3,778	14.3	22	8.7	344	4.5
35 - 39	2,954	8.6	2,781	10.5	10	3.9	163	2.1
40 - 44	2,720	7.9	2,534	9.6	16	6.3	170	2.2
45 - 49	1,658	4.8	1,528	5.8	4	1.6	126	1.6
50 - 54	1,649	4.8	1,466	5.5	5	2.0	178	2.3
55 - 59	741	2.2	636	2.4	4	1.6	101	1.3
60 - 64	1,133	3.3	803	3.0	39	15.4	291	3.8
65+	2,322	6.7	1,202	4.5	3	1.2	1,117	14.6
Male								
Total	16,828	100.0	13,064	100.0	117	100.0	3,647	100.0
15 - 19	3,629	21.6	1,821	13.9	17	14.5	1,791	49.1
20 - 24	2,509	14.9	1,734	13.3	31	26.5	744	20.4
25 - 29	2,119	12.6	1,827	14.0	19	16.2	273	7.5
30 - 34	1,919	11.4	1,779	13.6	14	12.0	126	3.5
35 - 39	1,426	8.5	1,365	10.4	3	2.6	58	1.6
40 - 44	1,315	7.8	1,256	9.6	6	5.1	53	1.5
45 - 49	884	5.3	842	6.4	1	0.9	41	1.1
50 - 54	860	5.1	821	6.3	1	0.9	38	1.0
55 - 59	412	2.4	377	2.9	1	0.9	34	0.9
60 - 64	605	3.6	508	3.9	22	18.8	75	2.1
65+	1,150	6.8	734	5.6	2	1.7	414	11.4
Female								
Total	17,576	100.0	13,423	100.0	137	100.0	4,016	100.0
15 - 19	3,137	17.8	1,644	12.2	16	11.7	1,477	36.8
20 - 24	2,907	16.5	2,284	17.0	37	27.0	586	14.6
25 - 29	2,782	15.8	2,449	18.2	31	22.6	302	7.5
30 - 34	2,225	12.7	1,999	14.9	8	5.8	218	5.4
35 - 39	1,528	8.7	1,416	10.5	7	5.1	105	2.6
40 - 44	1,405	8.0	1,278	9.5	10	7.3	117	2.9
45 - 49	774	4.4	686	5.1	3	2.2	85	2.1
50 - 54	789	4.5	645	4.8	4	2.9	140	3.5
55 - 59	329	1.9	259	1.9	3	2.2	67	1.7
60 - 64	528	3.0	295	2.2	17	12.4	216	5.4
65+	1,172	6.7	468	3.5	1	0.7	703	17.5

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

4.3 Occupation

Agriculture and related work is the major occupation in the District, accounting for 84.4 percent of the District's employed population. Eight out of every ten persons 15 years and older of the employed population are into agriculture, forestry or fishery.

Some proportions of the employed persons are engaged as service and sales workers (6.1%) and Craft and related trades workers (6.0%). Professional workers constitute only 1.1 percent of the employed population 15 years and above.

The rest of the employed populations are managerial, technicians and associate professionals and many other workers as shown in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	26,487	100.0	13,064	100.0	13,423	100.0
Managers	121	0.5	63	0.5	58	0.4
Professionals	282	1.1	228	1.7	54	0.4
Technicians and associate professionals	67	0.3	52	0.4	15	0.1
Clerical support workers	63	0.2	58	0.4	5	0.0
Service and sales workers	1,607	6.1	386	3.0	1,221	9.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22,358	84.4	11,598	88.8	10,760	80.2
Craft and related trades workers	1,593	6.0	435	3.3	1,158	8.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	175	0.7	165	1.3	10	0.1
Elementary occupations	221	0.8	79	0.6	142	1.1
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

The major occupations do not vary much by sex as majority of the employed males (88.8%) and females (80.2%) were engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishery work. For both services the next major occupation is craft and related trades workers.

4.4 Industry

Table 4.1 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Out of a total population of 26,487 who are employed in the District, 84 percent are in the Agriculture forestry and fishing industry while 5.6 percent are in wholesale and retail industry (i.e. repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles). 5.1 percent of the employed population are in the manufacturing industry.

The table further indicates that, about 1.3 percent of the employed population is in each of Accommodation and food Service Activities industry with other industries accounting for a minute percentage.

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

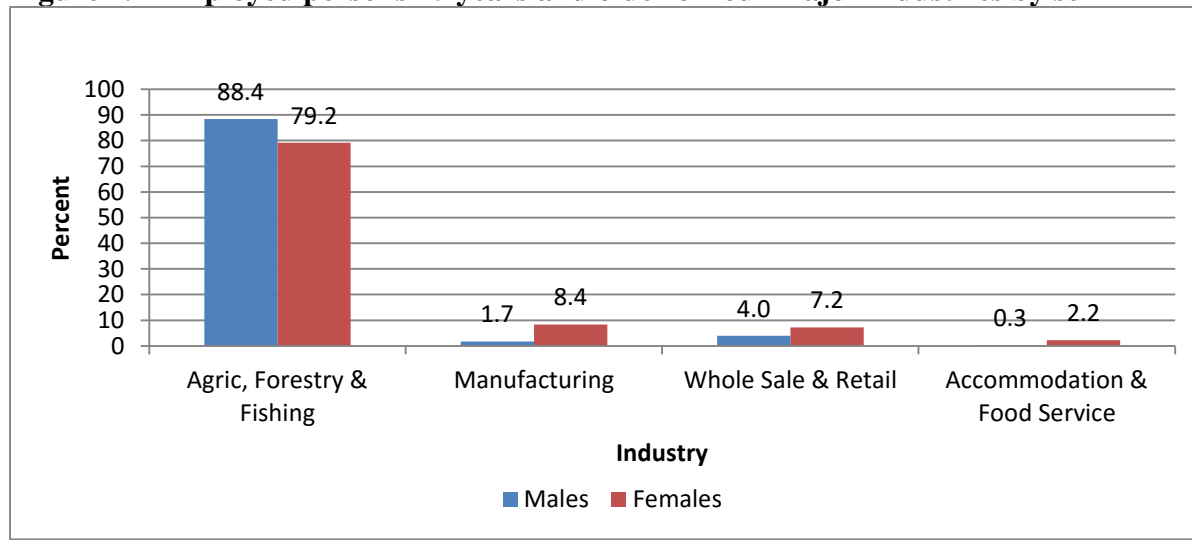
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	26,487	100.0	13,064	100.0	13,423	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	22,249	84.0	11,547	88.4	10,702	79.7
Mining and quarrying	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Manufacturing	1,356	5.1	225	1.7	1,131	8.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	11	0.0	4	0.0	7	0.1
Construction	58	0.2	56	0.4	2	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,490	5.6	527	4.0	963	7.2
Transportation and storage	156	0.6	153	1.2	3	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	332	1.3	33	0.3	299	2.2
Information and communication	17	0.1	17	0.1	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	13	0.0	10	0.1	3	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	15	0.1	12	0.1	3	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	13	0.0	11	0.1	2	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	90	0.3	84	0.6	6	0.0
Education	246	0.9	198	1.5	48	0.4

Human health and social work activities	46	0.2	26	0.2	20	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	12	0.0	12	0.1	0	0.0
Other service activities	346	1.3	128	1.0	218	1.6
Activities of households as employers	29	0.1	15	0.1	14	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

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

Figure 4.2 shows that in the 2010 population and housing census, there were more males employed (88.4%) in the Agric, Forestry and Fishing industry compared to females (79.7%). However, there were equally more females in Manufacturing and Wholesale & retail accounting for 8.4 and 7.2 percent respectively compared to their male counterparts who recorded 1.7 percent and 4 percent in the Manufacturing and wholesale & retail industries respectively.

Figure 4.2 Employed persons 15 years and older of four major industries by sex



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

4.5 Employment Status

Nkwanta North District has a total population of 26,487 persons 15 years and older who are employed. Amongst those employed however, majority (73.4%) are self-employed without employees with 20.6 percent of them contributing to family work. 2.2 percent of them are employees and 0.7 percent of them employed as house helps.

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

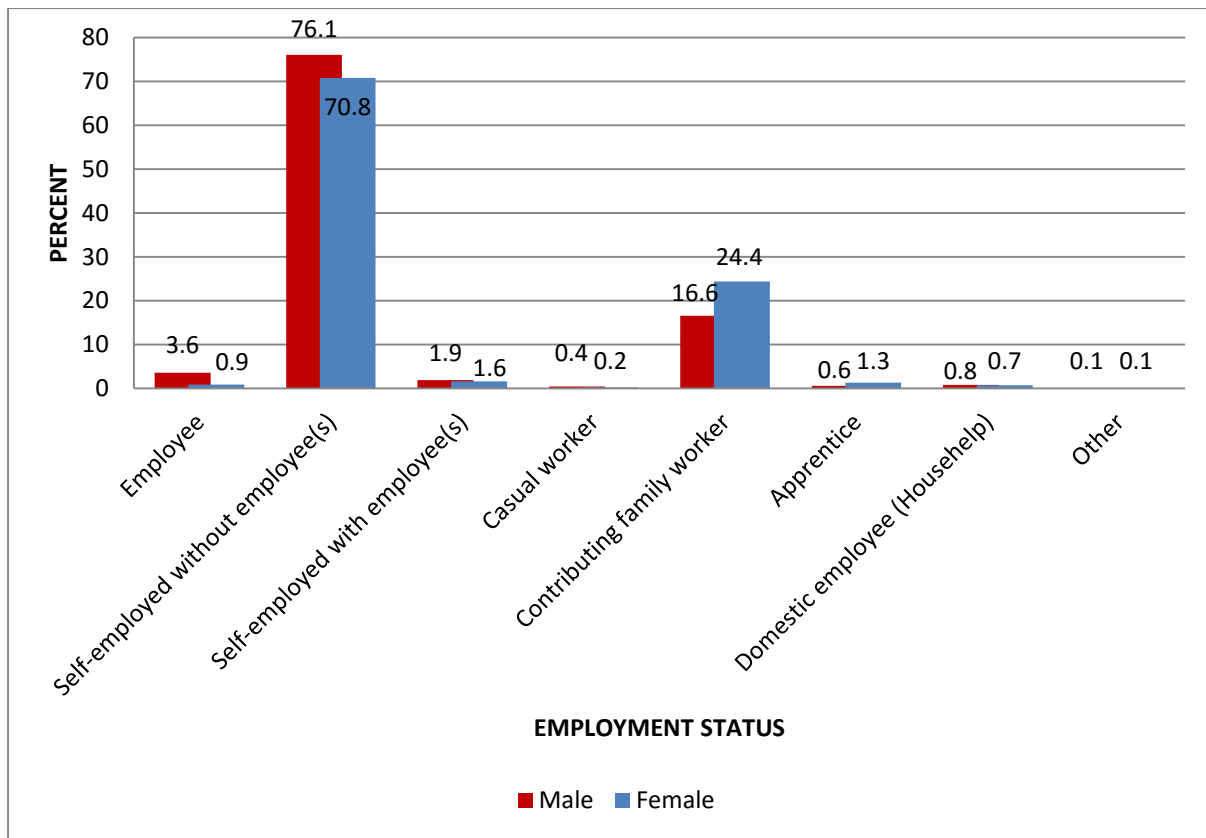
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	26,487	100.0	13,064	100.0	13,423	100.0
Employee	593	2.2	466	3.6	127	0.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,443	73.4	9,940	76.1	9,503	70.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	464	1.8	253	1.9	211	1.6
Casual worker	72	0.3	48	0.4	24	0.2
Contributing family worker	5,444	20.6	2,166	16.6	3,278	24.4
Apprentice	241	0.9	73	0.6	168	1.3
Domestic employee (Househelp)	196	0.7	102	0.8	94	0.7
Other	34	0.1	16	0.1	18	0.1

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

In terms of sex variations, there exists not much difference as figure 4.3 shows. A greater percentage of the population for both sexes are self-employed without employee(s). That is males 76.1 percent and females 70.8 percent.

Again the next activity that majority of the employed people are engaged in is those who contribute to family work. 16.6 percent of the males employed fall within this category whereas the percentage of females that fall within this category is (24.4%). Casual work and other activities remain the least activity status that the employed for both sexes are engaged in. That is (0.4%) and (0.1%) for males and (0.2%) and (0.1%) for females respectively.

Figure 4.3 Employed Persons 15 years Older by Employment Status and Sex



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

This refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 census were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations. Table 4.6 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. It indicates that the informal private sector is by far the largest employer of employed persons in the district (97.5%), followed by public (government) sector (1.3%). Less than 1 percent of employees are in private informal sector (0.7%), NGOs (0.4%) or other international organization (0.0). A similar pattern is observed for the sexes, with more males than females employed across almost all the sectors except the private informal sector.

Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	26,487	100.0	13,064	100.0	13,423	100.0
Public (Government)	353	1.3	292	2.2	61	0.5
Private Formal	190	0.7	123	0.9	67	0.5
Private Informal	25,823	97.5	12,579	96.3	13,244	98.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	117	0.4	69	0.5	48	0.4
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

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

1.5.1 Agriculture and related activities

Crop Farming

People of all ages in the District are involved in farming due to the high returns derived from yam production. The District is one of the leading producers of yam in the country. There is a high concentration of ‘yam buying middlemen’ in the district. These activities of middlemen offer employment to a sizeable number of the youth.

Fishing

Fishing in the Oti River is also a very key economic activity in the District. A relatively sizeable number of Battors of Ewe origin engage in fishing and smoking of fish. The common species of fish produced are tilapia and mudfish.

Livestock Farming

Most households rear animals for domestic consumption. There are a few households who rear animals for commercial purposes just to supplement incomes from crop farming and other sources.

1.5.2 Manufacturing Industry

Out of the categories of manufacturing industries, only small-scale industries exist in the District. These range from carpentry and joinery, metal smelting, shea butter extraction, automobile fitting, refrigeration repair, cassava processing, cereal milling, bakery, shoe making, tie and dye and batik making to fuel dispensing. These small-scale industries are thriving pretty well in the district

1.5.3 Commerce

The District has five (5) major market centres located at Kpassa, Sibi, Damanko, Tinjase, and Nabu. However, most of them operate effectively on the same day of the week. This currently limits the opportunity of producers and traders to send their products/wares to as many of the markets as possible within the week.

1.5.4 Services

The available services in the District are banking, mobile telecommunication, electricity, security (Police, CEPS, Army, and Immigration) and the judicial services.

1.5.5 Tourism

The District has quite a number of potential tourist attractions. The most outstanding tourist attraction is River Oti, one of Ghana's largest and famous water bodies which is used commercially for surfing or boat-cruising. There is also the attraction of sites located at Damanko. Yam festival is also celebrated. Another attraction is the Border Post at Tinjase that serves as a point of entry to the Republic of Togo.

Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census.

Table 4.1 shows that, out of the total population of 34,404 persons who are 15 years and older, 26,741 representing 77.7 percent is economically active whereas 7,663 persons representing 22.3 percent is economically not active.

Reported unemployment is very low in the District. Among the economically active population, 99.1 percent are employed with less than one (0.9%) percent being unemployed. The unemployed persons are also made up of those who are available and seeking work for the first time (42.1%) or having ever worked before but are now available and seeking for work (57.9%).

There is very little difference in the proportion of economically active males (78.3%) and females (77.2%). About the same proportions of males and females are currently employed (99.0%).

Among the unemployed, more females (62.8%) are first time job seekers compared to males (52.1%).

Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Num ber	Perc ent	Num ber	Perc ent	Num ber	Perc ent
Total	34,404	100.0	16,828	100.0	17,576	100.0
Economically active	26,741	77.7	13,181	78.3	13,560	77.2
Employed	26,487	99.1	13,064	99.1	13,423	99.0
Worked	26,108	98.6	12,893	98.7	13,215	98.5
Did not work but had job to go back to	330	1.2	149	1.1	181	1.3
Did voluntary work without	49	0.2	22	0.2	27	0.2

pay						
Unemployed	254	0.9	117	0.9	137	1.0
Worked before, seeking work and available	147	57.9	61	52.1	86	62.8
Seeking work for the first time and available	107	42.1	56	47.9	51	37.2
Economically not active	7,663	22.3	3,647	21.7	4,016	22.8
Did home duties (household chore)	2,042	26.6	722	19.8	1,320	32.9
Full time education	3,233	42.2	2,046	56.1	1,187	29.6
Pensioner/Retired	35	0.5	19	0.5	16	0.4
Disabled/Sick	515	6.7	235	6.4	280	7.0
Too old/young	1,472	19.2	479	13.1	993	24.7
Other	366	4.8	146	4.0	220	5.5

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

The highest proportions of employed persons in the district are engaged in the private informal sector (87.1%) follow by public (10.2%), while private formal (2.0%) and NGO's accounts for 0.6 percent. The relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population, account for the high proportions in the informal sector.

Generally, the proportions of males (52.6%) in all the employment sectors dominate females (47.4%), except in the public sector. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector are 14.0 percent and 6.1 percent respectively.

1.2.11.4 Manufacturing:

The manufacturing sector employs less than 15% of the active labour force. Males continue to dominate the industrial sector. The industries are the cottages-type using traditional skills, simple tools and are mainly family business. The cottage industries include handicraft, baskets and mats weaving,, metal and wood work.

Agro- processing industries also abound in the district. Women dominate in the food processing (gari, starch and konkonte) activities, district wide. Damongo is renowned for its quality gari in the northern sector. Other industries are textiles and leather works.

Table 9: Industrial Location In Nkwanta North

Industry Type	Kpassa, Sibi Damanko
a. Food processing (Cassava) and food stuff trading	
b. Sheabutter& Groundnut Oil Production	Kpassa, Tinjasi
c. Textiles, garment and batik	
d. Leather works, mat & basket weaving	Nabu, Kpassa
e. Blacksmithing, metal works and handicrafts	
f. Cosmetic	Kpassa
g. Commerce and petty trading	Kpassa Nabu, Tinjasi
h. Vehicle and Electronics Repairs	Kpassa Damanko
i. Transport and Communication	Kpassa Damanko
j. Energy-wood fuel	Tinjasi Bisignado
k. Mining and Quarrying (Gold, Limestone, Clay, Sand, and Stone)	Kpassa
l. Others Repair works etc.	

The industrial production and employment is low in the district due to several factors, including inadequate skills, low technologies, inappropriate equipment, poor marketing and high cost of inputs.

In order to increase industrial productivity and employment the youth could undertake skill-based training, and supported materially to establish local industries.

Development Issues

- Inadequate skills,
- low technologies,
- Inappropriate equipment,
- Poor marketing and
- high cost of inputs

1.2.11.5 Income and Poverty Analysis:

Currently, it is estimated that 64% of the district population fall below the national poverty line which is GH¢90.00 per year. (UNDP standard).

The major cause of poverty in the district are the typical poverty cycle in developing countries ie. Low productivity, low income, high illiteracy rate, high population growth rate, low savings (capital) and unemployment.

Although the district has a number of natural and human resources, these are under developed and underutilized. The district is also one of the least resourced in terms of social services. To mention few,

roads are bad and majority of roads un motor able during the rainy season, poor access to health, education, employment potable water and energy (electricity).

Some of the major problems in revenue generation internally are.

- Suppression of cash
- Short Accounting
- Forging Receipts
- Improper Recruitment of Collector
- Laxity on the part of collectors, supervisors and staff.

The district is endowed with several tourist attraction centres. The Ghana Togo border and the Damanko bridge over river Oti are among the leading tourists centres in the region. The Oti River is endowed with a wide variety of water species. Below are the major tourist attraction centres in the District.

TOURISTS SITES

<i>TYPE OF ATTRACTION</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>EST. VISITORS</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>
1. River Oti	Damanko	100	Average
2. The Tinjasi Border	Tinjasi	200	encouraging
3. The Annual Yam festival	District wide	500 and over	Impressive

Many of these tourist attractions are under threat. The Oti River is always grappling with the problem of investment along its banks in order to attract more potential tourist. This is as a result of limited income generating activities of inhabitants of communities' bordering the along the river. They have limited farmlands and the tourism is not imparting directly on their lives.

Logging is another phenomenon that is threatening the environment and the tourist potentials. Many of the tourist attractions have not been developed and organized to contribute to the living standards of the people and also to generate revenue for development. This if it is done will make the people treasure and protect the tourist resources for sustainable development.

1.2.12 Revenue and Expenditure

According to fig....the District planned and actual revenue for 2010 was GH¢2,575,205.04 and GH¢2,796,519.36 respectively. The planned revenue increased continuously to GH¢6,332,551.40 in 2013, representing 145.91% increased. Conversely, the actual revenue decreased continuously to GH¢2,181,909.90, representing 21.98% decreased. The expenditure however fluctuated over the period due to the delay in the release of the funds.

1.2.12.1 Sources of Revenue

According to fig.....the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and the donor sources are the major revenue for development. The DACF constituted 30.74%, 63.61%, 28.58% and 26.58% whereas donor funds constituted 61.5%, 25.76%, 68.87% and 52.30% in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The Internal Generated Fund (IGF) constitutes 3.25%, 2.38%, 2.55% and 6.95% in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The IGF contribution to total revenue though has increased but is insignificant to propel development as a reliable source of revenue.

However, funds from the major sources are dwindling over the years as shown in table..... This is as a result of delay in the release and high deductions at source of the DACF and drying of donor support to the District.

Fig....

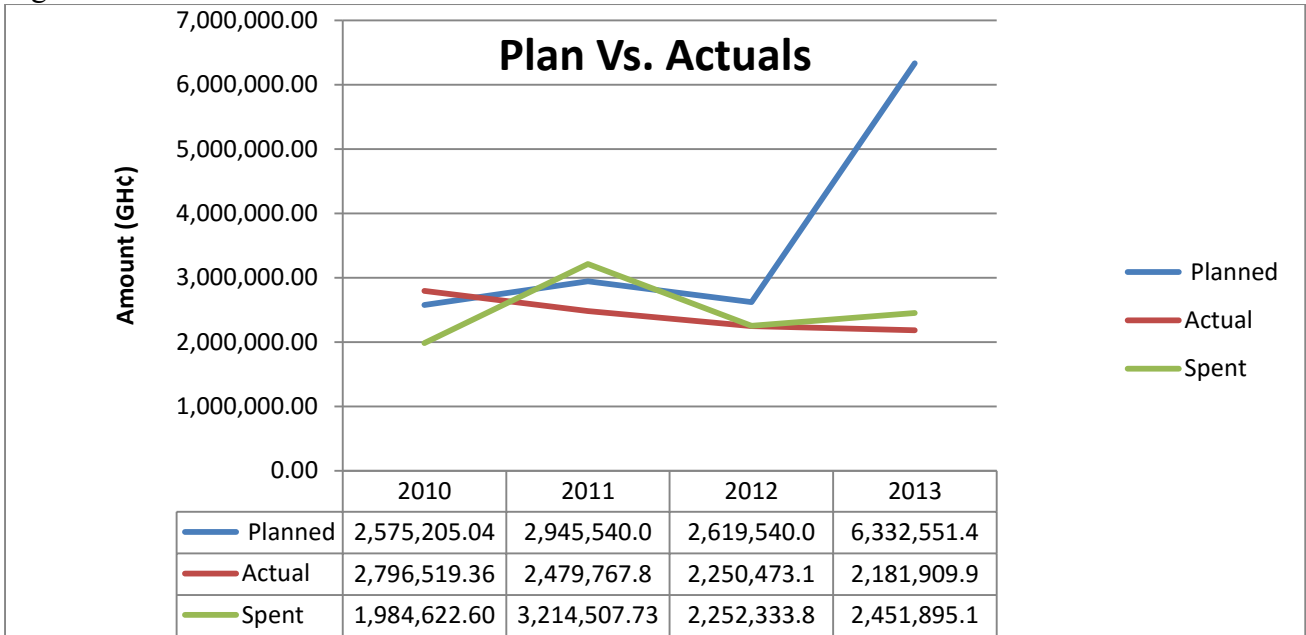


Fig....

Revenue by Category

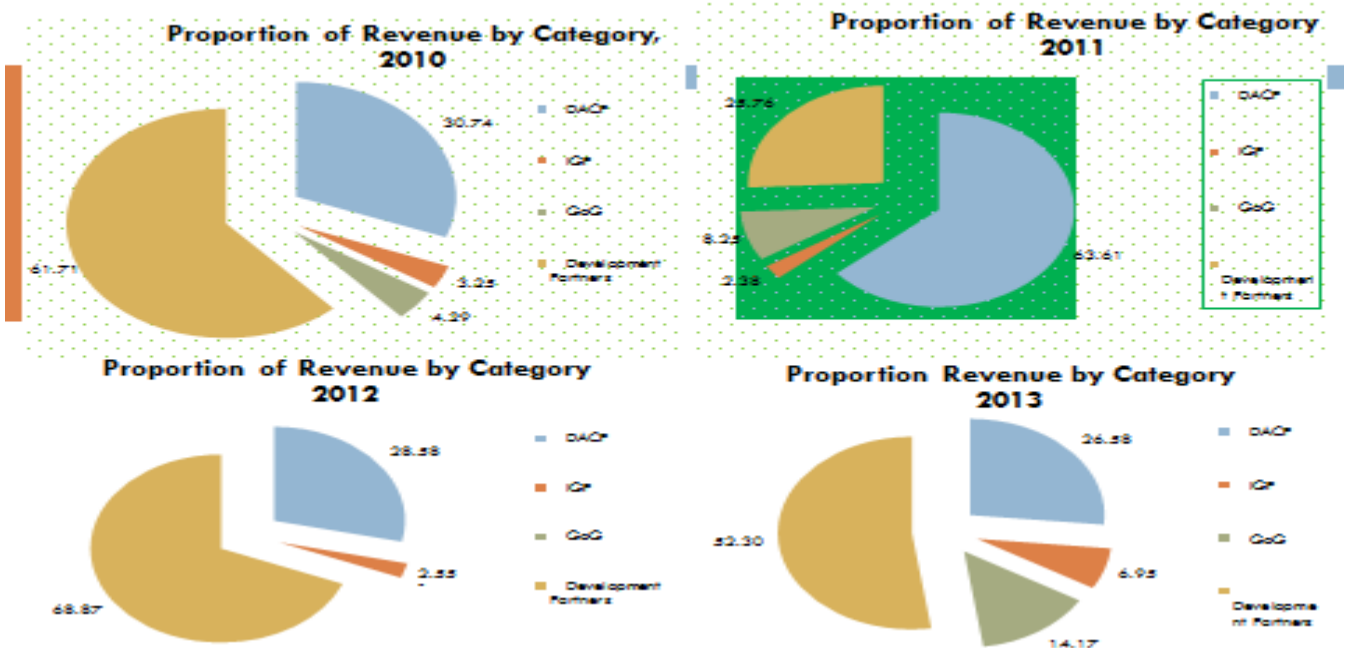


Table.....

Sources of Revenue

	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Plan	Actuals	Plan	Actuals	Plan	Actuals	Plan	Actuals
DACF	1,430,000	859,625.27	1,530,000	1,577,480.31	1,530,000	643,172.01	1,552,444.43	577,000.00
IGF	64,490.00	91,002.95	92,500	58,931.30	100,500	57,482.58	67,799.00	150,000.00
GoG	252,615.04	120,083.08	303,300	204,647.90	303,300	-	1,094,736.00	300,000.00
Development Partners	828,100.00	1,725,808.06	1,019,740	638,708.29	685,740	1,549,818.52	3,617,572.00	1,140,000.00
Total Revenue	2,575,205.04	2,796,519.36	2,945,540	2,479,767.80	2,619,540	2,250,473.11	6,332,551.43	2,180,000.00

Development Issues

- Poor internal revenue generation and mobilization
- Dwindling central government and donor funds

1.2.13 Road and Transport

The District has total road network of 200km. About 120km are engineered, representing 60% of the District road network. The remaining 40% is not engineered and in a very bad state. Many of the communities are not accessible during the raining season.

This makes service delivery such as health, education, agric. Extension etc. very difficult especially in the rainy season. The poor roads also contribute to post harvest losses as farmers find it difficult to cart their produce to the nearest market centers.

Below is the state of roads in the district.

TABLE 4: STATE OF ROADS IN THE DISTRICT

ROAD NAME	LENGTH	STATUS	CONDITION	SURFACE TYPE
Kpassa- Mama Akura	7km	Engineered	Good	Gravel
Kpass-Sibi	14km	Engineered	Good	Gravel
Mama Akura-GbankuAkura	1.6km	Non-Engineered	poor	Gravel
Sibi - Damanko	2.5km	Engineered	Good	Gravel
Kpass-Tinjasi	3.1km	Engineered	Good	Earth
Kofinye- Kabunwule	4.9km	Engineered	good	Gravel
Tinjasi-Nabu	12km	Engineered	Good	Gravel
Mama Akura Junction -Lakpor	11km	Engineered	Good	Earth
Pibila-Ogando	10km	Engineered	good	Gravel

In Total the District has Two hundred (200km) kilometers, of which One hundred and twenty (120) kilometers (km) of the Road is engineered and the remaining eighty(80km) kilometers are non-engineered.

The district also has intra- district, inter-district and inter regional transport services. The most frequent and regular inter- district transport service is Kpassa to Nkwanta, Kpassa-Hohoe, followed by Kpassa – Damanko and . The inter- regional services are Northern (Tamale), Greater Accra (Accra) and Brong- Ahafo and the most regular one is Greater Accra. The intra- district transport is not well developed and therefore irregular. Many of the transport services are on market days. There are no taxi services within Kpassa Township and to Tinjasi and other areas. This is due to bad and poor road network in the District.

Many people therefore walk for long distances to access services. Others do the journey on motorbikes which is the commonest mode of transport. For the carting of goods, the introduction of tricycle motorbikes is helping the situation but not enough.

1.2.14 Energy

The main source of energy in the District is fuel wood and charcoal. It is used for both domestic and industrial. Only few households use liquefied gas. There is a liquefied gas filling station in the District. The nearest place to get gas is Nkwanta South. The lack of substitutes to fuel wood and charcoal contributes to the degrading of the environment as the District is gradually becoming a producer of charcoal.

The next available source of energy is electricity. Five communities are connected to the national grid and construction is on- going in eight communities. Efforts have also been made to provide solar lights and lamps for eight communities. The electricity has helped the growth of light industries such as sachet water production, welding, mechanics, grinding mills etc. in the communities. This is however limited as over

75% of the communities are not connected to the national grid. The absence of electricity is also militating against certain key services such as health and education.

There are four petroleum filling stations in the District. Three of these are sited in the District capital while the remaining one is at Damanko. This makes the sale of the products in gallons very rampant. This makes regulation difficult and opens the people to hazards associated with the poor handling of petroleum products.

Development Issues

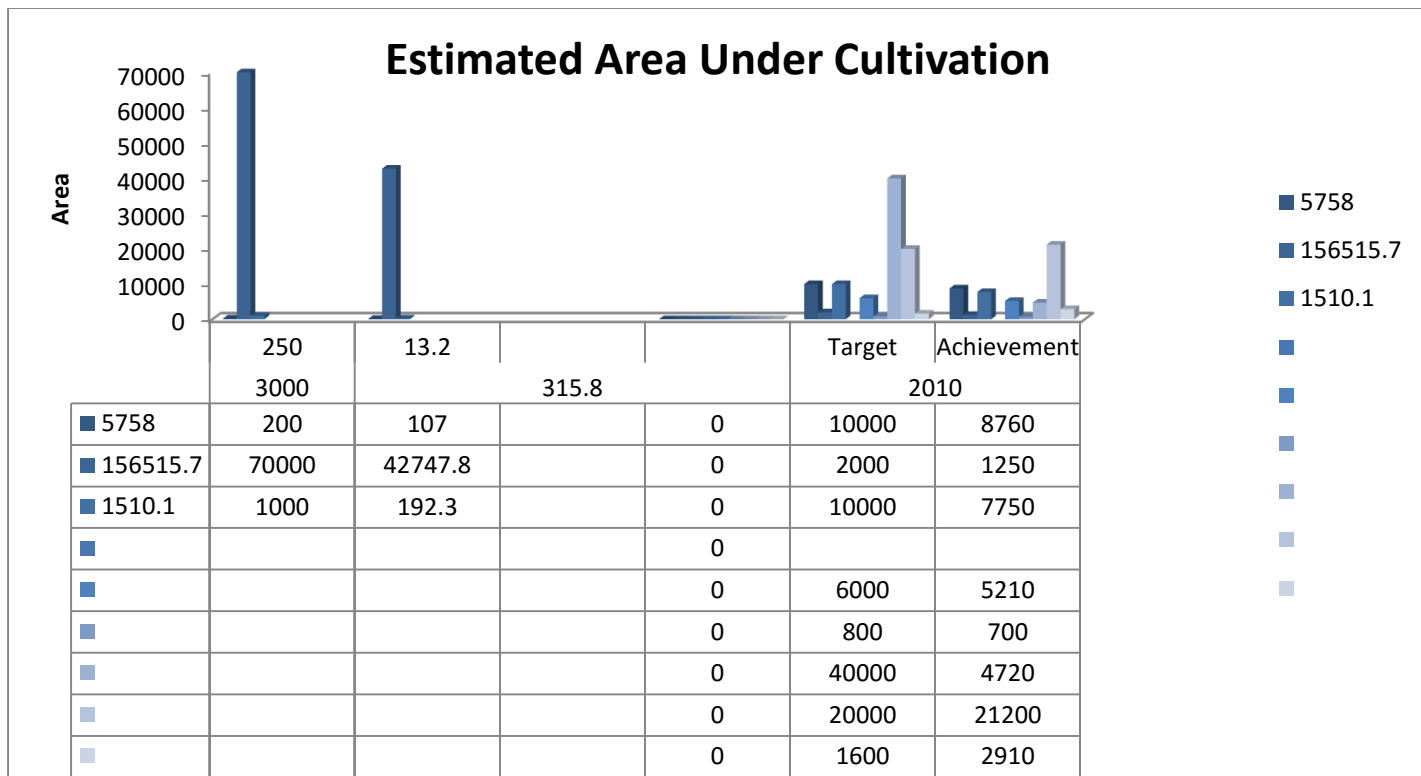
- Inadequate credit facilities for start- up businesses
- Inadequate financial intermediation
- Inadequate skill development and establishment
- Poor road network
- Inadequate access to energy
- Inadequate skills
- Low technologies
- Inappropriate equipment
- Poor marketing

1.2.15 FOOD SECURITY

1.2.15.1 Agriculture:

Farming continues to be the major economic activity undertaken by about 60% of the total labour force. Major crops cultivated are yam, cassava, legumes (beans, groundnuts, cowpea and soyabeans) and cereals (millet, sorghum, maize and rice). Vegetables are cultivated in the District such as tomatoes okro and pepper.

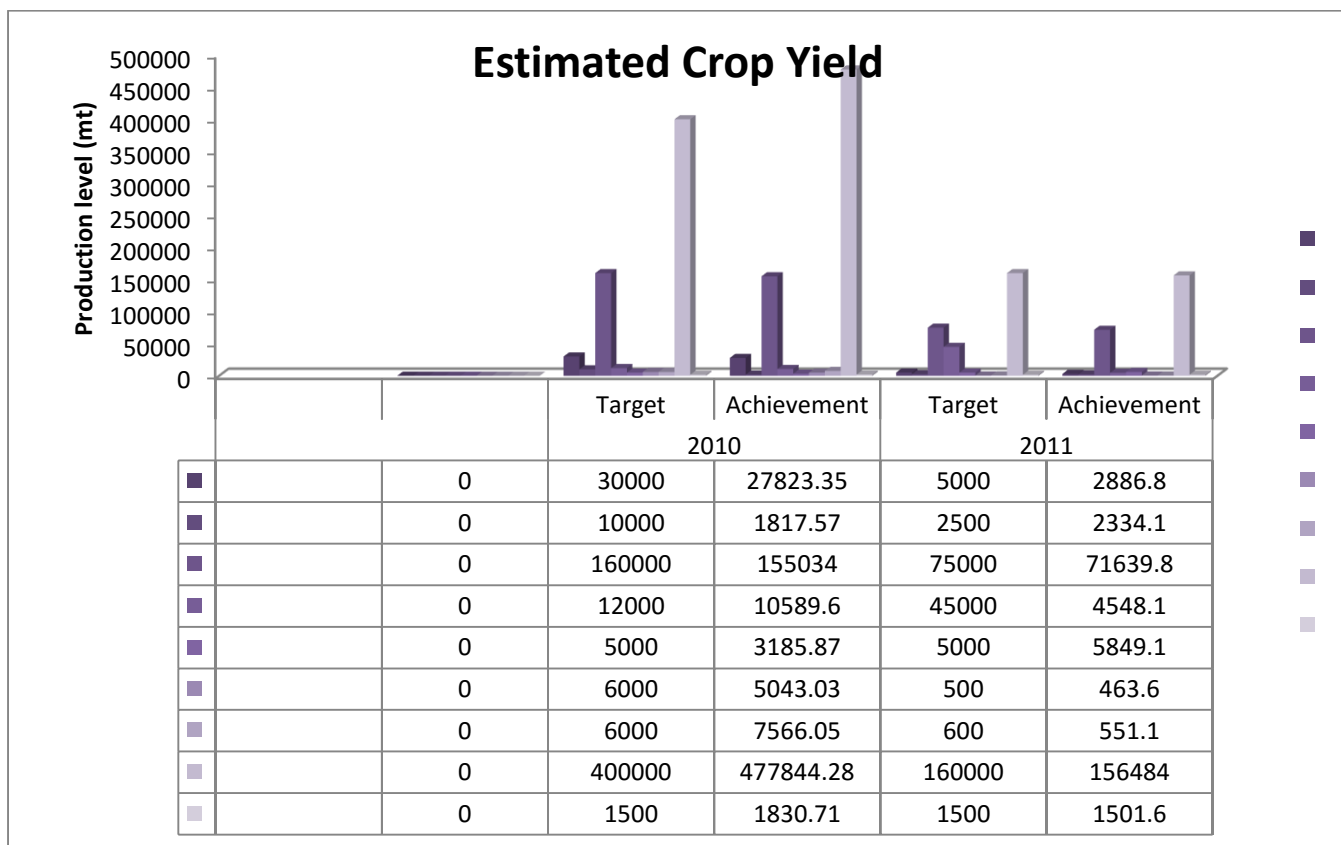
Agriculture is also mainly rain-fed with limited irrigation. Cropping pattern follows the land fertility pattern and farmers use either inorganic and organic manure or fertilizer. Tools/equipment used by farmers include hoes (predominant), cutlass, animal traction and tractor services are limited. Dry season farming is also practice in the District but at a very low scale mainly into vegetable production. They are also using good farming practices which pollute the water sources. The production situation of some major crops is shown below



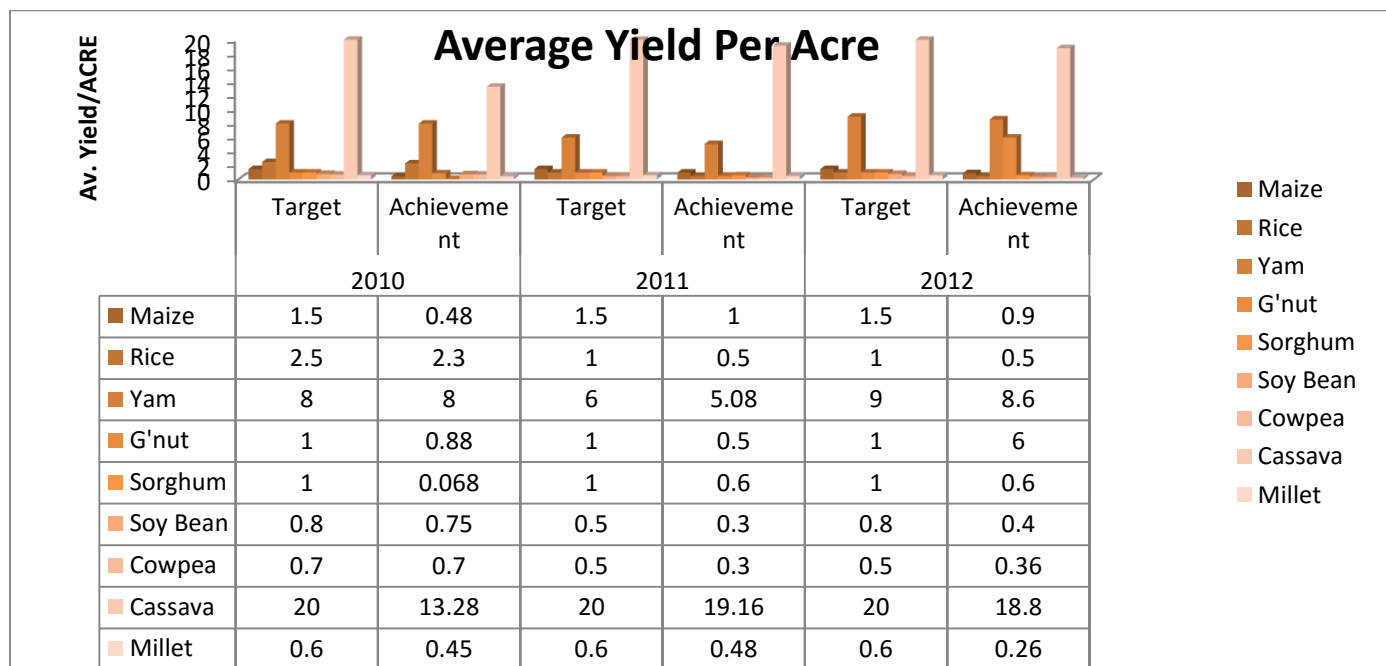
According to figure... land under cultivation of Yam was the highest (21,200 acres), followed by maize (8,760), yam (7,750), sorghum (5,210) and the least was soy beans (700) in 2010. These fell drastically in 2011 but increased marginally in 2012. Thus, apart from sorghum which increased from 5,210 acres in 2010 to 8,870 acres, estimated area under cultivation for all the others crops have decreased.

This is attributable to post harvest losses and lost in soil fertility.

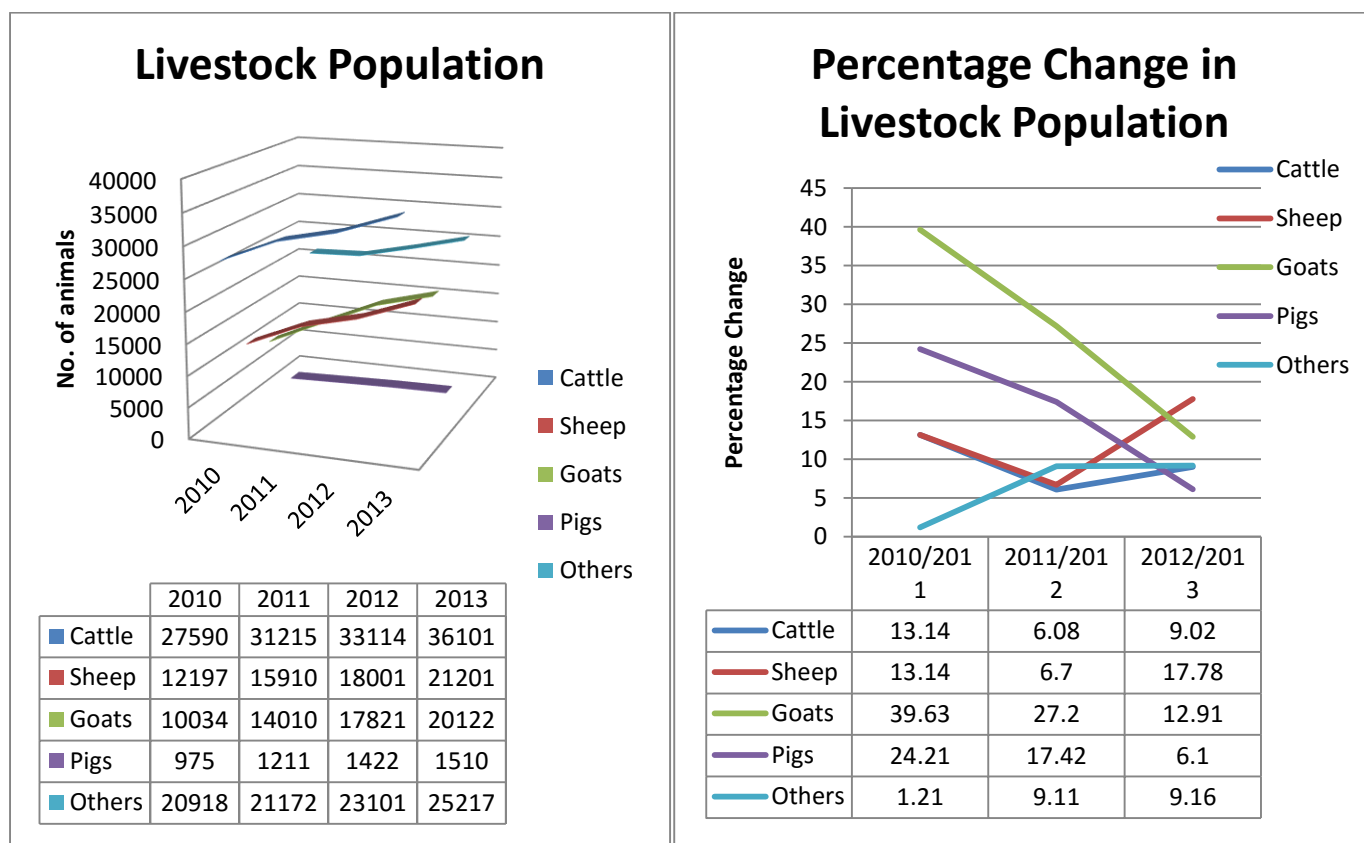
The fall in land under cultivation has reflected in production levels over the period as shown in figure...



Similarly, the average yield per acre is highest for the yam cultivation, followed by cassava, groundnuts and the least is millet according to figure... apart from maize and millet, all the other crops average yield per acre improved marginally from 2011 to 2012.



According to fig...and... livestock population of all increased over the period but the percentage increased fell due to increasing sale of animals during the lean season and also to buy inputs for farming. Improved breeds have not been introduced to enhance the production of animals.



Households in agriculture

In Nkwanta North District, on households by agricultural activities and localities, it is observed that 4,085 households, representing 65.3 percent of all households within the district are engaged in agriculture which is higher than the national average of 45.8 percent but lower compared to the regional average of 75.5

percent (GSS, 2013). This implies that more than one third (34.7%) of total households in the district engage in other economic activities rather than agriculture. On average, 82.0 percent of total households in rural areas engage in farming activities compared to an urban proportion of 50.2 percent. Thus, only 18 percent of rural households are not into agricultural activities in contrast with an urban proportion of nearly half (49.8%) of its households. Following the above, it can be concluded that agricultural households in the district are predominantly rural inhabitants and this conforms to the existing national and regional trends albeit some variations.

Type of farming activities

Agricultural activities mainly practiced in the district are crop farming and livestock rearing. Yam farming maintained the largest share of 89.4 percent of households, whereas a little over half (50.1%) of households in the district engage in livestock rearing. Fish farming is also practiced in the district by the inhabitants along the Oti River. This is however not an exception as the practice of fish farming across the Volta region is very encouraging. Unfortunately many regions are not doing so well in fish farming.(GSS, 2013). Greater Accra recorded the largest practice of fish farming activities in the country which stood at only 0.5 percent (GSS, 2013). It is not surprising that Ghana relies heavily on imports for its fish needs.

Viewed along the rural-urban divide, it is observed that the shares of households engage in crop farming and livestock rearing in urban and rural communities, respectively constitute 85.2 percent and 92.3 percent for cropping farming and 45.7 percent and 53.0 percent for livestock rearing. On average, 82.0 percent of total households in rural areas engage in farming activities compared to an urban proportion of 50.2 percent. This phenomenon may be explained by the fact that a large section of the district's localities are remotely rural with their residents mainly engage in agriculture rather than other economic activities.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Households	6,255	100.0	3,279	100.0	2,976	100.0
Households engage in Agriculture	4,085	65.3	1,645	50.2	2,440	82.0
Crop Farming	3,652	89.4	1,401	85.2	2,251	92.3
Tree Planting	19	0.5	3	0.2	16	0.7
Livestock Rearing	2,045	50.1	752	45.7	1,293	53.0
Fish Farming	3	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Type of livestock numbers and keepers

There are five major holdings of livestock within the district, namely goat, chicken, sheep, cattle and guinea fowl. Dove and pig breeding also receive some level of attention. In the ruminant category, cattle (19,802) constitute the highest number of livestock holdings with chicken (19,999) as the highest for birds.

The number of keepers of all livestock within the district summed up to 3,871. Goats recorded the highest number of keepers (1,173) followed by chicken (1,007). Sheep, cattle, guinea fowl and pig, then successively follow with 533, 479, 351, and 204 numbers of keepers. In terms of the numbers of each livestock kept by farmers, it is observed that cattle and doves are kept in larger flocks per keeper than any other animal as their numbers per keepers averaged 41 and 40 animals. This is so because the spread of farmers rearing these animals appears to be relatively small

AGRICULTURE	2010		2011		2012	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A. Staffing						
1. # of AEAs	15	11	15	8	15	10
2. # of AEAs Required at Post	15	11	15	8	15	10
3. # of Female AEAs	7	0	7	0	7	0
4. # of Veterinary Staff	8	3	8	3	8	3
B. Services						
1. # of Farming Communities	147	121	144	88	144	78
2. Communities Per AEA	8	11	8	11	8	10
3. # of Communities Reached	144	96	144	87	144	78
4. Planned Programs that are Gender Sensitive						
5. # of Farmer Groups	254	19	100	31	60	45
6. # of Functional Farmer Groups	254	19	100	30	50	6
7. # of Female Group Members	140	44	480	230	180	65
8. # of Male Group Members	141	237	480	698	300	280
9. # of Groups Linked to Credit Facilities	15	5	15	8	15	0
10. # of Seed Dealers	4	0	4	1	4	1
11. # of Fertilizer Dealers	4	2	4	3	4	3
12. # of Chemical Dealers	4	1	4	3	4	3
13. # of Agricultural Mechanization Centers	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Animal Vaccinations	15000	12528	15000	9964	15000	5049
15. # of Hectares Irrigated	20	10	10	2.4		

Development Issues

- Inadequate Agric. Staff (AEAs and Veterinary officers)
- Inadequate irrigation facilities
- Low soil fertilities
- Inappropriate farming practices
- High post- harvest losses

1.2.16 GOOD GOVERNANCE

1.2.16.1 Organizational structure

There are two main structures of governance, namely, the local and Traditional Governance Structures. The two structures are interrelated and interdependent. The structures complement each other.

District Assembly

Nkwanta North District Assembly is autonomous with regards to planning, budgeting and implementation of projects. The political administration is made up of twenty-six (26) Assembly Members including the Honourable District Chief Executive and one Member of Parliament, fourteen (14) elected members and eight (8) government appointees. The Member of Parliament is a non-voting member of the General Assembly. There is only one constituency in the District which is Nkwanta North Constituency. The assembly comprises of Three Area Councils namely: Tinjase Area Council, Damanko Area Council and Kpassa Area council. The District has 15 electoral areas and 75 unit committees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

Culture is the way of life of a people and has far reaching implications for the development of a District. It consists of the traditional set-up, ethnicity, traditional knowledge and values.

1.4.1 Traditional Set-up

The traditional set-up of the area is constituted in a hierarchical manner. It consists of the Paramount Chief at Kpassa followed by Chiefs of major communities and lastly Odikros in minor settlements and their subjects in that order. This hierarchical structure has created a peaceful and united atmosphere among the people of the area.

1.4.2 Ethnicity

The ethnic groups in the District include Konkombas, Basares, Ewes, Akans and others from the Northern Region. The Konkomba is the dominant ethnic group followed by Basare.

1.4.3 Traditional Knowledge, Values, Attitudes, Practices and Religion

The indigenous people, who are the Konkombas and Basares cherish traditional values, attitudes and practices. Some of the values of the people are celebration of annual Yam Festival, traditional marriage rites and adherence to Sacred Fridays, on such days nobody is expected to draw water from any water body. Besides, norms such as respect for the elderly, hard work, friendliness and humility are ingrained in the people. The annual "Yam Festival" is celebrated in September every which brings together people from far and near for external family reunion, merry making, and to contribute towards the development of the area. The inhabitants of the District are very religious and are affiliated to one form of religion or the other. These include Christianity, Islam, Traditional and those who do not belong to any religion at all.

Other Agencies and Civil Society Organizations

Other agencies in the District are the Judiciary service, EPA, National Commission of Civic Education, Ghana Police Service, National Service Secretariat, Bureau of National Investigation and others. The agencies work in diverse ways for the development of the District. The agencies have ensured security of lives and property in the District. They also increased citizens' participation in democracy and governance. They however lack some of the basic equipment and personnel to enhance their work.

There are also Civil Society Organizations in the District such as Integrated development Centre, Adventist Development Relief Agency, Catholic Relief Services, Konkomba Youth Association (KOYA), Konkomba Students Union (KONSU), Pencil of Promise, Social Investment Fund (SIF), Voice Ghana, GPEG and many others. These organizations complement the District Assembly efforts in most of the sectors of the economy to better the lives of the people. However, their activities are not done in a coordinated manner, leading to duplication of efforts and waste of resources

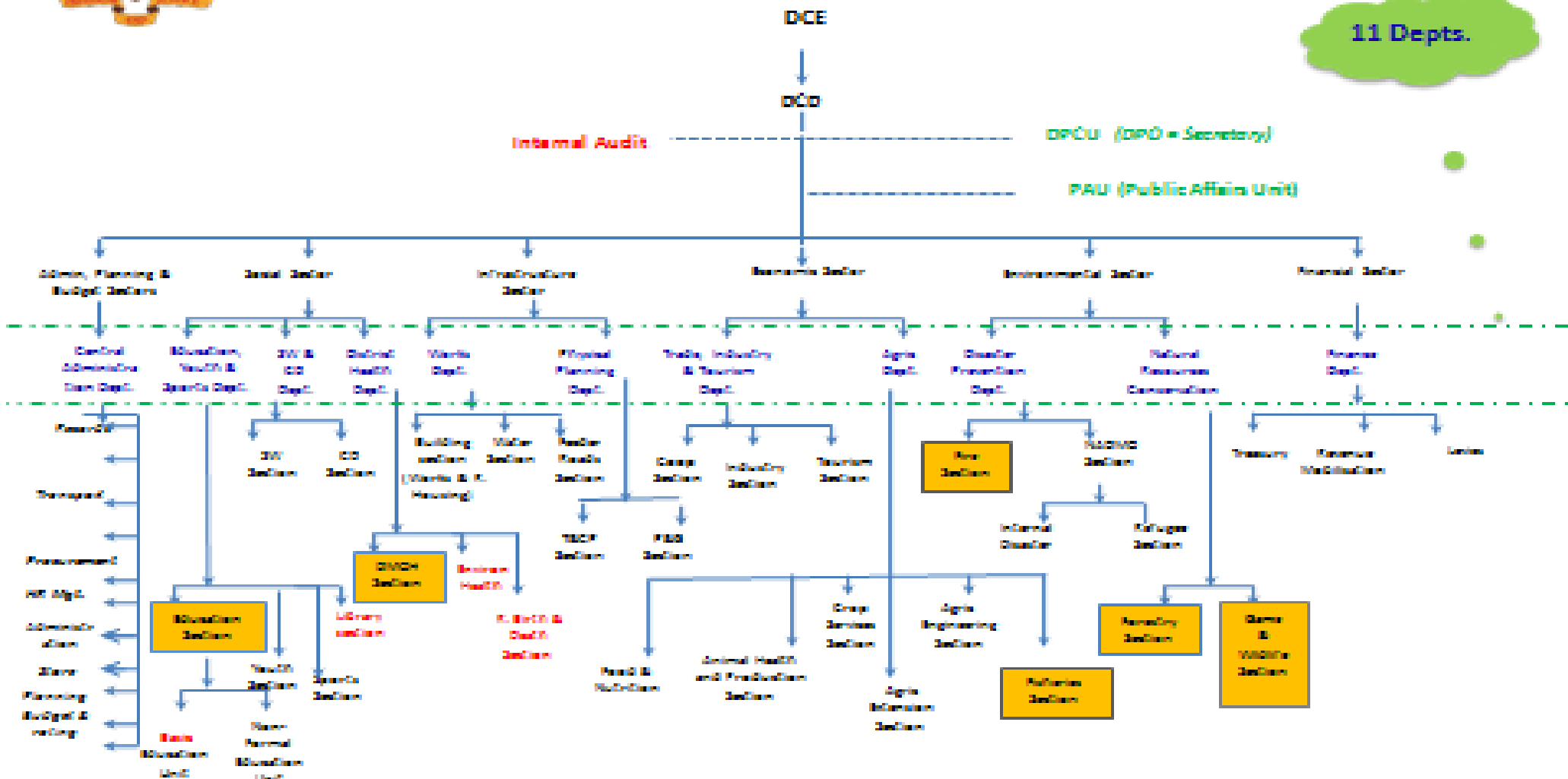
Development Issues

- Weak local government structures
- Inadequate office and residential infrastructure and other logistics
- Poor coordination and synergy among CSOs, Departments and other stakeholders
- Low community participation in development
- Low women participation in governance



DISTRICT DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)

11 Depts.



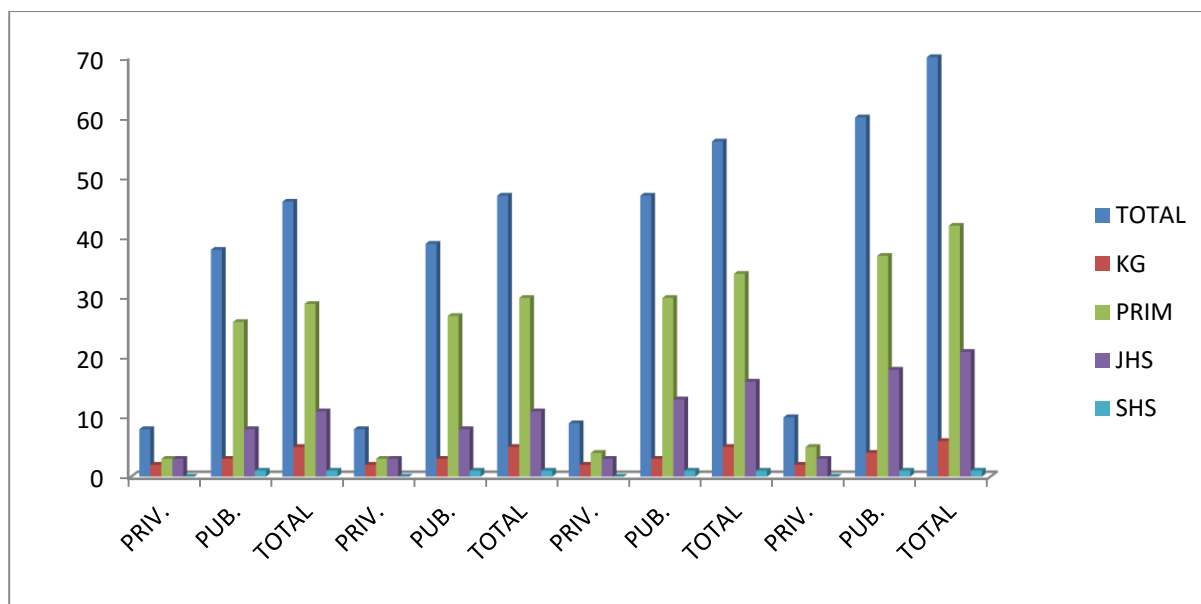
1.2.17 Social Services
1.2.17.1 EDUCATION

The District has a total of 163 schools comprising 65 KG, 67 Primary Schools, 31 JHS and 1 SHS.

The total number of schools in the District for 2011 was 129 and increased to 156 in 2012, and also increased to 163 in 2013. The breakdown is shown in the diagram below.

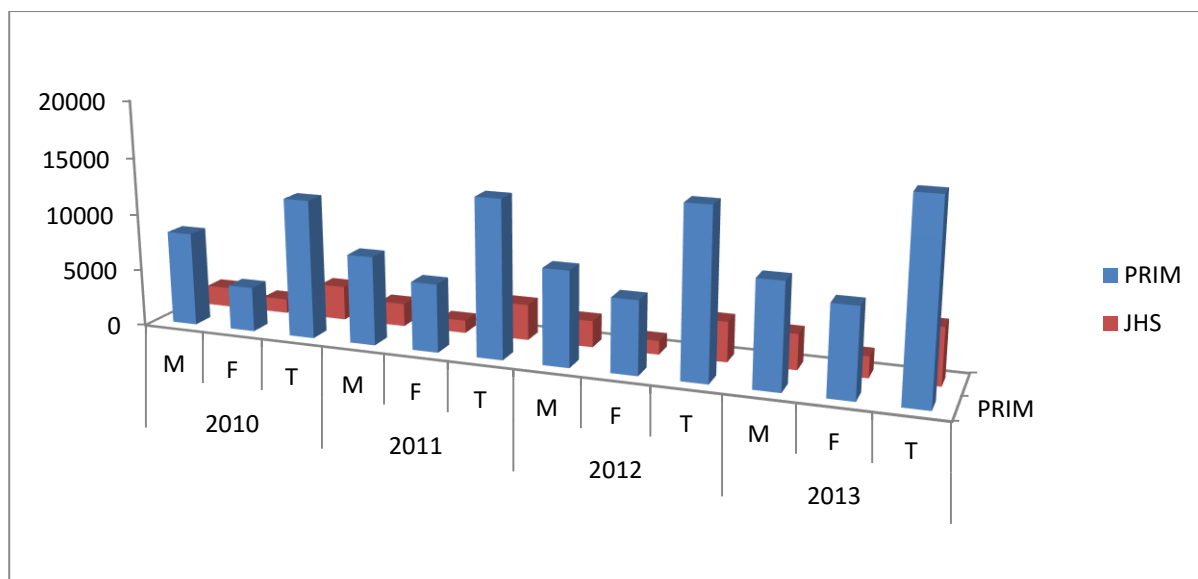
The schools with permanent structures have also increased from 91 in 2011 to 121 in 2012, representing 32.98% increased.

SCHOOL CATEGORY



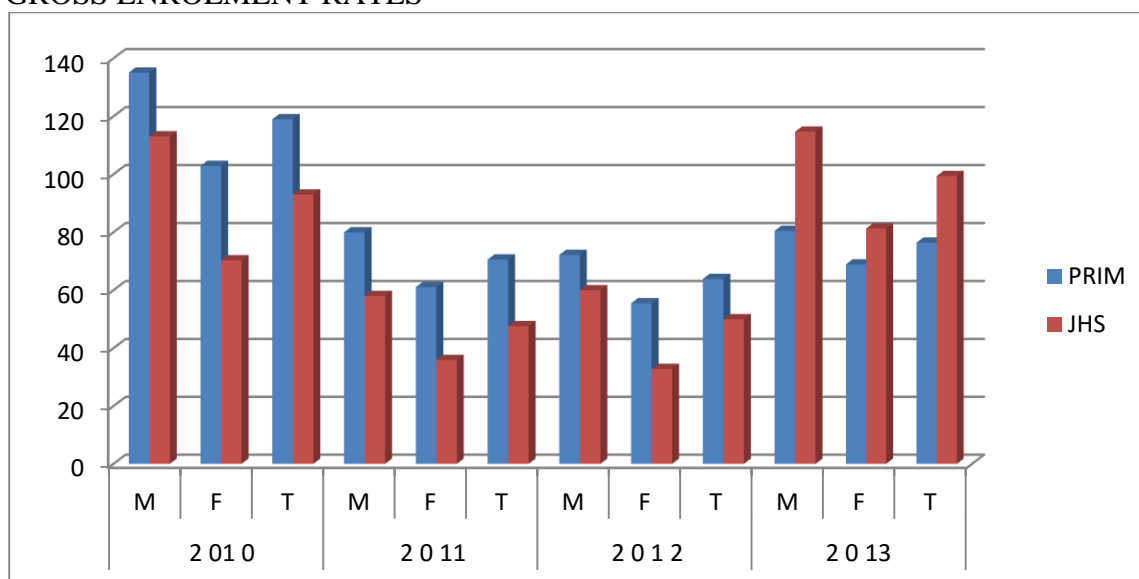
	PRIV.	PUB.	TOTAL	PRIV.	PUB.	TOTAL	PRIV.	PUB.	TOTAL	PRIV.	PUB.	TOTAL
TOTAL	8	38	46	8	39	47	9	47	56	10	60	70
KG	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	4	6
PRIM	3	26	29	3	27	30	4	30	34	5	37	42
JHS	3	8	11	3	8	11	3	13	16	3	18	21
SHS	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1

The increased in school infrastructure coupled with other interventions such as school feeding programme, distribution of textbooks and school uniforms have contributed to increase in enrolment at the primary school from 88% in 2011 to 93.8% in 2012. The girl enrolment also increased from 87.9% to 93.8% within the same period as shown the graph below.



	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
PRIM	8213	3910	12123	7743	5941	13684	8246	6366	14612	9108	7709	16817
JHS	1740	1253	2993	2016	1104	3120	2303	1192	3495	3084	1853	4937

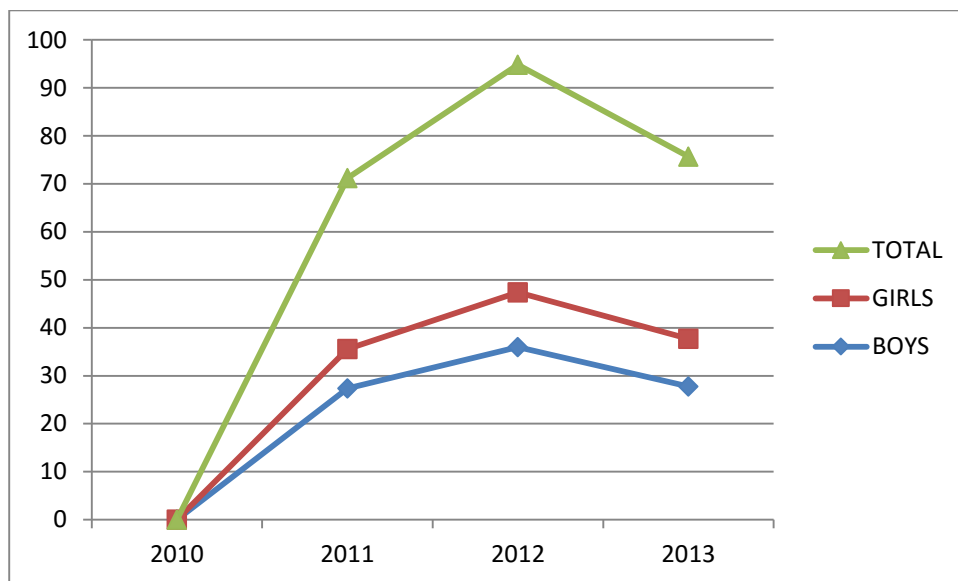
GROSS ENROLMENT RATES



	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
PRIM	135.1	102.9	119	70.6	80	61.1	63.9	72.2	55.5	76.4	80.5	68.9
JHS	52.1	63.1	39.7	27.1	32.1	21.4	35.4	43.6	26.2	52.1	63.1	39.7

This section analyses the human potential, which is both a means and an end to development. It is concerned with the service and facilities necessary to improve the living conditions of the human population. The enrolment rate at the JHS however is very and dwindling every year due to teenage pregnancy and child betrothal activities.

Furthermore, in spite the low retention at the JHS, the few who complete performed very poorly at the BECE as shown in the graph below.



	2010	2011	2012	2013
BOYS		27.4	36	27.8
GIRLS		8.2	11.4	9.9
TOTAL		35.6	47.4	38

The BECE results increased from 35.6% in 2011 to 47.4% in 2012 but decreased to 38% in 2013. The boys' performance decrease but high than that of the girls for all the years. This abysmal performance is due to inadequate supervision of teaching and learning, poor parental care etc.

Literacy rate

The District has about 52.3 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate. This implies that almost half (47.7%) of the population in the district are not literate compare to the national average of 25.9 percent. It is also observed that persons literate in English only (51.0%) form the highest proportion of literate persons in the district follow by persons literate in both English and Ghanaian language (47.5%). Person literate in Ghanaian language only forms an insignificant proportion of 1.2 percent which appears to be very worrying. Thus, literacy in the district is largely limited to two main languages: English and Ghanaian language, with English literacy as the major.

In terms of the varying age groups, it can be observed that persons literate in English only generally increases with increasing age group from age groups 20-59, even though some slight dip is observed at age group 45-49. Age group 20-24 records the least literacy in

English of 40.9 percent which clearly is worrying as this age group forms part of the critical human resource base of the district. With Ghanaian language only, no definite pattern is observed in terms of the specific age groups as mixed and very low proportions are experienced with the least being 0.5 percent at age group 40-44. This is attributed to the unavailability of a structured system of impacting Ghanaian language in our schools compare to English language or is explain by lack of interest in its teaching and learning. Together, literacy in English and Ghanaian language increases with increasing age group particularly from age groups 11-39 with the highest proportion of 57.9 percent records at age group 20-24.

With respect to literacy among the sexes, it is observed that a little lower than half of males in the district are literate in both English only (49.5%) and Ghanaian language and English (49.0%) compare to females who records more than half (53.0%) for English only, and 45.6 percent for Ghanaian language and English. Literacy in French and English and also in French, English and Ghanaian Languages combined remain insignificant even across the sexes (Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing Census).

School attendance and sex

In the Nkwanta North District it is found that the male population currently attending school in the district forms more than half (53.1%) of persons 3 years and older. This is higher compare to the female proportion of 46.9 percent. It is generally observed that a large proportion of persons currently attending school in the district are found at the primary level (45.7%), out of which the male proportion is 44.7 percent and 46.1 percent for the female population. Vocational, technical and commercial education receives the least level of attendance in the district with a proportion of 0.4 percent and this pattern pertains for both males (0.3%) and females (0.4%).

In term of the persons who attended school in the past, it is observed that not a single person in the district, both male and female, attended Kindergarten or nursery in the past. This is due to the unavailability of these institutions even though a disaggregated analysis of this in terms of the age group of respondents could paint a clearer picture. Similar to school attendance, the dominant proportion of the population to have attended school in the past (22.7%) ends at the primary school while the least ends at the vocational, technical and commercial level of 3.7 percent.

In respect of the distribution of the sexes, a large proportion (19.8%) of the male population ends at Senior Secondary School/ Senior High School (SSS/SHS). In contrast, it is found that majority (26.9%) of females end school at the primary level. This implies that the dropout rate for females is higher than that of males. On the whole, only 10.8 percent of the population 3 years and older in the district are found to end school at the tertiary level, which implies that nearly 90 percent of all persons who had attended school in the district ends at levels lower than tertiary. It is observed that only 4.8 percent of the female populations in the district actually obtain tertiary education compare to 15.3 percent of the male population (Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing Census).

Thus, District has to embark on vigorous functional literacy and commentary education programmes to make a large majority of people who have fallen out of the formal education system to make them functional in the society. It will also enable those of school going age to enrolled back to the mainstream formal education

1.2.17.2 Health and Nutrition

The District is served by Seventeen health facilities. These are three Health Centers, three clinic, one maternity center and Ten CHPS Compounds. There is no health training institution in the District.

HEALTH FACILITIES/PROVIDERS:-

Subdistrict	CHPS	Clinic	Health Centre	Midwife / Maternity	Totals
Damanko	1	0	2	0	3
Kpassa	3	2	1	1	7
Sibi	2	0	0	0	2
Tinjase	4	1	0	0	5
Nkwanta North	10	3	3	1	17

Health facilities are inadequate and unevenly distributed in the district. Although the area councils have static health facilities (Clinics) the average distance to these facilities is over 20km. This is because of the sparse settlement pattern which is due mainly to the search for farmland.

Staffing

Human Resource Development

The district has staff strength of seventy nine (79) as at June 2014 as compare to seventy one (71) in 2013, sixty (60) 2012 and forty seven (47) 2011 half year.

The table below shows the staffing situation in the district as at January 2011- June 2014

CATEGORIES OF STAFF	NO. at Post(2011)	NO. at Post(2012)	NO. at Post(2013)	NO. at Post(2014)
District Director	1	1	1	1
Medical Assistance	1	2	2	2
Public Health Nurse	1	1	1	1
Midwives	2	1	1	3
Administrator	1	1	1	1
Senior Accountant	1	1	1	1
Diseases Control Officer	1	1	1	1
Field Technicians	1	1	2	2
Account Officer	1	0	0	0
Technical Officer(HI)	1	1	1	1
Mental Health Nurse	0	0	1	1
Community Health Nurses	27	37	45	46
Enrolled Nurse	2	6	7	12
Store Keeper	0	1	1	1
Watchmen	1	1	1	1
Ward Assistant	1	1	1	1
Lab. Assistance	1	1	1	1
Orderlies	2	1	1	1
Laborers	2	2	2	2
TOTALS	47	60	71	79

There has been some improvement in the staff strength of the district as compare to the year 2013. The major challenge of the district is the lack lab technician and bio/record assistants in the health Centre's.

Morbidity

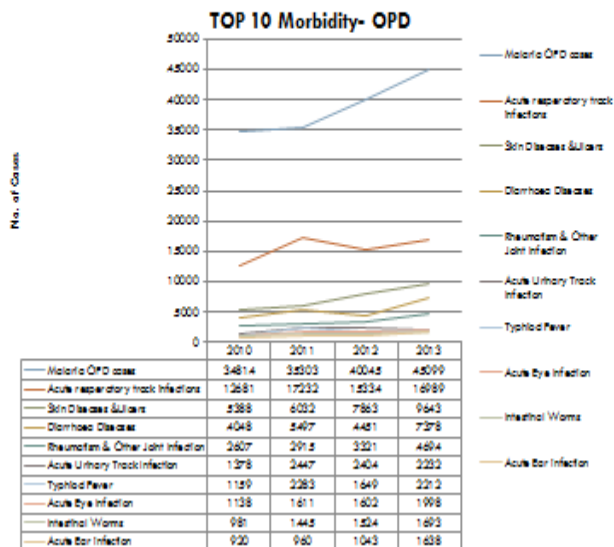
Malaria is the number one disease for both OPD and Inpatient, constituting about 50% of all morbidity cases as shown in fig. ... High incidence of malaria is more prevalent during the rainy season, contributing to low productivity and loss of family income as most of the people are farmers. The others are acute respiratory tract infection, skin diseases and ulcers, diarrhea, rheumatism and joint infections and acute urinary tract infection. Others are typhoid fever, acute eye infection, intestinal worms and acute ear infection. Thus, sanitation related diseases account for over 70% of our health problems.

Morbidity

Malaria continue to top OPD attendance accounting for about 50% of cases

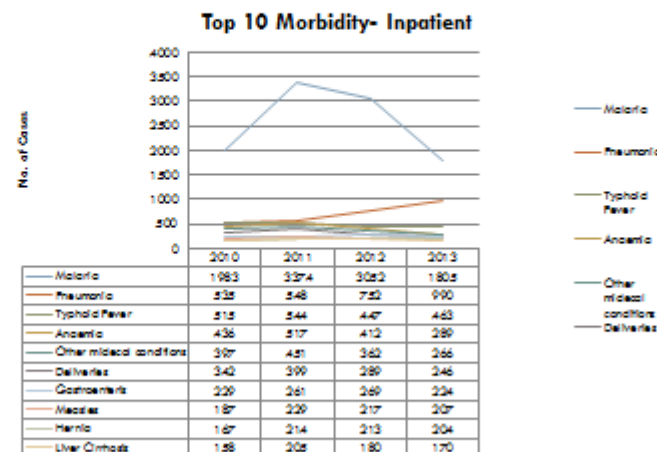
ITNs are distributed but many are not use

Intensify education on the use of the ITNs and attitudinal changes



Malaria again tops the Inpatient but is fast reducing about 46.60% between 2011 and 2013 due to early reporting

This is followed by pneumonia and typhoid fever. The typhoid however is reducing as the sanitation and water situation improves



Most of these diseases could be reduced with improved/better environmental sanitation and personal hygiene. Improved income and better housing could generally raise the health status of the people.

1.2.17.3 WATER AND SANITATION

SANITATION SITUATION

Less than 20 percent of the people in the district have access to sanitation facilities. Various types of sanitation facilities are being used in the district. According to Nkwanta north Environmental Health Unit (WGEHU), each KVIP and public Pit Latrine constructed in district is a 10-seater unit. Also, according to the WGEHU the coverage for a 10 seater KVIP is 250 individuals; a public Pit Latrine is 250 individuals; Private VIP is 15 individual; Private Pit Latrines is 15 individual. Population coverage data was compiled using the above criteria.

In terms of solid waste disposal, there are defined spots for dumping house hold refuse throughout the district. House hold refuse are dumped anywhere even on roadsides. There are also cemeteries throughout the district. Below is a table indicating the distribution of sanitation facilities in the district.

Table 2: Distribution of Sanitation facilities:

Area Council	No. of Comm.	No. of Public KVIPs		No. of Public Pit Latrines	No. of Private VIPs		No. of Institutional Latrines		No. of Private Pit Latrines	Total Population
		2012	2012		2011	2012	2011	2012		
Kpass	27	14	16	0	267	297	21	28	0	26,307
Damanko	19	0	0	0	36	36	9	9	0	12,090
Tinjasi	17	1	1	0	7	46	9	9	0	10,180
Total	63	15		0	300		39	46	0	48,577

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 2: Schools with hand washing facilities:

Area Council	No. of Comm.	Hand washing facilities	
		2011	2012
Kpassa	27	0	11
Damanko	19	0	4
Tinjasi	17	0	7
Total	63	0	22

Source: Field Survey, 2012

ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER-NKWANTA NORTH DISTRICT

The District has 75 hand- pump boreholes, 13 mechanized boreholes and 1 dam. There is also a conventional Small Town Water System in Damanko which is broken down for many years now. The portable water coverage improved from 43.33% in 2010 to 51.36% in 2013 due to increasing numbers of boreholes in the communities. However, the water coverage falls drastically to 21.63% in the dry season as many of the boreholes dry up. The Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) in the communities do not also function effectively, leading to breaking down and non- repair of many hands-pumped and mechanized boreholes. This compels them to resort to other sources such as dams, rivers, and streams etc. which are not treated. Thus, increasing water- borne diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid fever, intestinal worms etc. in the District.

REGION	DISTRICT NAME	COUNCIL NAME	COMMUNITY NAME	COMMUNITY POPULATION	YEAR OF POPULATION	FACILITY DESCRIPTION
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	SIBI HILL TOP	3573	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	BADULE	1272	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	CHALANE	633	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	OBUNJA	633	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	NANPABEI	227	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	NANGINGONG	359	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	KONI NO.1	275	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	JATO KPARIKPARI	1096	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	PIBILA NO.2	627	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	PIBILA NO. 1	522	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	JATO KROM	348	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	KABRE AKURA	1213	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	KONI NO.2	627	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	SIBI CENTRAL	1994	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	OJAGE	189	2014	Borehole
VOLTA	NKWANTA NORTH	DAMANKO	LENCHA	359	2014	Borehole

The DA is therefore increasing the provision of KVIP toilets and household toilets in the major settlements. Refuse container have been procure to assist the environmental health unit to manage the sanitation situation in the District. Besides individuals have been encouraged to also procure such refuse containers for their Domestic uses.

Poor sanitation especially in the large towns is becoming a health hazard. The poor sanitation is due mainly to indiscriminate disposal of solid and liquid waste and lack of proper drainage systems.

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES

EDUCATION:

1. Limited access to educational infrastructure and services especially for females and the poor
2. Poor educational outcomes, including adult literacy rates and high drop-out rate especially for females.
3. Low school enrolment particularly for the females
4. Inadequate qualified educational personnel
5. Inefficient administration and management especially at the basic and secondary level.
6. Teacher absenteeism
7. Refusal to accept postings to rural areas
8. Unqualified and non- performing teachers in lower primary

HEALTH PROBLEMS:

1. High mortality rates especially children and mothers
2. Financial inability to access health care services
3. Inadequate health infrastructure and services
4. Poor nutrition due to food insecurity in families
5. Poor sanitation and personal hygiene

GENDER/POPULATION/WATER AND SANITATION PROBLEMS

1. Gender imbalances in access to opportunities for personal development
2. Discrimination and disrespect for women and their rights.
3. Limited recognition and appreciation of the potentials and contribution of women
4. High rate of population growth.
5. Conservative attitude toward family planning services
6. Lack of productive skills for both agriculture and industry
7. Limited and uncoordinated efforts to support the youth.
8. Inadequate access to potable water
9. Inadequate sanitary facilities and services
10. High incidence of HIV/AIDS especially among the youth

1.2.17.4 THE VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED:

Population with Disability

In Nkwanta North District a little beyond 98 percent (98.3%) of the population is without disability, while 1.7percent had some form of disabilities. Among the five common forms of disabilities are sight (36.6%), physical (25.8%), hearing (14.0%) and emotion (9.8%). It is important to also note that there can be PWDs with multiple disabilities in the district.

The sex distribution of PWDs shows that 1.9 percent of all males and 1.5 percent of all females in the district are PWDs. Generally, males dominate females in all forms of disability in the district. Sight disability is the highest form of disability amongst both males (34.8%) and females (39.0%). Intellectual disability is the least type of disability amongst both males (0.2%) and females (0.1%).

Distribution by type of locality

Disability is common in urban localities (1.9%) than in rural localities (1.6). Sight disability is the highest among the disabled population in both rural (34.8%) and the urban (39.0%) areas. The reason accounting for the higher sight disability in the district is attributed to the closeness of some communities to the River Oti, which is a breeding ground for the black flies, the causative agent of onchocerciasis (River blindness), Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Disability and Activity

The proportion of employed PWDs in the District is 45.8 percent while that of the economically inactive is 53.3 percent. This is an indication that a little above half of PWDs in the District are economically not active. There exist a wide disparity between employed PWDs (45.8%) and non-PWDs (60.8%).

Some 40.1 percent of persons with sight disability in the District are employed while about six out of every ten (59.4%) of them are not economically active. Similarly, 47.5 percent of the physically disabled are employed compared to 52.5 percent who are economically not active.

In terms of sex distribution, the proportion of males who are visually impaired and employed is 44.4 percent as against 0.9 percent unemployed and 54.6 percent not economically active. In addition, 35.4 percent of female visually impaired in the District are employed while 64.6 percent are economically not active. About four out of ten (43.9%) of physically challenged females in the District are employed while 56.1 percent are inactive economically.

Generally, among the economically active PWDs in the District, those employed constitute 45.8 percent and unemployed constitute only 0.9 percent. A similar pattern is observed for all forms of disability along the male female divide (Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census).

Disability, Education and Literacy

The Nkwanta North District records a population 37,781 persons, 3 years and older out of which 691 are PWDs. Some 59.5 percent of the PWDs never attended school which signifies that six out of every ten PWDs never attended school in the district. Also, 13.2 percent of the PWDs ended school at the primary level and none attained postgraduate degree or certificate.

In terms of the level of education among the various disability groups, 63.6 percent of the sight impaired never attended school, implying that only 36.4 percent actually attended to school, ranging from Nursery to the bachelor degree level. This calls for policy intervention to increase enrolment and retention of this group of individual into formal education. Furthermore, 66.9 percent of the physically challenged never attended school while the highest level education for those who attended school ended at post-secondary diploma level.

Generally, majority of PWDs age 3 years and older in the district ended their education at the primary level. In line with this, the proportions for the dominant disability groups for females are 11.0 percent and 15.6 percent for sight and hearing impaired and 21.2 percent and 9.1 percent for speech and physically impaired respectively. With respect to males, the respective shares are 12.6 percent and 20.8 percent for sight and hearing and 10.0 percent and 7.7 percent for speech and physically challenged (Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census).

Thus, a large proportion of the PWDs are out of schools. Efforts have to be made to get them into school and also make the school enrolment friendly. They should also be provided with employable skills for them earn a living on their own and contribute to national development.

Women and Children:

Some of the area/issues that marginalization women and children thus making them vulnerable include the following:

1. Inadequate or absence of opportunities in the choice of marriage, forced marriages, elopement or betrothals etc.
2. Defining and assigning roles are against women e.g inheritance, sex dominated jobs, chieftaincy, ownership of land property etc.
3. Political leadership, and religion, delegation etc.
4. Decision – making both at home and community level e.g number of children, projects selection and implementation
5. Education is in favour of boys

In summary women and children are marginalized in decision making and they have less opportunities to develop their potentials compared to their men counterparts in society.

Currently there is a Gender Desk Officer who is co-ordinating the activities of institutions/organizations that focused on women and children in the district. However, GES under the umbrella of PTAs and MoH under the DHMT have activities for children. These activities include the campaign for girl-child education, school enrolment drive, encouraging mothers to send their children to nutrition and feeding centres as well as participate in the immunization programmes for children.

These are also over 520 women groups in the district engaged in economic ventures, such as group farming, Gari processing, sheabutter and groundnut oil production, weaving and pito brewing. Other women groups are Chop bar keepers, bush meat sellers, seamstresses, hairdressers, petty traders, foodstuff sellers and processing of fresh fish.

1.2.17.5 Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

Statistics from the district health service indicates a steady increase in the number of reported cases of the disease. The increase is attributed to factors such as girls migrating to the South to work as kayaye, youth unemployment and poverty.

Table 15: Number of HIV/AIDS Reported Cases.

Year	Male	Female	Total
2010	2	4	6
2011	10	28	38
2012	2	27	29

SOURCE: DHMT – 2012

The table reveals that women are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS than their men counter parts

1.2.17.6 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMES

Presently the Governments Youth and Employment Programme have taken off in the District with youth in Agricultural registering 94 members at the beginning of the programme. 100 acres of land has been ploughed and crops like maize etc planted. It is expected that the youth employment programme will go long way to reduce unemployment among the youth in the District.

The Rural Enterprise Projects which was launched in the district also has plans put in place to address youth unemployment problem over one thousand youth in the district have so far registered with youth employment programme. Other social programmes, which support youth development directly and indirectly, are in education, health, agriculture and AIDS control.

The problems of the youth in the district and indeed the country as a whole include the following:

- Lack of information and underemployment
- Youth unemployment and underemployment
- Lack of appropriate productive skills
- Uncoordinated efforts to support the youth
- Spread of HIV/AIDS

Programmes/Activities to address the problems could include the following:

- Conduct and establish youth profile and analysis
- Compile and analyze data on youth unemployment and training needs.
- Establish entrepreneurship centres in collaboration with National Youth Council (NYC) and NGOs.
- Organize and support youth groups in income generation

SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

1. Inadequate skill development and establishment
2. Inadequate credit facilities, esp. for start- up businesses
3. Undeveloped tourist attractions and culture
4. Low agric. Production and productivity
5. High post-harvest losses
6. Inadequate agric and veterinary staff resulting in limited extension and agric support services
7. Insecure land tenure system
8. High incidence of biodiversity loss
9. Weak forest sector governance and institutions
10. Inadequate NTFPs(Non- Timber Forest Products) development and marketing and nature linked enterprises
11. Unregulated grazing practices of both domestic and nomadic cattle.
12. Low water coverage

13. Low sanitation coverage
14. Poor road network and transport system
15. Inadequate access to energy
16. Improper human settlement development
17. Continuous fall in BECE performance
18. High pupil- teacher ratio
19. Low enrolment in schools, particularly at JHS level
20. Inadequate health personnel, esp. doctors
21. Inadequate health infrastructure (CHPS Compound & staff accommodation)
22. High incidence of malaria
23. High incidence of malnutrition, esp. among pregnant women and children
24. Increasing incidence of behavioural diseases(hypertensive and diabetes) & snake bites
25. High Incidence of HIV and AIDS
26. High maternal, neonatal and infant Mortality rate
27. High population growth rate and falling family planning acceptors
28. High Social and economic insecurity, particularly among the vulnerable group
29. Weak local government structures
30. Inadequate office and residential infrastructure and other logistics for DA and Depts.
31. Poor revenue generation and mobilization, and Dwindling central and donor resources for development
32. Low women participation in governance
33. Low community participation in development
34. Poor coordination and synergy among CSOs, Departments and other stakeholders

CHAPTER TWO

HARMONIZATION AND PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The District is confronted with teething development challenges, if solved will enhance the living conditions of the people. There is however limited resources to be able to address all these challenges. Thus, at stakeholders' workshop, participants had to prioritize the identified development issues based on the criteria as follows;

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)

Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues

Community needs and aspirations were elicited through participatory approach. These needs have been harmonized with the development issues as shown in table...

From the table, the total score is 784 and the number of community needs is 36. Thus, the average score is 21.78. This means that, there is strong relationship between the community needs and the development issues.

12	ICT Lab/Community Information Center	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	31
13	Rehabilitation of School Infrastructure	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	16
14	School feeding	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	24	
15	Nurses quarters	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	27	
16	Irrigation Dam	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	36
17	Posting of Teachers	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	21
18	Speed rumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
19	Solar lumps	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	25
20	Teachers accommodation	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
21	Feeder road	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	29
22	Day Nursery	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	18
23	JHS	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
24	Primary	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
25	Livestock production	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	27
26	Market	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	21
27	Community credit union	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	19
28	Bridge		1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	22
29	Streetlights	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
30	Drains	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	14
31	Means of transport to cart farm produce	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	15	
32	Farmlands	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	29
33	Creation of pastures	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	23
34	Establish woodlots	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	23	
35	Create final disposal sites	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	14

36	Slaughter slaps	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	16	
	TOTAL	38	37	23	39	16	29	17	8	5	28	15	30	34	26	36	13	35	10	21	7	19	13	11	14	38	28	30	37	25	29	28	19	10	16	784

Linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under 2010-2013 to NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Areas

The harmonized key Development issues identified under the performance review of 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development Plan has linked to the National Medium Term Development Plan Framework (NMTDPF) 2014-2017 Thematic Areas and the National issues that are related to the District issues adopted. This is shown in table.....

NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Area	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Harmonized Issues 2010-2013
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	Inadequate skill development and establishment
	Limited access to finance	Inadequate credit facilities, esp. for start-up businesses
	Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	Undeveloped tourist attractions and culture
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of agricultural mechanization • Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds 	Low agric. Production and productivity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate product cluster development • Low quality and inadequate agro-infrastructure • Inadequate institutional arrangement to support commercial scale agro-processing 	High post-harvest losses
	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators	Inadequate agric and veterinary staff resulting in limited extension and agric support services
	General indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land	Insecure land tenure system
	Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development decision making especially at the local level	High incidence of biodiversity loss
	Weak enforcement of regulations and laws governing the environment	Weak forest sector governance and institutions

	and for the management of natural resources	
	Inefficient use and management of natural resources	Inadequate NTFPs(Non- Timber Forest Products) development and marketing and nature linked enterprises
	Absence of comprehensive regulatory framework	Unregulated grazing practices of both domestic and nomadic cattle.
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	Low water coverage
	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	Low sanitation coverage
	Geographical disparities in access to transport services	Poor road network and transport system
	Early deterioration of road networks	
	Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)	
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Inadequate access to energy
	Over dependence on wood fuel	
	Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas	Improper human settlement development
Human Development, Productivity and Employment		
	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level Unacceptably high number of untrained teachers at the basic level	Continuous fall in BECE performance High pupil- teacher ratio
	Weak management and supervision	
	Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	Low enrolment in schools, particularly at JHS level
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Inadequate health personnel, esp. doctors
	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	Inadequate health infrastructure (CHPS Compound & staff accommodation)
	High morbidity and mortality from malaria	High incidence of malaria
	Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana	High incidence of malnutrition, esp. among pregnant women and children

	Increasing incidence of lifestyle and diet-related diseases	Increasing incidence of behavioral diseases(hypertensive and diabetes) & snake bites
	High stigmatization and discrimination Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities	High Incidence of HIV and AIDS
	Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	High maternal, neonatal and infant Mortality rate
	Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services	High population growth rate and falling family planning acceptors
	Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children Lack of effective implementation of legislation and policies especially Act 715 and UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups High incidence of poverty among older people	High Social and economic insecurity, particularly among the vulnerable group
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Insufficient public ownership and participation in governance processes by the citizenry	Weak local government structures
	Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts Non-functioning sub-district structures	Inadequate office and residential infrastructure and other logistics for DA and Depts
	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Poor revenue generation and mobilization, and Dwindling central and donor resources for development
	Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance	Low women participation in governance
	Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation	Low community participation in development
	Poor coordination in development policy formulation and implementation	Poor coordination and synergy among CSOs, Departments and other stakeholders

The adopted issues have been prioritized based on the following criteria. The prioritization is as follows;

No.	ADPOTED ISSUE	SCORE	PRIORITY
1	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	39.5	1 st
2	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	38.6	2 nd
3	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	38.4	3 rd
4	Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	38.1	4 th
5	Low level of agricultural mechanization and Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds	37.6	5 th
6	Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts and Non-functioning sub-district structures	37.2	6 th
7	Insufficient public ownership and participation in governance processes by the citizenry	37	7 th
8	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	36	8 th
9	Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas	35	9 th
10	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	34	10 th
11	Geographical disparities in access to transport services	30.1	11 th
12	Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services	30	12 th
13	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	29.5	13 th
14	Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation	29	14 th
15	High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	28.8	15 th
16	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	28.5	16 th
17	Unacceptably high number of untrained teachers at the basic level	28	17 th
18	Low quality and inadequate agro-infrastructure	26	18 th
19	Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	25	19 th
20	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators	21.33	20 th
21	High morbidity and mortality from malaria	19.67	21 st
22	Poor coordination in development policy formulation and implementation	19.33	22 nd
23	Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana	19	23 rd
24	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	17	24 th
25	Inefficient use and management of natural resources	16	25 th

26	Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development decision making especially at the local level	15.67	26 th
27	Limited access to finance	14.67	27 th
28	Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance	14.33	28 th
29	General indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land	13.33	29 th
30	Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	12.33	30 th
31	Weak enforcement of regulations and laws governing the environment and for the management of natural resources	12	31 st
32	High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities	11.67	32 nd
33	Absence of comprehensive regulatory framework for grazing	11.33	33 rd
34	Increasing incidence of lifestyle and diet-related diseases	5	34 th

The thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda are further prioritized based on the level of the need for development and hence allocation of resources. They are prioritized as;

1. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
2. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
3. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
5. Transparent and Accountable Governance
6. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
7. Oil and Gas Development

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Development Focus

The District has made phenomenal strides in infrastructural development over the past four years (2010-2013). Many educational and health infrastructure have been provided. The construction of the Eastern Corridor- road has also started. However, these infrastructural development has not translated into results in terms of increased educational and health performance and income levels. Much attention was not also given to the environmental sustainability and settlement development.

The focus of the District development for the next four years (2014- 2017) will be human- centered, Sustainable agricultural development along the value chain through selected crop production will be the core of the District's development. Infrastructure and human capital development will be tailored towards the District potential on public- private partnership. Health and educational development will concentrate on the quality and equity with active involvement of all stakeholders.

Development Goal

The Development Goal of the District based on the development focus is to accelerate an equitable growth of a green economy through enhanced sustainable agriculture along the value chain, human resource development and infrastructure, nature and forest based enterprises and poverty reduction in a harmonious spatial environment with active participation of the private sector.

The District goal is consistent with the national goal of macroeconomic stability and the sustainable exploitation of Ghana's natural resource endowments in agriculture, minerals and oil and gas supported by strategic investments in human capital, infrastructure, human settlements, science, technology and innovation to drive industrialization, in particular manufacturing.

Development projections for 2014-2017

The District has projected the various demographic categories based on the District's demographic characteristics. For the 2010 population and housing census, the total population of the District for 2010 was 64,553 comprising 32,394 male and 32,159 female (GSS). The 2013 population of the District was estimated at 45,128 comprising 22,664 male and 22,464 female. 32159 female with an annual growth rate of 3.1% (Source

Based on the baseline information and the assumption that all other population variables such as migration, natural and man- made disasters are held constant, the various population categories are projected based the formula below and targets set therein;

The Exponential Method

The exponential formula is defined as

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where P_t = the current (base-year) population

P_t = the future population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

$e = 2.718282$ is a constant

AGRICULTURE

Base Year

Target

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A. Staffing					
1. # of AEAs	5	7	7	7	7
2. # of AEAs Required at Post	5	12	12	12	12
3. # of Female AEAs	0	1	1	1	1
4. # of Veterinary Staff	1	2	2	2	2
B. Services					
1. # of Farming Communities	50	69	69	69	69
2. Communities Per AEA	10	9	9	9	9
3. # of Communities Reached	50	9	9	9	9
4. Planned Programs that are Gender Sensitive	0	4	4	4	4
5. # of Farmer Groups	18	21	26	35	39
6. # of Functional Farmer Groups	14	18	21	30	32
7. # of Female Group Members	180	221	271	342	611
8. # of Male Group Members	212	351	511	740	973
9. # of Groups Linked to Credit Facilities	0	0	20	35	37
10. # of Seed Dealers	1	6	8	8	8
11. # of Fertilizer Dealers	3	3	3	3	3
12. # of Chemical Dealers	3	6	6	6	6
13. # of Agricultural Mechanization Centers	1	1	1	1	1
14. Animal Vaccinations	1601	2500	3000	4000	4500
15. # of Hectares Irrigated	0	25	30	32	35
C. Crop Yields					
1. Average Yield per Acre - Maize	0.4	1	1.2	1.2	1.4
2. Estimated Area Under Maize Cultivation	1686	2000	2,200	2,500	2,750
3. Estimated Crop Yield - Maize	1735	2000	2,640	3,000	3,850
4. Average Yield per Acre - Rice	0.38	1	1.4	1.5	1.5

5. Estimated Area Under Rice Cultivation	8.3	50	55	75	100
6. Estimated Crop Yield - Rice	7.9	50	77	112.5	150
7. Average Yield per Acre - Yam	4.2	5	5.5	6.0	6.5
8. Estimated Area Under Yam Cultivation	4154.33	4,500	4,650	4,800	5,000
9. Estimated Crop Yield - Yam	43814.4	22,500	25,575	28,800	32,500
10. Average Yield per Acre - Groundnut	0.56	0.8	1	1.2	1.2
11. Estimated Area Under Groundnut Cultivation	3009.1	3,350	3,500	3,750	4,000
12. Estimated Crop Yield - Groundnut	1,685.1	2,680	3,500	4,500	4,800
13. Average Yield per Acre - Sorghum	0.24	0.9	1	1	1
14. Estimated Area Under Sorghum Cultivation	530.5	580	600	620	630
15. Estimated Crop Yield - Sorghum	315.8	522	600	620	630
16. Average Yield per Acre - Soy Bean	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
17. Estimated Area Under Soy Bean Cultivation	24	50	65	75	85
18. Estimated Crop Yield - Soy Bean	13.2	25	39	45	59.5
19. Average Yield per Acre - Cowpea	0.24	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
20. Estimated Area Under Cowpea Cultivation	185	210	230	255	285
21. Estimated Crop Yield - Cowpea	107	168	207	229.5	256.5
22. Average Yield per Acre - Cassava	6.4	7	7.4	7.9	7.9
23. Estimated Area Under Cassava Cultivation	2640	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500
24. Estimated Crop Yield - Cassava	16,896	21,000	25,900	31,600	35,550
25. Average Yield per Acre - Millet	0.21	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
26. Estimated Area Under Millet Cultivation	346	360	365	365	400
27. Estimated Crop Yield - Millet	72.66	180	219	255.5	280
D. Animal Populations					
1. Cattle	3,610	4,200	4,315	4,550	4,735
2. Sheep	2,120	2,650	2,865	2,990	3,100
3. Goats	2,012	2,725	3,150	3,400	3,615
4. Pigs	1510	2,350	2,575	2,770	3,015

EDUCATION

EDUCATION	Base Year			Target											
	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015			2015/2016			2016/2017		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
A. Total No. Schools by Category															
1. Total	16	149	165	15	84	99	12	85	97	15	87	102	16	89	105
2. ECD (KG &Nuseries)	7	53	60	8	34	42	6	34	40	6	34	40	6	34	40
3. Primary	6	72	78	4	33	37	3	33	36	4	33	37	5	34	39
4. JHS	2	22	24	2	15	17	2	16	18	3	17	20	3	18	21
5. SHS	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	3	5
6. Technical and Vocational Inst.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. No. of schools with standard structures (Permanent Structures)															
1. Total	10	106	116	11	68	79	11	68	79	15	87	102	16	89	105
2. ECD (KG &Nuseries)	4	17	21	6	24	30	6	24	30	6	34	40	6	34	40
3. Primary	3	66	69	2	28	30	2	28	30	4	33	37	5	34	39
4. JHS	2	21	23	2	14	16	2	14	16	3	17	20	3	18	21
5. SHS	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	3	5
6. Technical and Vocational Inst.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. No. of schools without standard structures (Temporary Structures)															
1. Total	6	43	49	4	46	20	4	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. ECD (KG &Nuseries)	3	36	39	2	10	12	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Primary	3	6	9	2	5	7	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. JHS	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. SHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Technical and Vocational Inst.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. No. of Schools without Sanitary Facilities and Water.															
1. Total	11	84	95	8	26	34	8	26	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. ECD (KG &Nuseries)	4	29	33	4	10	14	4	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Primary	5	41	46	2	10	12	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. JHS	2	14	16	2	6	8	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

5. SHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Technical and Vocational Inst.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015			2015/2016			2016/2017		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
E. Pupil/Teacher ratio															
1. Total teachers	493	225	718	348	182	530	348	182	530	348	182	530	358	236	594
2. Trained teachers	279	129	408	213	99	312	221	109	330	231	119	350	251	139	390
3. Untrained teachers	214	96	310	135	83	218	127	73	200	117	63	180	107	97	204
F. Enrolment/completion/transition rate															
1. Gross KG enrolment rate	79.1	84.5	81.7	144.4	156.7	154.8	171.8	159.0	166	167.3	153.9	160.8	163.2	149.3	156.4
2. Gross Primary enrolment rate	86.7	89.5	88.0	100.2	105.7	105.9	102.6	106.6	105	104.5	109.5	107.0	109.0	111.9	110.4
3. Gross JHS enrolment rate	58.2	64.4	61.6	75.4	77.5	78.6	73.2	76.7	74.9	75.3	76.5	75.9	75.9	80.6	78.2
4. JHS schools completion rate	64.4	49.8	56.5	60.6	57.1	59.9	62.8	57.0	60.0	70.0	63.6	67.0	61.2	65.7	63.3
5. SHS schools completion rate	82.0	23.2	49.6	29.6	27.5	28.5	28.7	26.7	27.7	27.9	25.9	27.0	27.1	25.2	26.2
6. Transition rate (from KG to Primary)	76.0	81.1	78.3	74.0	77.4	75.7	78.4	81.2	97.8	82.7	84.9	83.7	87.0	88.7	87.8
7. Transition rate (from Primary to JHS)	65.1	72.6	68.6	75.5	77.6	76.5	79.6	81.3	80.5	83.7	85.1	84.3	87.7	88.8	88.3
8. Transition rate (from JHS to SHS)	371.6	154.6	268.0	200.8	150.3	176.6	200.8	142.6	174.0	200.8	142.6	174.5	200.8	142.6	74.5
9. Schools drop out rate															
10. No. of schools sponsored (i.e Assembly, NGOs, Individuals etc)															
11. Gender parity Index KG	1.07			1.09			0.93			0.92			0.91		
12. Gender parity Index Primary	1.03			1.06			1.04			1.05			1.03		
13. Gender parity Index JHS	1.11			1.06			1.05			1.02			1.06		
14. % JHS students qualifying for SHS (aggregate 30 and below)															
15. % JHS students admitted to SHS															

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

	Base Year		Targets			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1. Total Population	46,803	48,160	49,557	50,997	52,473	
2. Expected Pregnancies/deliveries/Children 0-11mos	1310	1,927	1,982	2,020	2,099	
3. Children 0 - 59	8003	9,632	9,911	10,199	10,495	
5. Women in Fertile Age		11,318	11,646	11,984	12,331	
No. of neonatal Deaths - institutional	14	10	5	5	5	
No of under 5 deaths- Institutional	24	10	5	5	5	
Institutional Maternal mortality Ratio	93/100000	0	0	0	0	
% OPD Due to Malaria	55	45	40	35	30	
% OPD Under Fives Due to Malaria	39	35	30	25	20	
No of under five malaria death	8	5	5	5	5	
Under five Malaria CFR	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Total number of under 5 cases due to malaria						
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases	16	5	5	0	0	
Number of cumulative cases	23	28	33	33	33	
No. Of VCT Centers	1	1	2	2	2	
No. that have voluntarily been tested	160	300	500	800	1,000	
No. of collaborative meetings	0	4	4	4	4	
6. No. of AIDS persons on ART	16	26	31	31	31	
PMTCT	54	81.85	100	100	100	
PREGNANT WOMEN ON ARV	3	7	15	20	30	
No of Smear positive TB cases diagnosed	7	6	10	10	14	
OPD Attendance per capita	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	
% FP Acceptors	28.22	28.04	35	40	50	
WIFA Accepting FP	1,552	1,587	1,700	2,000	2,500	
No ANC Registrants	726	850	892	918	950	
% ANC Coverage	78	90	95	98	100	
% ANC with 4+ visits	66.25	70	75	80	85	
% PNC Coverage	68.06	80	85	90	95	
% deliveries by skilled attendants	62.61	73	75	80	85	
% of households using iodated salt with adequate level of iodine (22ppm and above)						
% of health facilities designated baby-friendly	9	9	15	23	30	
Vitamin A coverage for children 6-59 months:	60	70	80	80	80	
I. Male						
II. Female						

Vitamin A coverage for women within 8 weeks post partum	60.2	80	90	90	90
% of malnourished children:					
I. % underweight	14.54	10	8	7	5
II. % stunted					
III. % wasted					
% Under Five under weight					

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

	Base Year		Targets		
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT					
1. Number of skills development Institutions/trainees (m/f/c):					
2. Number that are GOG/trainees (m/f/c)					
3. Number that are Community satellite training centres/trainees (m/c/f)					
4. Number that are Private training centres/trainees (m/f/c)					
5. Number that are undergoing Apprenticeship training (m/f/c)					
B. GROUP DEVELOPMENT					
1. Number of functional Mass Education Groups (MEGs)/membership (m/f/c)	18	18	36	36	40
2. Number of Community Women Groups (CWGs)/membership (m/f/c)	7	7	14	20	24
3. Number of functioning Adult study groups (ASGs)/membership (m/f/c)	16	16	64	80	96
C. INCOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME					
1. Number of IGA groups/membership (m/f/c)	7	7	14	16	18
2. Number of Salt Iodization groups/membership (m/f/c)	1	1	2	4	6
3. Number of Agro processing groups/membership (m/f/c)	7	7	14	24	34
4. Number of retailing groups/membership (m/f/c)	0	4	8	12	16
5. Number of Farming/Rearing groups/memberships (m/f/c)	2	2	10	16	24
D. LITERACY CO-ORDINATION					
1. Number of Agencies implementing literacy	2	2	4	4	4
2. Number of Classes run by each agency/membership (m/f/c)	8	8	16	20	24

E. COMMUNITY INITIATED PROGRAMME/PROJECTS (CIPs)					
1. Number of CIPs Schools (funded/source, not funded)	0	0	3	6	6
2. Number of CIPs Clinics (funded/source, not funded)	0	0	1	1	2
3. Number of CIPs Feeder roads (funded/source, not funded)					
4. Number of CIPs Water facilities (funded/source, not funded)					
5. Number of CIPs Community Security Volunteers (funded/source, not funded)					
F. LOCAL LEVEL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS					
1. Number of CBOs- Registered with DCD-DA, Unregistered	16	16	32	42	52
2. Number of FBOs- Registered with DCD-DA, Unregistered	2	2	6	10	14
3. Number of Volunteers groups- Registered with DCD-DA, Unregistered	2	2	6	10	14
G. HOME SCIENCE EXTENSION AND MANAGEMENT					
1. Number of homes visited	24	24	200	300	400
2. Number of homes demonstrations took place	0	0	50	60	70
3. Number of homes exhibitions took place	0	0	50	60	70
4. Number of homes Food demonstrations/exhibitions done	0	0	50	60	70
5. Number of Child care demonstrations/exhibitions done	0	0	1	2	2
6. Number of Clothing demonstrations/exhibitions done	0	0	1	2	2
H. Vulnerability					
1. Proportion of births registered					
2. Seasonal migration					
3. Child migration (proxy indication):					
i. In migration					
ii. Out migration					
4. Number of street children					
5. No. of Children involved Child trafficking					
6. No. of Child panels					
7. No. of differently abled persons:					
8. No. of public buildings that are disability friendly					
9. No.of widows					
10. No. of widowers					
I. LEAP					
1. Amount received					

2. Amount disbursed					
3. Total number of beneficiaries					
i. Female Beneficiaries					
ii. Male Beneficiaries					
J. SECURITY					
1. Reported cases of defilement	1				
2. Reported cases of rape and sexual harassment					
3. Reported cases of forced marriage					
4. Reported cases of assault	1				
5. Reported cases of Drug abuse					
6. Reported cases of widowhood rites					
7. Reported cases of Land litigation	2				
8. Reported cases of motor accidents	6				
9. Reported cases of armed robbery and theft	6				
10. No. of lives lost in motor accident	1				
K. CONFLICT					
1. No. of Conflict prone communities					
2. No. of people displaced by conflict					
3. No. of lives lost in conflict					
4. Amount of Property destroyed by conflict					
5. No. of houses affected by conflict					

	Base Year	Targets			
		2013	2014	2015	2016
A.NUMBER OF LAND USE PLANS PREPARED					
District Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	0				1
Structure Plans (SP)	0				1
Local Plans (LP)	2	2	4	4	4

Other maps/plans	0	4	2	2	2
B.NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED					
Residential Dwelling units	0	0			
Commercial purposes	0	0			
Educational purposes	0	0			
Industrial purpose	0	0			
Civic and Culture	1	4	5	5	5
C.TYPE OF SPATIAL DATA ACQUIRED					
Number of Orthophotos	73	0	0	0	0
Number of Satellite Images			5	5	
Number of Scanned Local Plans	9	2	4	4	4
Number of Tracked roads	3	10	500	200	200
Number of Public land uses acquired by the assembly	0	0	10	5	5
Number of streets named in the District	0	15	50	100	100
Number of properties named	0	50	500	200	200
D.PLANNING MEETINGS					
Number of Statutory Planning Committees meetings Organized	1	3	4	4	4
Number of Technical Sub-committee meetings organized	0	1	4	4	4
Number of site Selection committee meetings organized	0	0	5	5	5

Water and Sanitation

	Base Year		Target		
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. % of population served with Boreholes	54.35	59.24	61.5	63.50	65.75
2. % of population served with covered wells	0.93	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.68
3. % of population served with pipe-borne water (Mechanized boreholes)	16.99	18.24	21.43	25.12	30.00
4. % off population served with other safe water source (specify) Rain water	0.23	0.23	1.52	2.14	3.52
5. % of population using safe excreta disposal facility	60	70	85	85	85
6. % of population with KVIP	5	30	30	30	30
7. % of population with VIP	40	50	60	65	65

8. % of population with other safe excreta disposal source (specify).....	5	5	5	5	5
9. No. of households with safe excreta disposal facilities	150	200	250	350	400
10. % of population served with waste disposable facilities:	20	50	50	60	80
A. Solid waste	60	70	70	70	80
B. Liquid waste	60	70	70	80	80
11. No. Of final disposal sites	2	2	4	4	4
A. Solid waste	1	1	3	3	3
B. Liquid waste	1	1	1	1	1
12. Number of Public Cemeteries	4	4	4	4	4
13. % of population served with safe water source all year round	60	70	80	85	90

Policy objectives and Strategies adopted from the NMTDPF 2014-2017

The District has adopted the national policy objectives and strategies to

THEMATIC AREA	ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of training and business development services Support the promotion of cost effective technology to remove value chain constraints Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs
	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase efforts to improve the quality of tourism personnel and services at all levels Strengthen collaboration and coordination among key stakeholders to develop the tourism sector Encourage the expansion of tourist event attractions
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Promote Agriculture Mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify the establishment of mechanization service provision centres with backup spare parts for all machinery and equipment Promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease schemes
	Promote seed and planting material development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages Build capacity to develop more breeders, seed growers and inspector
	Improve post-production management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve supply chain management for developing product clusters Promote cottage level agro-processing industries with interventions to enhance access to machinery and quality of products Provide incentives for the development of post-harvest management infrastructure and services through direct private sector investment and partnerships

	<p>Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity • Expand the use of mass extension methods e.g. farmer field schools, nucleus-farmer out-growers schemes, extension fields in the districts through mass education via radio, TV, Junior Farm Field and Life School (JFFLS), communication vans, for knowledge dissemination • Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention, preparedness and response in the extension delivery services
	<p>Promote efficient land use and management system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the effective implementation of land use policy
	<p>Reduce loss of biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the effective management of biosphere reserves and other biodiversity hot spots • Enhance policy and regulatory framework and coordination among key Government agencies and other stakeholders to improve the management of the environment and natural resources • Enforce the legality assurance scheme under the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA)
	<p>Strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks for sustainable natural resource management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance policy and regulatory framework and coordination among key Government agencies and other stakeholders to improve the management of the environment and natural resources
	<p>Ensure sustainable management of natural resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce and enforce economic instruments for environmental management
	<p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish National Livestock Policy hub

	income generation	
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities in all basic schools
	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs • Improve accessibility to key centers of population, production and tourism
	Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of alternative fuels (such as LPG, ethanol liquid & gel, biogas etc.) and energy efficient end use devices (such as improved wood fuel stoves, etc) • Promote the establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production
	Streamline spatial and land use planning system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate land use planning into the Medium-Term Development Plans at all levels • Expand the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) and GPS in spatial/land use planning at all levels
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Improve quality of teaching and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials • Deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers' time-on-task • Strengthen capacity for education management • Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teachers
	Improve management of education service delivery	
	Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

		<p>and Training (TVET)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels
	Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the human resource development strategy to improve production, distribution retention of critical staff and performance management
	Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas • Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy and plan • Implement the health sector ICT policy and E-health strategy focusing on under-served areas.
	Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain the gains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up the implementation of national malaria control strategic plans
	Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to adequate nutrition and related services to all especially women during pregnancy, underserved communities and vulnerable groups
	Ensure optimal nutrition among all segments of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote behavioural change communication around right food and lifestyle choices and care seeking
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities • Scale up and sustain quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities, including increasing ART and PMTCT Sites • Promote the implementation of Private Public Partnerships (PPPs) arrangements for the delivery of HIV and AIDS/STIs services
	Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain the gains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up community and facility based interventions for the management of childhood and neonatal illnesses • Intensify and sustain Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) • Scale up quality adolescent sexual and reproductive health services

	<p>Reinforce family planning as a priority in national development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand coverage, availability and accessibility of reproductive health and Family Planning services including adolescents/youth
	<p>Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas</p> <p>Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues</p> <p>Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups</p> <p>Accelerate the implementation of social and health interventions targeting the aged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate and implement key policies and appropriate programmes to enhance child protection and development • Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes at all levels • Improve funding for disability programmes • Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and expand opportunities for private sector participation • Enhance social protection interventions for the Aged
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process • Enhance avenues for citizens' engagement with Government at all levels to ensure responsiveness and accountability from duty bearers
	Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the National Decentralization Action Plan • Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangements for infrastructural development for the newly created districts and ILGS
	Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide investment and capacity building grants to MMDAs under District Development Facility (DDF) and Urban Development Grant (UDG) • Improve the capacity of finance and administrative staff of MMDAs • Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs • Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilization of investment grants • Develop reliable business and property database system including the street naming and property addressing
	Promote gender equity in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize gender responsive budgeting

	political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	Enhance development communication across the public sector and policy cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the opportunities and structures for community ownership of public communication channels with particular attention to socially disadvantaged groups
	Strengthen policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish unified development information system • Institutionalize the coordination of development policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all levels especially among sector agencies

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The District has developed Development programmes, projects and activities taking into consideration the development issues, the potentials, opportunities, constrain and challenges. The District also factored these into the projections and targets it has set. The Development programmes are also aligned with the objectives and strategies adopted. They are;

Broad Development Programmes

THEMATIC AREA: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Programme: Increase skill development and establishment of businesses

Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Projects:

- Build data on MSMEs in the District.
- Facilitate the formation of MSME into groups
- Conduct capacity needs assessment of MSMEs in the District
- Build the capacities of MSMEs based on the needs assessment
- Develop Trade and Industry information center and disseminate information
- Establish District Investment Fund
- Support MSMEs to develop fundable proposals and link them to the various funding sources
- Establish light Industrial areas in the major towns in the District
- Establish Training centers in the District

Programme: Develop and promote tourism in the District

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

Projects:

- Build a comprehensive data on tourism potentials and tourism related opportunities in the District
- Market the tourism potentials and opportunities in the District for investment on PPP arrangement
- Form and develop local structures for tourism development and management
- Develop tourism support infrastructure

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Programme: Increase Agricultural production and productivity

Objective: Promote Agriculture Mechanization

Projects:

- Establish and maintain agriculture mechanization centers in the District on PPP arrangement
- Support Farmer Groups to acquire agricultural machinery on hire purchase basis
- Build District capacity to manage and maintain the agricultural machinery

Objective: Promote seed and planting material development

- Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops
- Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages
- Build capacity to develop more breeders, seed growers and inspector
- Improve access to farmlands

Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application

- Develop irrigation facilities
- Increase collaboration for the adoption of new technologies
- Develop value chain for selected crops and livestock
- Increase public- private collaboration in agric. Development

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

- Establish and update data on all livestock and poultry producers and dealers in the District (both nomadic and local)
- Organize IEC on livestock and poultry development in the District
- Develop pastures for grazing of animals
- Build the capacities of farmers and dealers in livestock and poultry development
- Introduce improve breeds
- Develop the value chain on livestock and poultry production and products involving the private sector
- Revise the bye- laws on livestock production incorporating grazing and enforce them

Programme: Reduce post-harvest losses

Objective: Improve post-production management

Projects:

- Improve supply chain management for developing product clusters
- Promote cottage level agro-processing industries with interventions to enhance access to machinery and quality of products
- Provide incentives for the development of post-harvest management infrastructure and services through direct private sector investment and partnerships
- Establish and construct more market centers
- Establish improved processing and storage facilities

Programme: Increase agricultural extension services and support services

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

Projects:

- Develop networks in agricultural extension services

- Increase collaboration with Agric. Institutions and the National service scheme for extension service delivery
- Strengthen Community- Based Organizations for the provision of extension services
- Expand the use of mass extension methods
- Collaborate with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention, preparedness and response in the extension delivery services
- Build capacity of agricultural staff

Programme: Enhance efficiency in land use and management

Objective: Promote efficient land use and management system

- Develop holistic District land use plan
- Strengthen natural resource governance structures for land use and management
- Strengthen collaboration among stakeholders in land use and management at all levels
- Intensify education and enforcement on legal framework on land use management.

Programme: Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the utilization and management of natural resources

Objective: Reduce loss of biodiversity

- Develop District biodiversity policy
- Strengthen the local structures in the management of natural resources
- Strengthen collaboration among stakeholders in biodiversity management and conservation

Objective: Strengthen institutional and regulatory framework for sustainable natural resource management

- Enact and enforce bye- laws on biodiversity
- Form and strengthen regulatory bodies at the District and local levels
- Put in place reporting and monitoring mechanisms at all levels

Objective: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources

- Build a comprehensive data on NTFPs(Non- Timber Forest Products) and nature linked enterprises potentials and actors in the industry in the District
- Sensitize communities, esp. the Fringe communities on the potentials and how they can take advantage of them.
- Build communities capacities on effective and efficient harnessing of NTFPs (Non- Timber Forest Products) and nature linked enterprises potentials
- Market the potentials and opportunities in the District along the value chain for investment on PPP arrangement
- Form and develop local structures for tourism development and management
- Create the enabling environment for the development of the industry along the value chain

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programme: Increase access to portable water

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

- Organize stakeholders' forum (both local and national) to develop a blue print on solutions to the District water problems.
- Coordinate and effectively manage water resource for efficient water service delivery
- Encourage the private sector in the water service delivery

- Enact and Enforce bye laws for the protection of water bodies
- Strengthen the capacities of stakeholders in the water sector
- Use appropriate water technology for the provision of water

Programme: Increase environmental sanitation and hygiene in the District

Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities

Projects:

- Intensify education on good environmental health and sanitation practices and bye- laws
- Increase effective collaboration of stakeholders in the sanitation service delivery
- Increase the PPP arrangement in the sanitation service delivery
- Scale up the implementation of CLTS in the peri-urban and rural communities
- Provide adequate sanitation facilities and appropriate collation point
- Establish engineered landfill site in the district
- Support the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities
- Enforce environmental bye laws

Programme: Improve road network and transportation in the District

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

- Open up more feeder roads to social and economic facilities and new settlements in the districts
- Increase the number of tarred roads in the district
- Construct bridges and culverts to link communities
- Strengthen the capacities of DWD and constructors in road construction and maintenance
- Encourage PPP arrangement in the construction of roads and the provision and maintenance of vehicles
- Encourage the use of labour- based and local materials in road construction
- Support the provision and the use of Intermediate Means of Transport (both motorized and non-motorized)

Programme: Increase access to sustainable energy

Objectives: Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix

- Encourage the use of solar and LPG as domestic source of energy
- Extension of electricity to communities through SHEP programme
- Support the Private sector to establish fuel stations (both petroleum and LPG), particularly in underserved communities
- Promote the establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production

Programme: Improve human settlement development

Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system

- Carry out IEC on land use management and the need for orderly development and the laws and regulations
- Demarcate and keep up to date records on land use and ownership
- Organize regular meetings of stakeholders in land management and administration
- Preparation of spatial development framework
- Preparation of structure plan
- Establish and strengthen building inspectorate division

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Programme: Improve performance at the basic school level

Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning

- Increase collaboration of all stakeholders in the education sector
- Intensify effective monitoring and supervision of schools
- Build Capacities of teachers, education staff and all other bodies in the education sector
- Provide teaching and learning materials for schools
- Inculcate reading habits in students
- Establish pre- schools in all primary schools
- Organize uniform end of year exams for promotion and repetition of pupils, particularly at the JHS
- Increase contact hours in schools, especially at the JHS
- Increase the number and effectively deploy trained teachers, especially specialized teachers
- Improve educational infrastructure at all levels (classrooms, teachers accommodation, exertion of electricity)
- Enact and enforce by laws for good parenting of children of school going age
- Improve award schemes for deserving teachers and students
- Establish one model school in each Area Council

Programme: Increase school enrolment at the basic level

Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels

- Intensify IEC on enrolment and retention drive, especially the Girl- Child
- Support establishment of community- initiated schools, particularly KG and JHS
- Establish one Senior High School at Damanko
- Scale up school feeding and other support services in basic schools
- Expand functional and complementary education in the District

Programme: Improve the capacity of health service delivery

Objective: Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system

- Increase and retain health personnel in the District
- Provide equipment and logistics for all health facilities

Programme: Increase access to quality health service delivery

Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services

- Construction of health staff accommodation and CHIPS Compounds
- Provision of vital equipment and logistic to CHIP Compounds
- Capacity building for community stakeholders in effective health service delivery
- Provision of ambulance and hotline for emergency and referrers services

Programme: Reduce malaria cases and other diseases

Objective: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain the gains

- Capacity building in malaria prevention of communities
- Increase the usage of insecticide mosquito nets
- Intensify education on seeking early treatment on malaria, particularly the under 5

Programme: Improve nutrition among children and pregnant women

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

- Establish nutrition center in all facilities
- Sensitize communities on the negative cultural practices in nutrition and the nutritional values of the various foods and their preparation
- Carry out demonstrations on the processing and handling of the various foods
- Scale up Food supplementation programmes for children under 5 and pregnant women
- Support the private sector in the production of nutritious food and iodated salt

Objective: Ensure optimal nutrition among all segments of the population

- Promote behavioural change communication around right food and lifestyle choices and care seeking
- Support the aged with food rations and supplements

Programme: Reduce HIV/AIDS and other STIs prevalence rate and improve management treatment and management

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

- Strengthen the local structures for effective education, treatment, management and maintenance of HIV, AIDS and other STIs
- Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes
- Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
- Develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities
- Scale up and sustain quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities, including increasing ART and PMTCT Sites
- Promote the implementation of Private Public Partnerships (PPPs) arrangements for the delivery of HIV and AIDS/STIs services

Programme: Increase Family Planning in the District

Objective: Reinforce family planning as a priority in national development

- Intensify IEC on Family Planning including negative perceptions and male involvement
- Create and equip adolescent corners at health facilities and Schools
- Strengthen the capacities of family planning service providers
- Increase the availability and accessibility of reproductive health and Family Planning products and services including adolescents/youth

Programme: Increase Social and Economic security in the District, especially for the vulnerable

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

- Intensify education on child rights and responsibilities
- Build the capacities of institutions protecting the rights of children
- Form and operationalize Child Rights Panels and Networks

Objectives: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues

- Intensify education on the abilities and opportunities for PWDs and the negative cultural practices against the PWDs
- Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes at all levels

- Improve funding for disability programmes
- Build the capacities of PWDs in income generating activities

Objective: Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups

- Intensify education on the need to form social and economic groups
- Support various vulnerable and marginalized groups to form and register their groups.
- Identify all the local resources and opportunities in the District
- Build the capacities of the various groups to take advantage of the local resources and opportunities
- Create the enabling environment for development and marketing of local resources for local economic development

Objective: Accelerate the implementation of social and health interventions targeting the aged.

- Scale up the LEAP Programme
- Intensify education of age related sickness and interventions available
- Carry out education on life insurance packages and pension related issues

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Programme: Strengthen the local government structures at all levels

Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement

- Build the capacity of local government structures
- Organize regular meetings of general assembly, committees, sub- committees and local level structures
- Increase stakeholders engagement at all levels

Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes

- Amalgamate/Rationalize departments in accordance with LI 1961
- Build the capacities of the departments of the District Assembly to work effectively and efficiently

Programme: Enhance efficient resource mobilization and internal revenue generation and management

Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management

- Strengthen the structures of the revenue generation system
- Promote private sector partnership in revenue generation
- Build accurate and reliable data base on ratable items
- Intensify education and collaboration among stakeholders for revenue generation
- Attract development partners into the District
- Lobby for more central government projects and programmes
- Attract private sector development into the District
- Market the District development programmes

Programme: Increase women participation in politics and decision making at all levels

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

- Nurture and groom women leaders
- Encourage and Market potential women leaders
- Provide quota for women representation at all levels of the local government structure

Programme: Enhance communities participation in development

Objective: Enhance development communication across the public sector and policy cycle

- Build the capacity of Unit committees and Community- Based Organizations in participatory planning and implementation
- Improve development communication among stakeholders
- Organize Town Hall meetings
- Organize District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings

Programme: Foster effective collaboration among stakeholders for development

Objective: Strengthen policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic development

- Organize quarterly review meetings of stakeholders on planning and implementation of projects and programmes
- Build and update a centralized data system in the District
- Intensify participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects and programme

Objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property

Programme of Action

Goal: Developing a strong private sector that serves as an avenue for jobs and enhances livelihoods for all

Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs

Thematic Area: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

J No	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget		Indicators	Source Of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Resources	Amount (GH¢) '000		IGF (GH¢) '000	GoG (GH¢) '000	Donor (GH¢) '000	Lead	Collaborating
1	Build the capacity of staff for improved service delivery	Kpassa		√	√	√		42,720	Capacity of staff for improved service delivery provided				DA	
3	Carryout demonstration on production and preparation of local food	District wide		√	√	√		1,200	Carryout demonstration on production and preparation of local food provided				DA	
4	Goods and Service Expenditure	Kpassa		√	√	√		40,000	Goods and Service Expenditure made				DA	
5	Projects monitoring and evaluation estimate cost	Kpassa		√	√	√		9,162	Projects monitoring and evaluation estimate cost made				DA	
6	Encourage the Private Sector to	District-wide		√	√	√		1,700.00	Private sector invested in				DA	Private Investors, NCA, GT

	invest in telecommunication industry in the district.								telecommunication industry.					
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Goal: Developing an effective macro-economy that serves as an opportunity to widen the market base and generate enough revenue.

Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

J No	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget		Indicators	Source Of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Resources	Amount (GH¢) '000		IGF (GH¢) '000	GoG (GH¢) '000	Donor (GH¢) '000	Lead	Collaborating
1	Encourage credit providers to reduce requirements for accessing loans/credit to farmers.	District Wide	√	√	√	√		890.00	Credit requirements reduced.				DA	
2	Build capacity of 10 No. prospective small-scale industrialists/entrepreneurs.	District-wide		√	√	√		11,000.00	Capacity of 10 small-scale entrepreneurs built.				DA	MOFA, SBSSI, Co-operative Department
3	Train selected community artisans to repair water equipment.	District-wide	.	√	√	√		1,000.00	Selected artisans trained				DA	Department of Community Dev. DWST

Goal: Fast-track the innovation of agriculture and ensure its relationship with industry through the presentation of science, technology and modernization

Objective: Promote Agriculture Mechanization

Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

No	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget		Indicators	Source Of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Resources	Amount (GH¢) '000		IGF (GH¢) '000	GoG (GH¢) '000	Donor (GH¢) '000	Lead	Collaborating
1	Train 300 farmers in poultry production practices	District wide		√	√			4100	300 farmer trained				MoFA RAJU	DA
2	Facilitate farmers' access to improved breeding stock.	Kpassa		√	√	√		1800	Facilitate farmers' access to improved breeding stock made				DADU RADU	DA Research institution
3	Facilitate the establishment and monitoring of 150 block farms/district	kpassa		√				1950	150 block farm establishment				DADU	DA
4	Train 200 farmers /district in key production technologies.	District Wide		√				2000	200 farmers trained				DADU	DA
5	Train 300 farmers/ district I post-harvest management of maize	District Wide		√	√	√		3000	300 farmers trained				DADU	DA
6	Facilitate commercial production of rice	Kpassa		√	√			400	600 rice farmers trained				DADU , Resear	DA

	by smallholder farmers by 2015,December												ch		
7	Identify and support 3 seed Growers/district to produce quality improved seeds.	Kpassa		√	√				1780	3 seed rice producers trained				DADU	DA
8	Facilitate 250 farmers/district access to quality improved seeds	Kpassa		√					1450	3 seed rice producers trained				DADU	DA
9	Facilitate the establishment and monitoring of 50 block farms/district	District Wide		√	√				1650	50 rice block farmers monitored				DAA research, RADU	DA

No	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget		Indicators	Source Of Funding			Implementing Agencies		
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Resources	Amount (GH¢) '000		IGF (GH¢) '000	GoG (GH¢) '000	Donor (GH¢) '000	Lead	Collaborating	
10	Facilitate increased production of sheep and goats in all district by Dec 2016	District wide			√	√		1000	10 vegetable farmers trained in PH. management of vegetable and seed					DADU	DA
11	Facilitate 50 farmers access to good breeding stock	Kpassa	√	√	√	√		2100	50 livestock farmers supplied with good breeding stock					DADU	DA
12	Train 750 farmers in sheep and goats production and	Kpassa	√	√	√	√		1700	750 trained /goat production					DADU	DA

	management													
13	Facilitate 2100 access to veterinary services	Kpassa	√	√	√									
14	Identify and train 10community livestock workers	District Wide			√	√		1000	2100 livestock farmers had access to vet service 10 community livestock workers trained				DADU	DA
15	Identify and support (20) seed Growers/ district to produce quality improved seeds	District Wide	√	√	√			632.00	20 seed growers identified and supported				DADU	DA
16	Facilitate 1500 farmers/district access to quality improved seeds	District Wide	√	√	√			2500	1500 Farmer obtained certified seed Maize, repots.				DADU	DA
17	Train 200 farmers in pig production practices.	Kpassa		√	√									
18	Train 100 farmers to establish backyard/ dry season gardens	District Wide		√	√			3000	200 pig farmers trained 100 Farmers for dry season/backyard garden trained				DADU	DA
19	Promote soya bean utilization among	District Wide		√	√			1500 3000	250 farmers trained in soya				DADU DADU	DA DA

	250 farmers							utilization					
20	Organize training in rice production technologies for technical staff/ district.	District wide		√	√	√		1500	Technical staffs trained in rice production				DA
21	Organize training in cassava production technologies for 12 technical staff.	Kpassa		√	√	√		1500	12 technical staffs trained in cassava production			DADU	DA
23	Organize training in yam production technologies for 12 technical staff.	Kpassa		√	√	√		1500	12 technical staffs trained in yam production			DADU	DA
24	Organize training in vegetable production technologies for 12 technical staff.	Kpassa		√	√	√		1500	12 technical staffs trained in vegetables production			DADU	DA
25	Organize training in mango production technologies for 12 technical staff.	District Wide		√	√	√		1500	12 technical staffs trained in mango production			DADU	DA
26	Train 25 farmers in beekeeping and honey production	District Wide		√	√	√		1200	25 farmers trained in beekeeping and honey products			DADU	DA
27	Train 5 farmers in snail production.	District Wide		√	√	√		1600	5 farmers trained in snail production			DADU	DA
28	Train 40 farmers in mushroom	District Wide		√	√	√		1000	40 farmers trained in			DADU	DA

	production.							mushroom production					
29	Facilitate the linkage of XFBOs to School feeding program.	District Wide	√	√	√	√		1300	5 FBOs linked to schools				DADU DA
30	Train 30 farmers in grass-cutter and rabbit production.	District Wide	√	√	√	√		1500	30 farmers trained in grass-cutter production				DADU DA
31	Train ten(10) AEAs in post-harvest management	District wide		√	√	√		7,200	Ten(10) AEAs in post-harvest management trained				DADU DA
32	Training of beneficiary farmers in modern technologies of production	Kpassa		√	√			2,100	Beneficiary farmers in modern technologies of production trained				DADU DA
33	Build capacity of tractor owners and operators	Kpassa		√	√			4000	Build capacity of tractor owners and operators provided				DADU DA
34	Set-up 15 Farmer Field Schools to disseminate the IPM technology.	District Wide		√	√	√		69,909.00	15-farmer field school set-up.				DADU DA
35	Educate 300 framers to go into the production of other crops such as black pepper, vegetables and livestock and fish	District-wide	√	√	√			2,700.00	300 farmers into production of other corps.				DADU DA

	farming.													
36	Train 10 Farmer Groups on prevention and handling of pests and crop diseases.	District-wide	.	√	√	√		900.00	10 Farmer Groups train				DADU	DA

Goal: Expand existing social and economic services to ensure reliable, affordable and efficient economic development.

Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate facilities to support livelihoods.

Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

No	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget		Indicators	Source Of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Resources	Amount (GH¢) '000		IGF (GH¢) '000	GoG (GH¢) '000	Donor (GH¢) '000	Lead	Collaborating
1	Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit classroom block in the district	Bisignand o		√	√			85000	3 Unit classroom block in the district constructed				DA	
2	Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit classroom block in the district	Kamanchu		√	√			85000	. 3 Unit classroom block in the district completed				DA	
3	Payment of construction of. 3 Unit classroom block at kpastech	kpastech	√	√				68,500	Construction of 3Unit classroom block paid					DA

4	Settle work done bill for 1No. 3Unit classroom at lakpo	Lakpo	√	√				25,000	Work done bill for 1.No 3Unit classroom block settled					DA
5	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at lemima	Lemina	√	√	√			95000	1No. CHPS Compound at lemima constructed				DA	
6	Construction of 1No.CHPS Compound at mama akura	Mama Akura	√	√	√			95000	1No. CHPS Compound at mama akura constructed				GHS	DA, communities
7	Construction of 1.No CHPS Compound at Dalandi	Dalandi	√	√	√			95000	1No. CHPS Compound at Dalandi constructed				DA	
8	Payment for construction cost of DFO,S Bungalow at kpassa	Kpassa	√	√	√			7464	Construction cost of DFO,S Bungalow paid				DA	
9	Defray construction cost of DBA,S Semi-Detached Bungalow at kpassa	Kpassa	√	√	√			2787	Construction cost of DBA,S Semi-detached bungalow constructed				DA	
10	Construction of semi-Detached bungalow at kpassa	Kpassa	√	√	√			33019	Semi-Detached Bungalow constructed				DA	DA
11	Construction of new semi-detached	Kpassa	√	√	√			140,000	Semi-Detached Bungalow				DA	

	bungalow at kpassa								constructed					
12	Construct urinals in major markets to be implemented by works department using 20% of IGF	District wide	√	√	√			21,958	Urinals in major market constructed				DA	
13	Construction of kpassa market	kpassa	√	√				20,000	Kpassa market constructed				DA	
14	Support training and development of staff	District wide	√	√	√			10,000	Training and development of staff supported				DA	
15	Build the capacity of staff for improved service delivery	Kpassa	√	√	√			42720	Capacity of staff for improved service delivery provided				DA	

No	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget		Indicators	Source Of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Resources	Amount(GH¢) '000		IGF (GH¢) '000	GoG (GH¢) '000	Don or (GH¢) '000	Lead	Collaborating
16	Completion of 1 No. 3-Unit Pavillion Classroom Block	Yalendjo		√	√	√		4,533.70	1 No. 3-Unit Pavillion Classroom Block completed				GES	DA
17	Renovation of 4 No. Classroom blocks in the district.	Kpassa		√	√	√		3,525.00	4.No Classroom Block renovated				GES	DA
18	Completion of Police Barracks	Kpassa		√	√			43,932.00	Police Barracks completed				DA	Ghana Police service

19	Construction of 1No. Semi-Detached Bungalow	Kpassa		√	√	√		117,500.00	1No. Semi-Detached Bungalow constructed				DWD	DA
20	Construction of 1No. Staff Quarters and Health centre	Azua		√	√	√		257,869.00	1No. Staff Quarters and Health Centre constructed				SIF	DA
21	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office, and Store	Mama Akura		√	√	√		1,900.00	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office, and Store constructed				GES	DA
22	Construction of 1.No 6 Unit Classroom Block with a Toilet Facility	Nabu		√	√	√		375,000	1.No 6 Unit Classroom Block with the toilet facility constructed				GES	DA
23	Construction of Slaughter House	Kpassa		√	√	√		57,155	Slaughter House constructed				DWD	DA
24	Construction of CHPS Compound	Sibi Central		√	√	√		154,349.36	CHPS Compound constructed				SIF	DA
25	Construction of 2No. Culverts	Obunja Feeder Road		√	√	√		88,409	2No. Culverts constructed				DWD	DAD
26	Renovation of 3No. Assembly's Block	Kpassa		√	√	√		140,000.00	3No. Assembly's Block renovated				DWD	DA
27	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office, and Store	Gbango Akura		√	√	√			1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office, and Store constructed				GES	DA
28	Anniversary Celebration	District-Wide		√	√			20,000.00	Anniversary Celebration held				DA	GES, MOFA, Pensioners'

													Association	
29	Support to Girl Child Education	District Wide		√	√	√		10,000.00	Girl Child Education supported				DA	GES
30	Support for brilliant but needy students	District Wide		√	√	√		10000	Brilliant but needy students supported				IGF	
31	Construction of 1.No Maternity Home	Kpassa		√	√	√		154,360.00	1.No Maternity Home constructed				DA	GHS
32	Construction of 2 Clinics in two communities	Kpassa and Damanko		√	√	√		40,000.00	2 Clinics in two communities constructed				DA	GHS
33	3-day management training for 70 Basic heads.	District Wide		√	√	√		19,450	management training for 70 Basic heads organised				GES	DA/GPEG/Donor
34	Support School Grant Planning in 70 Schools	District Wide	√	√	√	√		13,900	School Grant Planning in 70 Schools supported				GES	DA/GPEG/Donor
35	Gender sensitive training for anti-violent against girls	District Wide		√	√	√		9,145	Gender sensitive training for anti-violent against girls organised				GES	DA/GPEG/Donor
36	Organize STI Clinics in 20 JHS	District Wide		√	√	√		12,000	STI Clinics in 20 JHS organised				GES	DA/GPEG/Donor
37	Procurement of TLMs & Learning Kits	District Wide		√	√	√		10,0000	TLMs & Learning Kits procured				GES	DA/GPEG/Donor
38	Procurement of Dual desk and KG Table and Chairs	District Wide	√	√				27,0000	Dual desk and KG Table and Chairs procured				GES	DA/GPEG/Donor
39	Provide Gender friendly Facilities	District Wide	√	√				40,4850	Gender friendly Facilities				GES	DA/GPEG/Donor

	(Urinals & Toilet)													
40	Ensure commodity security for the malaria control, HIV/AIDS and TB	District wide	√	√				32,010.00	(Urinals & Toilet) provided commodity security for the malaria control, HIV/AIDS and TB provided				GHS	DA

41	3-unit classroom block, office and store	Azua	√	√	√			168000	3-unit classroom block, office and storeconst ructed				GES	GPEG/Donor
42	3-unit classroom block, office and store	Kabre-Akura		√	√	√		168000	3-unit classroom block, office and storeconst ructed				GES	GPEG/Donor
43	3-unit classroom block, office and store	Nabu		√	√	√		168000	3-unit classroom block, office and storeconst ructed				GES	GPEG/Donor
44	3-unit classroom block, office and store	Nyameboa		√	√	√		168000	3-unit classroom block, office and storeconst ructed				GES	GPEG/Donor
45	3-unit classroom block, office and store	Nagingon		√	√	√		168000	3-unit classroom block,				GES	GPEG/Donor

								office and store constructed						
46	Training of Statistics officers and data entering clerk	District Wide	√	√	√			4,200.00	Statistics officers and data entering clerk trained				GES	DFID/GPEG
47	Provide Bicycle to 100 selected girls	District Wide		√	√			35,000.00	Bicycle to 100 selected girls provided				GES	GPEG/Donor
48	Capacity building for 60 lady teachers in the District	District Wide		√	√	√		2,400.00	Capacity building for 60 ladies teachers in the District organised				GES	DFID/GPEG
49	Training of teacher on how to manage special children	District Wide		√	√			6,800.00	Teacher on how to manage special children trained				GES	DFID/GPEG
50	Review and scale up vector control strategies for malaria control	District Wide		√	√			32,000.00	vector control strategies for malaria control reviewed				GHS	GOG/Others

51	Intensify education on HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization	District Wide		√	√			45,000.00	Education on HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization intensified				GHS	GOG/Others
52	Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing programmes	District Wide		√	√			15,000	HIV counselling and testing programmes				GHS	GOG/Others
53	Strengthen capacity to effectively coordinate, monitor and evaluate population programmes	District Wide		√	√	√		24,000.00	capacity to effectively coordinate, monitor and evaluate population programmes strengthened				GHS	GOG/Others
54	Implement the Non communicable diseases(NCDs) control strategy	District Wide		√	√	√		40,000.00	Non communicable diseases(NCDs) control strategy implemented				GHS	GOG/Others

No	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget		Indicators	Source Of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Resources	Amount(GH¢)		IGF (GH¢) '000	GoG (GH¢) '000	Donor (GH¢) '000	Lead	Collab.
55	Educating the school community on Inclusive Education	District Wide		√	√	√		6,000.00	Reports/picture				GES	GPEG/Donor
56	Provide School Uniforms to 600 selected girls	District Wide			√	√		50,000.00	Reports/picture				GES	GPEG/Donor
57	Provide Sandal to 600 girls	District Wide		√	√	√		45,000.00	Reports/picture				GES	GPEG/Donor
58	Provide Sport wear to 600 girls	District Wide		√	√	√		20,000.00	Reports/picture				GES	GPEG/Donor
59	District Mock for JHS 3 candidate	District Wide	√	√	√	√		12,050.00	Reports/picture				GES	DA
60	Orientation of Newly trained teachers	District Wide		√	√	√		7,975.00	District Statistics officers trained				GES	DFID/GPEG
61	Guidance & Counselling Cord. Visit	District Wide		√	√	√		3,445.00	Reports/picture				GES	GPEG/Donor
62	Capacity building for 60 lady teachers in the District	District Wide		√	√	√		2,400.00	Reports/picture				GES	DFID/GPEG

63	Training of teacher on how to manage special children	District Wide	√	√	√	√		6,800.00	Teachers trained in special children management		40.00	40.00	GES	DFID/GPEG
64	Enhance access to adequate nutrition related services to all especially woman during pregnancy, underserved communities and vulnerable groups	District Wide	√	√	√	√		42,000.00	Adequate Nutrition related services to all especially women during pregnancy, underserved communities and vulnerable groups are available.				DA/GHS	GOG/Others
65	scale up and sustain the Continuous Long lasting Insecticide Treated Nets(LLIN) distribution and use	District Wide	√					61,000.00	Adequate scale up and sustain the Continuous Long lasting Insecticide Treated Nets(LLIN) distribution and use				NMCP/GHS	PROGRAMME FUND
66	Improve community and facility based management of childhood illnesses	District Wide		√	√	√		40,000.00	Reduced neonatal ,infant and maternal mortality				GHS	GOG/Others
67	Honor PWDs financial request	Kpassa		√	√	√		53,465	Honor PWDs financial request made				DA	
68	Provide potable	District Wide	√	√	√			150,000.0	Potable Water,				DA	DP, NGOs.

water, electricity and schools in deprived communities to attract settler framers to develop their localities.							0	electricity and schools provided in deprived areas					CBOs
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Goal: Expand existing social and economic production infrastructure to ensure that services provided are reliable, affordable and efficient

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

Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

No	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget		Indicators	Source Of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Resources	Amount (GH¢) '000		IGF (GH¢) '000	GoG (GH¢) '000	Donor (GH¢) '000	Lead	Collaborating
1	Rehabilitation of boreholes in the district	District wide		√	√	√		4,000	40 Boreholes rehabilitated				DA	
2	Rehabilitation of 1No.3Unit classroom block in Lakpo	Lakpo		√	√	√		30,000	1No.3Unit classroom block rehabilitated				DA	
3	Support self-help projects	District wide	√	√	√	√		103,698,00	Self-help project supported				DA	

4	Various projects	District wide		√	√			142,898.00	Various projects supported				DA	
5	Maintenance of Assembly Building	kpassa		√	√	√		18,000	Maintenance of assembly building done				DA	
6	Construction of transit quarters	Kpassa	√	√	√			64,807	Transit quarters constructed				DA	
7	Maintenance of deplorable feeder roads	District wide		√	√	√		45,000	Maintenance of deplorable feeder roads done				DA	
8	Monitoring of District Projects	District Wide		√	√	√		4,750.00	Reports/picture				GES	GPEG/Donor
9	Rehabilitation of Gbango – Mama Akura Feeder Road	Gbango Akura – Mama Akura		√	√	√		198,861.34	Gbango – Mama Akura Feeder Road rehabilitated				GSOP	DA/DWD
10	Rehabilitation of degraded communal land(10HA)	Wui		√				150,000.00	degraded communal land(10HA) rehabilitated				GSOP	DA/DADU
11	Rehabilitation of degraded communal land(12HA)	Abunyanya		√				170,000.00	degraded communal land(12HA) rehabilitated				GSOP	DA/DADU
12	Construction of 1.No,2Bed Rooms-Semi-Detached Teachers Bungalow	Sibi		√	√	√		120,900.00	1.No,2Bed Rooms- Semi-Detached Teachers Bungalow constructed				DA	GES
13	Maintenance of streetlights	Kpassa and		√	√			5,456.00	Streetlights maintained				DA	DWD

		Damanko												
14	Extension of Streetlights to selected communities	District-wide		√	√			139,259.00	Streetlights to selected communities extended				DA	DWD
15	Construction of 1No. Box Culvert	Megyemey Feeder Road		√	√			99,809.00	1No. Box Culvert constructed				DA	DWD
16	Intensify education on HIV/AIDS to reduce spread and stigmatization	District wide		√	√	√		32,000.00	Education on HIV/AIDS to reduce spread and stigmatization intensified				DA/Donor	
17	Strengthen the district and sub-districts health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	District wide		√	√	√		4,000.00	district and sub-districts health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy strengthened				DA	
18	Review and accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy especially in underserved areas	District wide		√	√	√		45,000.00	Decent accommodation are in underserved areas for health caregiver to stay and work				GHS	DA
19	Improve community and facility based management of childhood illnesses	District Wide			√	√		24,900.00	Community and facility based management of childhood illnesses improved				GHS	GOG/Others

20	Ensure commodity security for the malaria control, HIV/AIDS and TB	District Wide		√	√			32,000.00	commodity security for the malaria control, HIV/AIDS and TB provided				GHS	GOG/Others
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Goal: 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: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement

Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

No	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source Of Funding			Implementing Agencies		
			2014	2015	2016	2017			Resources	Amount (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢) '000	GoG (GH¢) '000	Donor (GH¢) '000	Lead
1	Completion of Magistrate Court	District-wide	√	√				75,518.42	Magistrate Court Constructed				DA	Judicial Service
2	Organize town hall meetings in some selected communities to bring governance to their door steps			√	√	√		1,000.00	Town hall meetings organized and governance brought to the communities doorstep				DA	
3	Publication and newspaper expenses	Kpassa		√	√	√		2,000	Publication and newspaper expenses paid				IGF	

4	Committee sittings and operation expenses	Kpassa		√	√			5,107	Committee sittings and operation expenses made				IGF	
5	Assembly members sittings at all meetings	Kpassa	√	√	√	√		5,400	Assembly members sittings at all meetings made				IGF	
6	Legal expenses	Kpassa		√	√	√		2,000	Legal expenses made				DACF	
7	NALAG expenses	Kpassa	√	√	√	√		2,000	NALAG expenses made				DACF	
8	Various office administrative expenses	Kpassa		√	√	√	√	2,000	Various office administrative expenses made				DA	

S/N	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Estimated Budget (GH¢)	Implementation Departments	
				2014	2015	2016	2017		Lead	Collaborating
NON PHYSICAL PROJECTS										
1	Finance students with proven record scholarship, Bursaries and repayment of student fees	kpassa	Students with proven record scholarship, Bursaries and repayment of student fees being financed	√	√	√	√	10000	IGF	
2	Pay for GSFP Activities in the district	Kpassa	GSFP Activities in the district paid	√	√	√	√	796,478	IGF	
3	DACF Support to district HIV/AIDS Activities	Kpassa	DACF S to district HIV/AIDS Activities supported	√	√	√	√	22,861	IGF	
4	Transfer Grants/Haulage Claims	Kpassa	Transfer Grants/Haulage paid	√	√	√	√	14,000	IGF	
5	Cleaning Expenses	Kpassa	Cleaning expense paid	√	√	√	√	26,000	IGF	
6	Official Visits and Hotel Bills	Kpassa	Official Visits and Hotel Bills paid	√	√	√	√	10,000	IGF	
7	Contingency and disaster management	Kpassa	Payment done for Contingency and disaster management	√	√	√	√	15,000	IGF	
8	Provide regular repairs and maintenance of	Kpassa	Regular repairs and maintenance of office equipment	√	√	√	√	5,000	IGF	

	office equipment		provided							
9	Organise documentaries for Assembly's projects, programmes and investment	Kpassa	Documentaries for Assembly's projects, programmes and investment organised	√	√	√	√	4,800	IGF	
10	Publication and newspaper expenses	Kpassa	Publication and newspaper expenses paid	√	√	√	√	2,000	IGF	
11	Data collection, updating and budgeting process	Kpassa	Data collection, updating and budgeting process implemented	√	√	√	√	2,000	IGF	
12	Maintenance of official vehicles	Kpassa	Adequate Maintenance of official vehicles	√	√	√	√	40,000	IGF	
13	Purchase of stationary/ Cartridge/Toner etc	Kpassa	Stationary/ Cartridge/Toner etc. Purchased	√	√	√	√	6,000	IGF	
14	Insurance of official vehicles	Kpassa	Official vehicles insured	√	√	√	√	6,000	IGF	
15	Purchase/ Payment for value books/Certificates	Kpassa	Adequate Purchase/ Payment for value books/Certificates	√	√	√	√	53,000	IGF	
16	Pay for fuel	Kpassa	Payment made for fuel	√	√	√	√	14,000	IGF	
17	Maintenance of machinery and plant settlement debt	Kpassa	Payment for Maintenance of machinery and plant settlement debt	√	√	√	√	6,500	IGF	
18	National Day celebrations	Kpassa	National Day celebrations held	√	√	√	√	30,000	IGF	
19	Committee sittings	Kpassa	Committee sittings	√	√	√	√	5,107	IGF	

	and operation expenses		and operation expenses made							
20	DMTDP Preparation expenses	Kpassa	DMTDP Preparation made	√	√	√	√	5,000	DA	
21	Maintenance of office facilities and machines	Kpassa	Maintenance of office facilities and machines made	√	√	√	√	2,000	IGF	
23	Maintenance of market and grounds	Kpassa	Maintenance of market and grounds provided	√	√	√	√	2,000	IGF	
24	Maintenance of Assembly Buildings	Kpassa	Maintenance of Assembly Buildings made	√	√	√	√	45,000	IGF	
25	Electricity charges, Water bills, communication Bills, Postal Charges	Kpassa	Electricity charges, Water bills, communication Bills, Postal Charges provided	√	√	√	√	5,280	IGF	
26	Running cost of official vehicles/Donation	Kpassa	Running cost of official vehicles/Donation made	√	√	√	√	4,754	IGF	
27	Other travelling and transportation	Kpassa	Other travelling and transportation provided	√	√	√	√	9,800	IGF	
28	Night allowances	Kpassa	Night allowances provided	√	√	√	√	11,000	IGF	
29	Assembly members sittings at all meetings	Kpassa	Assembly members sittings at all meetings made	√	√	√	√	5,400	IGF	
30	Refreshment	Kpassa	Refreshment provided	√	√	√	√	2,000	IGF	
31	Household items	Kpassa	Household items provided	√	√	√	√	3,760	IGF	

32	Printed materials and stationary	Kpassa	Adequate printed materials and stationary	√	√	√	√	2,800	IGF	
33	Chemicals and consumables	Kpassa	Adequate chemicals and consumables	√	√	√	√	1,906	IGF	
34	Fuel and Lubricants	Kpassa	Fuel and Lubricants provided	√	√	√	√	13,020	IGF	
35	Support and finance substructures of the Assembly	Kpassa	Support and finance substructures of the Assembly provided	√	√	√	√	12,400	DACF	
36	Maintenance of street lights in the district	Kpassa	Street lights in the district maintained	√	√	√	√	20,000	DACF	
37	Security management expenditure	Kpassa	Security management expenditure provided	√	√	√	√	100,000	DACF	
38	Payment for street naming activities	Kpassa	Payment for street naming activities made	√	√	√	√	98,956	DACF	
39	Repair and maintenance of kpassa water system	Kpassa	kpassa water system maintained and repaired	√	√	√	√	125,000	DACF	
40	Support bushfire prevention campaign	Kpassa	bushfire prevention campaign supported	√	√	√	√	2,350	DACF	
41	Clearing of dumpsite	Kpassa	Clearing of dumpsite made	√	√	√	√	12,000	DACF	
42	Cost of dislodging public toilets/fumigation	Kpassa	Cost of dislodging public toilets/fumigation provided	√	√	√	√	65,906	DACF	
43	District project layout	Kpassa	District project layout made	√	√	√	√	28,000	DDF	
44	GSOP Expenditure	Kpassa	GSOP Expenditure	√	√	√	√	305,175	GSOP	DDF

			provided							
45	Goods and Service Expenditure	Kpassa	Goods and Service Expenditure made	√	√	√	√	40,000	DA	
46	Projects monitoring and evaluation estimate cost	Kpassa	Projects monitoring and evaluation estimate cost made	√	√	√	√	9,162	DDF	
47	Electricity and Water expenses	Kpassa	Electricity and Water expenses made	√	√	√	√	1,391	DA	
48				√	√	√	√			
49	Communication expenses, postal charges, sanitation expenses	Kpassa	Communication expenses, postal charges, sanitation expenses made	√	√	√	√	1815	DA	
50	Cleaning materials	Kpassa	Cleaning materials provided	√	√	√	√	120	DA	
51	Operational Enhancement Expenses	Kpassa	Operational Enhancement Expenses made	√	√	√	√	2,000	DA	
53	Conduct yield study	Kpassa	Yield study executed	√	√	√	√	2,000	DA	
54	Create awareness in GAP Processes	Kpassa	Awareness in GAP Processes created	√	√	√	√	108	DA	
55	Training of beneficiary farmers in modern technologies of production	Kpassa	Beneficiary farmers in modern technologies of production trained	√	√	√	√	2,100	DA	
56	Create awareness about zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Kpassa	zoonotic and scheduled diseases awareness created	√	√	√	√	3,801	DA	
	Public education programme about the layout of Kpassa	Kpassa	Public education programme about the layout of Kpassa made	√	√	√	√	2,904	DA	

58	Sensitization of 10 communities on child right	Kpassa	Sensitization of 10 communities on child right provided	√	√	√	√	1,000	DA	
59	Sensitization workshop for 20 stakeholders in 5 communities on child labour	Kpassa	Sensitization workshop for 20 stakeholders in 5 communities on child labour organised	√	√	√	√	2,206	DA	
60	Educating the youth on the need to equip themselves with employable skills in six communities	Kpassa	Educating the youth on the need to equip themselves with employable skills in six communities organised	√	√	√	√	1,070	DA	
61	Sensitization of 10 communities on PWDs issues	Kpassa	Sensitization of 10 communities on PWDs issues organised	√	√	√	√	700	DA	
62	Educating PWD on issues concerning them and the provisions of the Disability act	Kpassa	Educating PWD on issues concerning them and the provisions of the Disability act organised	√	√	√	√	702	DA	
63	Operational enhancement expense	Kpassa	Operational enhancement expense made	√	√	√	√	500	DA	
64	Other overheads	Kpassa	Other overheads provided	√	√	√	√	100	DA	
65	Sensitization of 10 communities on women empowerment	Kpassa	Sensitization of 10 communities on women empowerment	√	√	√	√	1,877	DA	

			organised							
66	Organise training workshop for food crop farmers and other vulnerable groups on book keeping, entrepreneurial and banking skills	Kpassa	Organise training workshop for food crop farmers and other vulnerable groups on book keeping, entrepreneurial and banking skills being organised	√	√	√	√	937	DA	

Indicative Financial Plan for 2014- 2017

Expected Revenue

Source of Funds	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Allocation by Sector	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Internal Generated Funds (IGF)						Central Administration					
						Education					
						Health					
						Agriculture					
						Environment & Climate Change					
District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)											
Sector Transfers											
District Development Facility (DDF)											
Social Investment Fund (SIF) IRDP											
Pencils of Promise (PP)											
VOICE OF GHANA(VG)											
Healing Hands (HH)											
GPEC											
GETFUND											
SADA											

5.1 Plan Implementation Arrangements

In order to ensure effective implementation of the medium term plan, all institutional, administrative and legal issues need to be clarified to enhance the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Thus improvement is required in current arrangements particularly capacity building and measures to ensure the smooth implementation of the proposed projects and programmes.

5.2 Institutional Arrangements

To guarantee effective implementation of the plan the Assembly must ensure that departments established under section 38 of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 426 but which are nonexistent be established and provided with the requisite staff and logistics.

The staffs of the District departments are expected to play leading roles in the implementation of the plan. Their capacities must therefore be improved through training to ensure the achievement of desired results. The unit committee must also be used as a conduit to reach the people at the grassroots to ensure effective participation in programmes.

5.3 Administrative Arrangements

It is required that the District Assembly streamline and coordinate the activities of institutions operating within the District to avoid duplication and waste of scarce resources. Thus activities of institutions particularly NGOs must not be at variance with the District development priorities to ensure the achievement of the overall District goal.

In terms of the traditional institution, the Chiefs must be encouraged to play their expected roles especially in matters relating to the allocation of land for community projects, organization of communal labour and the creation of orderliness and understanding among members of the communities.

Since the plan is a reflection of the aggregate aspirations and visions of the people in the District

5.4 Community Participation

Communities offer labour, local expertise and financial support during project implementation. In view of this community members should not be left out in all aspects of the plan implementation process. Local opinion leaders will be very useful for community mobilization and education and must be encouraged to offer such service. This effective collaboration will ensure community support and guarantee the sustainability of all projects.

5.5 Coordination of Plan Implementation Process

The successful implementation of the plan requires ideas from various departments and agencies in the District. This will ensure integrated and mutually supportive efforts of all key actors such as the District Assembly, NGOs and others to help articulate and the efforts of actors to minimize duplication and waste.

5.6 Implementation Arrangements

This plan will be implemented through the collaboration of various stakeholders. The major implementation tools will be the Annual Action Plans and Budgets. The Medium Term Expenditure Plan are the District composite Budget.

West Gonja District Assembly will be the lead implementation agency and will rely on the use of consultants and contractors for the provision of goods, works and services. These will be procured in accordance with Procurement Act.

The Financial Administration Acts will guide the disbursement and use of funds for payments of Goods and services.

The Regional Co-ordinating Council/Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit are to provide technical and oversight responsibility for District level projects. Similarly, NGOs and International organizations will also play a role in the execution, supervision and monitoring of projects.

The Departments of the Ghana Health Services, Ghana Education Service, Agricultural Directorate, Feeder Roads etc will assist in the implementation of the plan.

The sub-district structures and local communities will be strengthened and made to play lead roles in the implementation for local level development projects. The role of the Assembly persons cannot be left out.

5.7 Financing the Plan

There is an obvious need for financial resources to implement the plan. The District Assembly will rely on both internal and external sources of finance. The internal sources will be the Internally Generated Revenue and communities own contributions.

External sources of funds will include the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), Development Partner releases, GOG special funds, GETFUND, International Donor Funding, EU Micro Projects, Community Based Rural Development Programme, District Wide Assistance Project (DWAP) and a host of NGO funds (World Vision, AROCHA, Action Aid, NORPREP and others).

CHAPTER six

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluation of activities in the District would be carried out at three stages or levels. These include the regional, District and community levels. This is to ensure free flow of information among all stakeholders involved in the implementation processes and the ultimate achievement of expected results.

6.1.1 Regional Level Monitoring

The regional level monitoring will be undertaken by the RPCU. This will be in the form of a support service aimed at providing technical expertise during implementation. This is geared towards improving the operations of the DA.

6.1.2 District Level Monitoring

At the District level, the District Planning and coordinating unit (DPCU) in collaboration with District sector agencies are responsible for monitoring as soon as project implementation starts. The DPCU is however responsible for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures and plan. It is required that the DPCU oversees the monitoring and evaluation of District development projects and policies. Actual project monitoring and evaluation are however the responsibility of the sectors/

6.1.3 Community Level Monitoring.

Beneficiary communities should be part of the monitoring process to ensure that their needs and aspirations are met. The unit committees should be directly involved in monitoring of projects at the community level. Monitoring findings from communities should reach the DA through the Area Council secretariat for the necessary action to be taken. It is however important that the capacity of the sub District structures be built to effectively carry out the above assignment.

The National Development Planning Commission and the Regional Planning and coordinating Unit provide a general overview of monitoring and evaluation work.

6.2 Evaluation

Unlike monitoring, evaluation is conducted into greater detail at the project level. It is aimed at assessing whether the resources invested have yielded the desired results in terms of output and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the target population. The evaluation report should be prepared in accordance with following format recommended by the NDPC

CHAPTER seven

7.0 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress Report

The preparation of the DMTDP was the result of collaborative efforts of many stakeholders within and outside the District. The successful implementation of the plan therefore requires the same level of cooperation and collaboration from all stakeholders. Dissemination to all stakeholders is crucial in meeting the plan objectives.

The plan will therefore be circulated to all interested stakeholders. All development partners and NGOs operating in the District to guide them in the implementation of programmes and projects. The soft copy of the plan would also be uploaded on the internet for any interested stakeholder and development partners to make easy reference.

Quarterly and annual reports on the implementation of programmes and projects will be submitted to NDPC and RPCU. Copies of these reports will be made available to interested stakeholders and development partners.

7.2 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of feedback on the performance of the District

In order to assess the performance of the District along implementation of the DMTDP, there is the need to create a platform for all stakeholders to assess the performance of the Municipality. In this regard, annual performance review workshops will be organized to measure the performance of the in all sectors relating to the implementation of the plan. Participation of all stakeholders will be paramount so that, collectively the performance of the District would be assessed and also general feedback on the performance of all sectors. The idea is that, all stakeholders will appreciate better, the importance of their individual roles towards the collective implementation and success of the MTDP.

Conclusion

The aim of this Medium Term Development Plan (2010 - 2013) is to serve as a guide to facilitate the development process in the District. It is expected to achieve food security thereby reducing poverty, create employment opportunities and improve average incomes distribution and the welfare of the people irrespective of gender, ethnic, political or religious diversity.

The achievement of this goal will be enhanced if the proposals in the plan are implemented accordingly. It will lead to an integrated economy and the realization of its full benefits. In this regard the District Assembly is expected to play a facilitating role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects with all development stakeholders also playing their expected role.

