

SAGNARIGU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

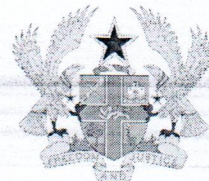


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Republic of Ghana

Our Ref: SagMA.01/20/02

Your Ref:

Date: 31st October, 2024

SUBMISSION OF 2025 ANNUAL APPROVED ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

I forward herewith the attached Annual Action Plan for 2025 in respect of Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly for your perusal and necessary action.

The Annual Action Plan is in line with 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan.

Thank you.

For: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
(MAHMUD M. OSMAN)
MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR

THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER
NORTHERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
TAMALE
ATTN:
THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER

CC: THE CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
ACCRA

SAGNARIGU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, DECENTRALIZATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Republic of Ghana



ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2025

Prepared by Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit

September, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENT

Contents	Page
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	2
LIST OF ACRONYMS	3
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
2.0 PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE PLAN	4
3.0 MUNICIPAL PROFILE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1 Background to Establishment.....	5
4.0 LOCATION AND SIZE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.0 GEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.0 DEMOGRAPHY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.1 Age-Sex Structure of Sagnarigu Municipal.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.0 POPULATION PYRAMID.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.0 RELIGION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
9.0 MAJOR TOWNS/COMMUNITIES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
11.0 GOVERNANCE.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
12.0 ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPAL	Error! Bookmark not defined.
13.0 PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
14.0 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
15.0 DISTRIBUTION AND LOCATION OF SCHOOLS IN THE MUNICIPAL	Error! Bookmark not defined.
15. HOUSING.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
16. GENDER AND VULNERABILITY	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
CBO	COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION
CEPS	CUSTOM, EXCISE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICE
CHPS	COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANNING SERVICES
DoA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
GH	GUEST HOUSE
GHS	GHANA HEALTH SERVICE
GOG	GOVERNMENT OF GHANA
JHS	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
KG	KINDERGARTEN
MA	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
MCE	MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
MOFA	MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
MP	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
MPCU	MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT
MTDP	MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
NADMO	NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION
NCCE	NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
OPD	OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT
PPAG	PLAN PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION OF GHANA
SM	SAGNARIGU MUNICIPAL
UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN EMERGENCY FUND
WHO	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The 2022 Annual Action is an extract of the 2022- 2025 Medium- Term Development Plan which was prepared in line with National Development Planning Framework, “Agenda for Jobs, prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all”. The plan was extracted and approved through the following process;

Process of Developing the Plan

In formulation of the plan some distinctive steps were followed and executed as much as possible according to the plan preparation guidelines. The process went as follows:

- Summation of Departmental Plans drawn from the Medium Term Development Plan
- Collation of the Departmental Plans into a Draft Composite Annual Action Plan
- Incorporate development partner plans into the Draft Plan
- Presentation of the Draft Annual Action Plan to the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit to corrections and additional information
- Submission of the Draft to the Sub- Committees of the Assembly for their inputs
- Draft Plan forwarded to the Executive Committee of the Assembly for consideration
- Laying of the Draft Plan before the General Assembly for approval

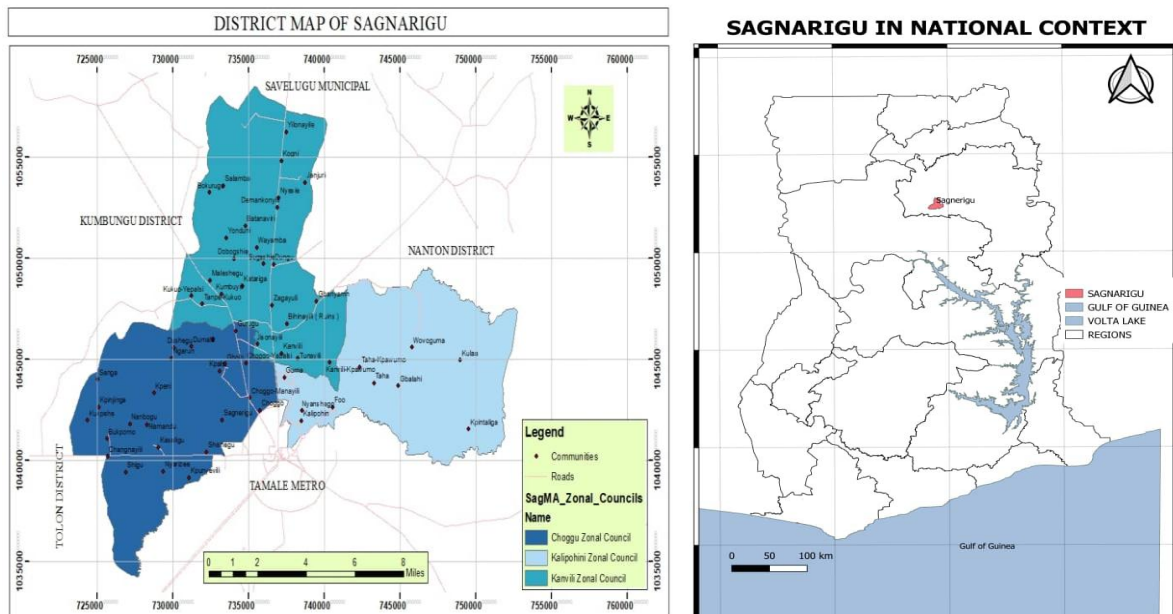
1.0 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.1 Background to Establishment

The Sagnerigu Municipal Assembly was created out of the Tamale Metropolis in 2012 by a Legislative Instrument 2066 in the first half of 2012. The Municipal was elevated to a municipality in 2018 by a Legislative Instrument 2272. The Municipality has been strategically located and has made strides in the socio- economic development of the people.

1.0.1 Location and size

The Sagnarigu Municipal is located in the central part of the Northern Region of Ghana. It falls between Longitudes $0^{\circ}57''$ N and $0^{\circ}57''$ W and Latitudes $9^{\circ}16''$ N and $9^{\circ}34''$ N. The Municipal has an estimated total land size of 114. 29km². It shares boundaries to the North with Savelugu Municipal, Nanton District to the North- east, Tamale Metropolis to the South and East, to the West with Tolon District, and to North-West with Kumbungu Municipal. See Map Below:



The Municipality is spatially attached to the Tamale Metropolis (the administrative and commercial hub of the northern part of Ghana) to the South and East. This strategic location presents the municipality with tremendous economic potentials, especially in the areas of commerce, industry, education, transportation and hospitality. Besides, the comparative locational advantage in the region, it can also make enormous gains from markets within the West African sub-region, particularly from Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Northern Togo as they en-route the municipality to the southern part of the country. This notwithstanding, the municipality by its location also faces the threat of illegal immigrants from these neighbouring countries. Notable is the insecurity posed by the insurgence of Fulani herdsmen into the municipality which has become a seasonal ritual. On the whole however, the Sagnarigu municipal, by its location, is well positioned for enhanced socio-economic, cultural and political interaction with the rest of the region and beyond.

1.0.2 Physical and Natural Environment

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

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

Inappropriate farming practices such as shifting cultivation, road construction, sand and gravel winning increase land degradation. Farming and construction along, and in Watercourses has also resulted in the silting of Water bodies like dams and ponds and destruction of vegetation protecting the Water bodies in the Municipality. However, there is a growing awareness of the need to maintain and sustain the environment. A manifestation of this is the planting of trees around buildings. Developing economic trees plantations e.g. Cashew, Mangoes has also gained popularity over the years. Despite the growing awareness on environmental conservation, a lot needs to be done in view of the settlement's threat to desertification due to both human and natural factors.

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

The Shea tree is one great economic asset of the Municipality and head portage has been the most common means of transporting the fruits from the bush to the house. The picking, processing and marketing of the Shea nuts have engaged thousands of households in the Municipality. It has therefore contributed in employing the youthful population in the Municipality thereby increasing household incomes and reducing poverty among the people in the Municipality. This industry can be developed further to serve as a major source of livelihood in the Municipality. However, urbanization has affected the population of the shea trees in the Municipality as many developers clear the land.

1.0.3 Bio-Diversity and Green Economy

The most notable forest reserve in the Municipal is located on both sides of the Tamale-Bolgatanga road; that is, stretching from the Mariam Hotel area to Gumani and the area around the former Tamale Metropolitan Assembly office premises and the Agric Forest Reserves which are gradually being encroached upon. The Forestry Services Commission which has oversight responsibility to ensure effective management of these reserves is located in the Municipal. The Commission is however saddled with the problem of personnel and financial resources to manage these environmental areas effectively. It is regrettable however, that some of the forest resources and land are being encroached upon and used for commercial activities, while some of the people also use these areas as places of convenience (defecation) and increasingly exposing the community to diseases. This phenomenon calls for effective forest resources management to preserve and protect all forest resources in the Municipal.

The natural forest which covers a total area of about 93 sq. km encourages a rich stock of mammalian wildlife. The forest is also a source of herbal medicine for various ailments, especially among the rural dwellers in the Municipal. There are naturally grown tall grasses during the rainy season that are used to weave the local fencing mat called “Zanamat.” However, human activities such as farming and bush fires, shifting cultivation, felling of trees for firewood and charcoal production and overgrazing by animals contribute greatly to deforestation and soil erosion in this natural environment. Government institutions have instituted measures such as agro-forestry, tree planting and extensive education against bush fires to curtail these problems. However, environmentally degrading activities still persist in the Municipal and poses a threat to food security in the Municipal.

1.0.4 Climate Change:

Climate Change is a global Phenomenon which is as a result of global warming. It affects the socio-economic life of mankind globally, Ghana and for that matter Sagnarigu Municipal is no exception. Since 1960, average annual precipitation in Ghana has decreased about 23mm per decade. Due to the high seasonal and inter- annual variability in precipitation and high rates of evapotranspiration, the country has a history of drought. Temperature conditions in the Municipal over the years have increased, sometimes as high as 40°C. Similarly, rainfall pattern has also fallen over the years. The falling rainfall is very erratic, torrential with prolong droughts. The rains are sometimes accompanied with windstorms. Average annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.3°C to 1.8°C and hot nights and day by 18- 59 in the north (Ghana Meteorological Service, 2015).

The current and future potential risks of climate change are; damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress, reduced animal feeding and decreased growth rates due to higher temperatures, Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and extremes including floods, severe winds and droughts and Increased prevalence of parasites and diseases that affect crops and livestock.

The Municipal has to adopt climate change mitigation strategies to minimise the effect on the socio-economic lives. Among the strategies are to provide farmers with new cultivates that are drought and heat tolerant, promote adaptation of livestock breeds, improve agriculture infrastructure, implement activities to enhance the natural resource base, help farmers to adapt cropping practices to help ensure food security etc.

Climatically, the Sagnarigu Municipal is tropical continental as experienced in the northern regions of Ghana. Throughout the year, temperatures are high with a minimum of 23°C at night and a maximum of 42°C during the day. This favours plant growth. The mean monthly temperature ranges between 21°C and 32°C. The highest monthly maximum temperature rises up to 40°C before the rainy season usually in May with lowest minimum temperature falling to about 12°C in December when the Harmattan winds from the Sahara dry up the vegetation.

As a result of the single maximum rainfall prevailing in the Municipal all year round, crop production is mostly done during the rainy season (May to September/October). The dry season is a potential for the preservation industry that could use the sunshine as a natural preservative. As an economic potential, the Assembly and the private sector could take advantage of the excessive heat during the dry season to provide swimming pools and parks for relaxation. However, since farming is the major

occupation of the people, it means that their major sources of livelihood and income are limited during the dry season apparently resulting in the migration of the youth to the south in search of greener pastures. There is thus, the need to have adequate irrigation facilities to promote and enhance agricultural activities in the dry season. In addition, it is imperative to identify and provide alternative sources of livelihood to the people to complement their occupation and improve their income generating capacity

1.0.5 Water Security

The Municipality is poorly endowed with Water bodies. This is attributed to the low underground Water table. The only natural Water bodies are a few interconnected streams. There are a number of dams and dugouts including the Sagnarigu, Kpene and Kanvilli-Kpawumo dams. Some of these Water bodies are used for domestic activities and livestock watering. The interconnected Water bodies in the Municipal facilitate storm Water drainage, thus making the Municipal less floodable, except in few low- lying areas. Though the Water bodies in the Municipality have a potential for supporting agricultural activities in the dry season, they equally serve as constraints in road constructions and therefore access to communities during the rainy season. A significant characteristic feature of most of these rivers and streams is the perennial nature of their flows. Many of these Water bodies are reduced to intermittent pools in the dry season while others completely dry up. Many of these streams could be developed to support dry season farming. The constant drying of the rivers necessitates the drilling of boreholes to supplement the seasonal shortage of Water in the Municipal. The rich valleys and plains in the municipality are mainly arable for rice cultivation.

1.0.6 *Natural and Man-Made Disasters*

The topography of the Sagnarigu municipal could be described as gently undulating. It is generally characterised by gentle latitudes of between 310 and 350m. The valleys are now built up areas with few rivers and streams turned into gutters. The gutters among others are the Gumani- Tuunayili- Fuo, Naaluro stream, Nyanshegu stream, Kalpohin stream etc.

The human activities have made the Municipality more prone to both natural and man- made disasters. The destruction of the biodiversity has reduced the immune system of the ecological system. There are more pest and disease attacks such as fall- army worm, anthrax etc on crops and livestock. The depletion of the vegetative cover has also facilitated erosion and wind storms with its perennial effects on lives and property. Others are also floods and drought which are making life unbearable. The dry season is now prolonged and severe with attendant heat and intensity of the harmattan.

1.0.7 *Relief and Drainage*

The topography of the Sagnarigu municipal could be described as gently undulating. It is generally characterised by gentle latitudes of between 310 and 350m. Generally, the Municipal is located about 180 meters above sea level with a few isolated hills. The relative plain topography is suitable for road construction, distribution of utility lines and general construction works.

1.0.8 Geology and Soils

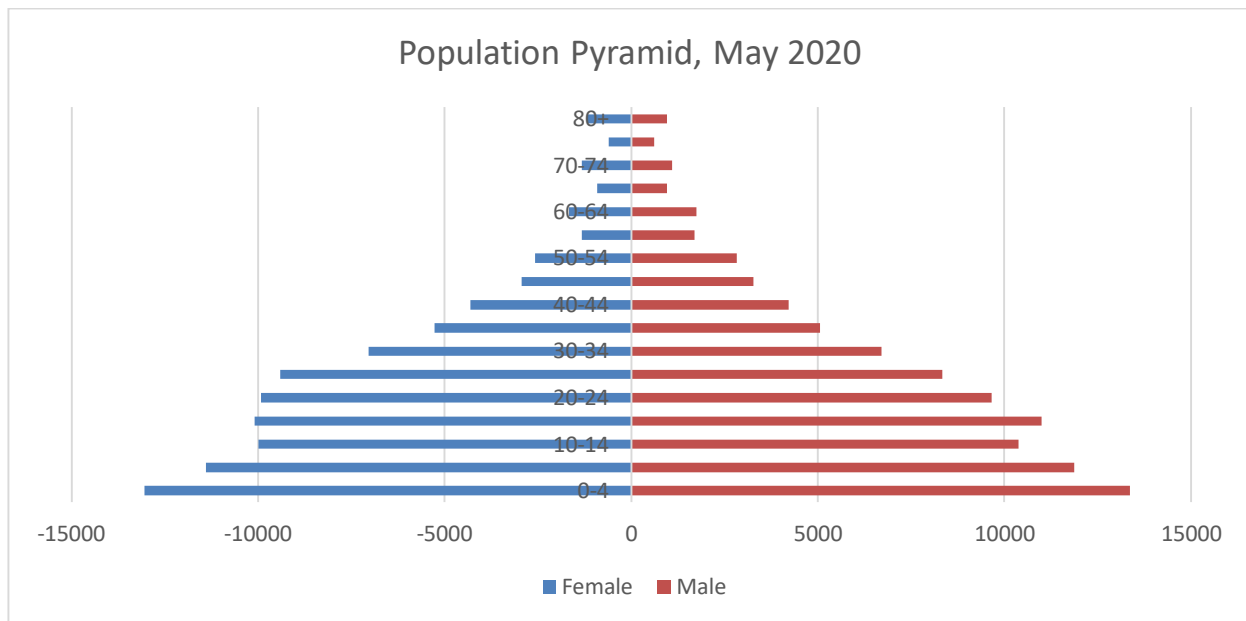
With a gently undulating topography, the Municipal is bound with fresh granite. The main soil types in the Municipal are sandstone, gravel, mudstone and shale that have weathered into different soil grades. Due to seasonal erosion, soil types emanating from this phenomenon are sand, clay and laterite ochrosols. The availability of these soil types has contributed to rapid real estate development in the area where estate developers have resorted to the use of local building materials such as sea sand, gravel and clay.

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

1.0.9 Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 population and housing census, the Sagnarigu Municipal has an estimated population of 148, 099 constituting 74,886 males representing 50.5% and 73,213 females representing 49.5% with a growth rate of 3.1%. There are 23,447 households in the municipality with an average household size of 6.3 people.

The Municipal population for 2021 is estimated at 207,204 with a peri- urban and urban populations of 76,251 (36.8%) and 130,953 (63.2%) respectively. The population is estimated at 234,117 in 2025. The Municipality's population structure is broad at the base and narrows upwards as age group increases as shown in the figure below. The population is therefore more youthful in nature and has the potential of increasing the productive work force with time. However, it also implies greater provision of social amenities such as schools, water, health facilities, and recreational centers to cater for the youthful population. With proper planning and prudent use of available resources, the youthful nature of the population should be considered as a blessing rather than a constraint

Figure 1: Population Pyramid of the Sagnarigu Municipal

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population structure therefore shows a very young population where 48.8 percent of the population falls between ages 0-19 years. The aged (65+), constitute only 4.1 percent of the total population in the municipality. The age group 0-4 has the highest proportion of 14.1 percent with those 95+ recording the lowest proportion of 0.1 percent.

Other demographic characteristics for health service delivery are as follows;

Demographics	2021
WIFA	48,680
Expected Pregnancy	8,113
Children < 5 yrs	4,0566
Children 6-59 mths	3,6510
Children 6-11 mths	4,057
Children 12-59 mths	32,453

Adolescent	44,623
Children of School going age	

Religion and Cultural Heritage

The Sagnerigu municipal is inhabited by many ethnic groups, the dominant group however is the native Dagomba people. Other ethnic groups include Nanumbas, Gonjas, Mamprusi, Bimoba, Dagartis, Sagnarigula, Frafra, Akans, Ewes and other northern ethnic groups. The peaceful co-existence among these diverse groups is considered an important development potential in the municipality.

Similarly, the Sagnerigu municipal is religiously diverse. There are mainly three religious groups in the Municipal as contained the table.

Table 5.1: Religious Composition

Religious Grouping	Percentage (%)
Islam	84
Christianity	13.7
Traditional	1.6

The cultural practices of the Municipal are largely a reflection of its ethnic and religious composition. Some of the cultural practices of the people are the celebration of the “Damba”, “Buhum”, “Eid’ ul- Adha” and “Eid’ ul- Adha festivals which are associated with the Dagomba and Muslim groups. The Christians in the Municipal also celebrate Christmas, Easter and New Year. The people of Sagnarigu Municipal, like any other people in Ghana have their own social gatherings which include out- doorings, weddings, and burials.

This variant religious composition in the Municipal notwithstanding, cordial relationship exists among the people. Each religious and cultural celebration is done with the participation of other religious groups. The cordiality prevailing amongst these religious groups serves as a catalyst for developmental programmes and projects in the Municipal.

Spatial Distribution of Population

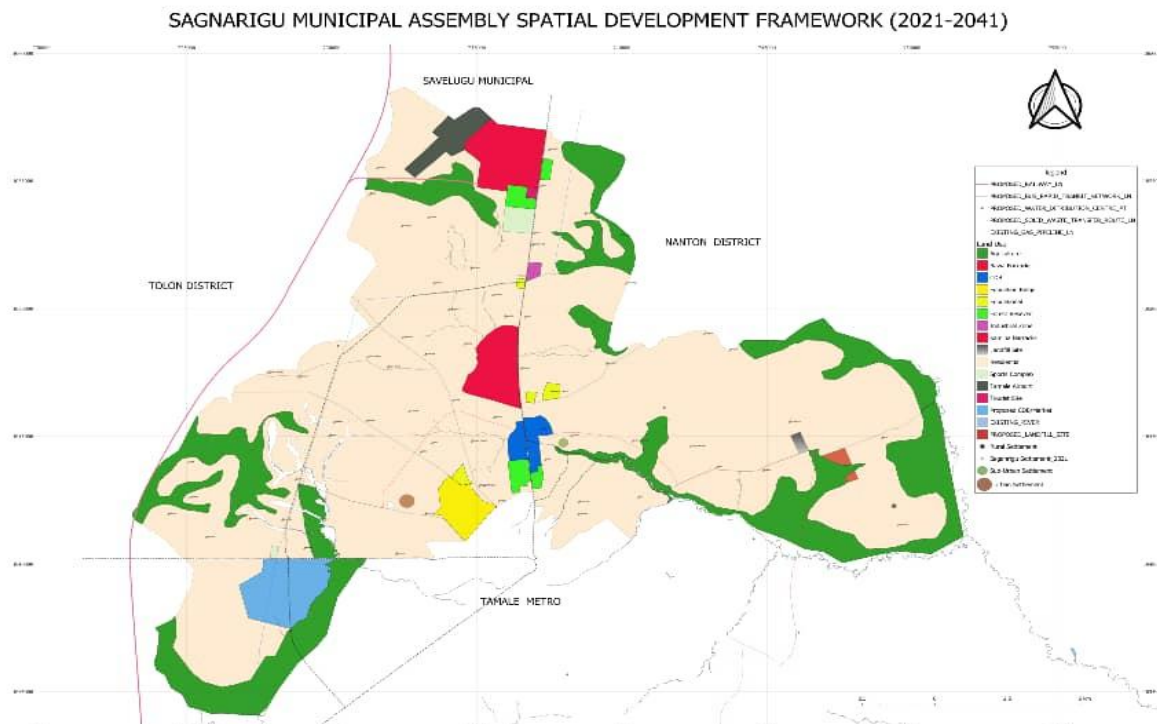
The Municipality is made up of 83 communities comprising 31 urban, 27 peri- urban and 25 Rural. Out of the total population, 70,665 (36.8%) is rural and 121,359 (63.2%) is urban.

Table... Communities in the Municipality

S/N	Urban Communities	Peri- urban Communities	Rural Communities
1.	Sagnarigu	Kogni	Salamba
2.	Choggu-Mmanayili	Yilonaayili	Kulmaga

3.	Choggu Hill Top	Changnaayili	Bukpomo
4.	Wurishe	Garizegu	Kukpehi
5.	Gurugu-Yepalsi	Nangbag- Yapala	Kpinjinga
6.	Choggu Yapalsi	Kanvilli Kpawumo	Namadu
7.	Gurugu	Gbanyamli	Batanyili
8.	Kpalsi	Satingli	Komonaafong
9.	Bawa Barracks	Dungu	Gbrimah
10.	Kamina Barracks	Sugashee	Kpintaliga
11.	Malshegu	Wayamba	Santegu
12.	Sognayili	Damankunyili	Saguli
13.	Katariga	Gbolo	Kulaa
14.	Shishegu	Taha	Kumbuyili
15.	NORRIP Village	Nanton- Kpawumo	Bangyili
16.	Jisonaayili	Kakasunaka	Shigu
17.	Fuo	Zagyuri New town	Nangbag- Kura
18.	Zagyuri	Sagnarigu Kukou	Dabogshe
19.	Ward K	Kunyevela	Sanga
20.	Sakasaka Quarters	Nyerizee	Gbalahi
21.	Kanvilli	Kpene	Ngarun
22.	Tuunaayili	Tampeu- Kukou	Wovugu
23.	Nyanshegu	Kukou Yapalsi	Wovugumah
24.	Gumani	Nyeshe	Sorogu
25.	Larini	Yogdooni	Sahakpegu
26.	Nobisco Area	Kasalgu	
27.	Education Ridge	Parun	

28.	SSNIT Flat		
29.	Kalpohin Low Cost		
30.	Kalpohin Estates		
31.	Kalpohin		



The municipality has 120 local plans in about 55 communities. However, not all areas within the communities are fully covered. The level of compliance to the local plans is about 43.9%. Compliance is higher at the new developing areas than the old settlements. Building Development permit is as low as 19.21%.

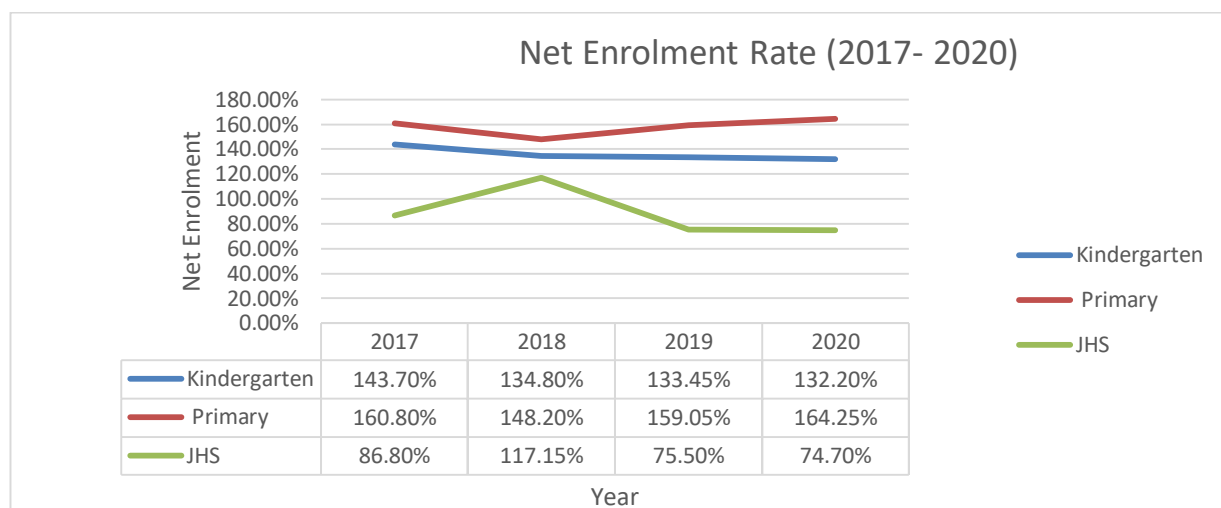
The low level of compliance give rise to sparrows and poor quality of habitations, particularly in the old settlements. This is partly due to low capacity of the physical Planning and Works departments. Governance.

1.0.10 Social

The Municipal Assembly undertakes people centered development in the area of education, health, child rights, water and sanitation, social protection, housing etc. These will impact on the living conditions of the people. Steps are also taken address issues of inequalities, inequities and vulnerabilities.

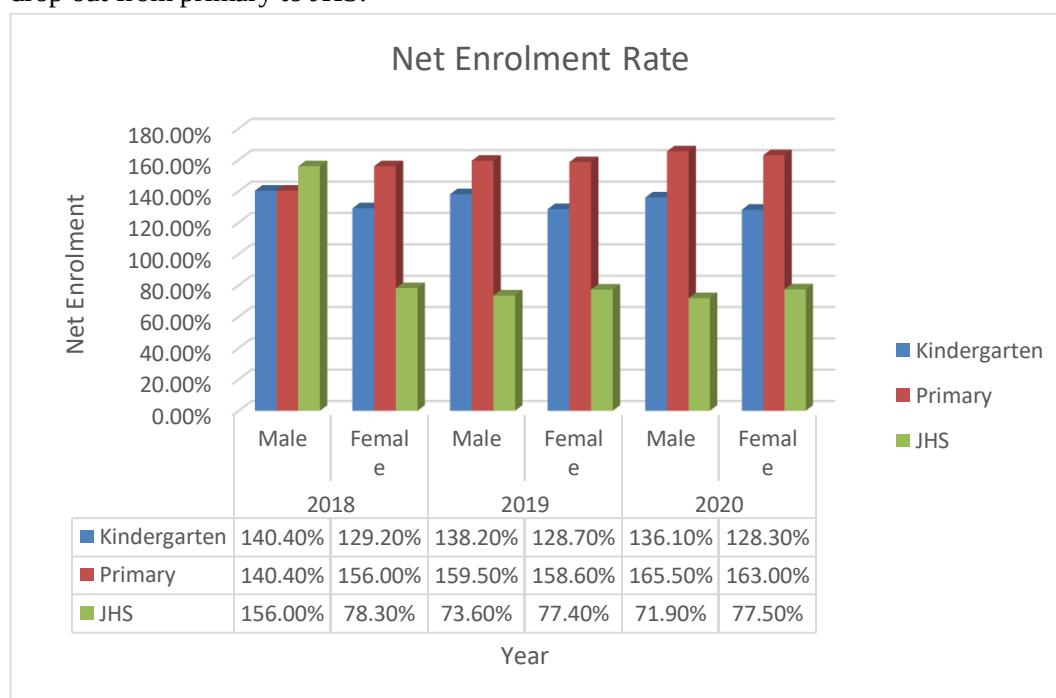
Education

The Education Directorate of Sagnarigu Municipality is divided into Eleven (11) Circuits namely, Choggu, Gumani- Nyanshegu, Fuo, Kamina A, Kamina B, Kumbungu road, Mile nine, Nyankpala road, Sagnarigu North, Sagnarigu South and Tishigu. The directorate has chalked successes for the 2018-2021 plan period as shown in the figures below;

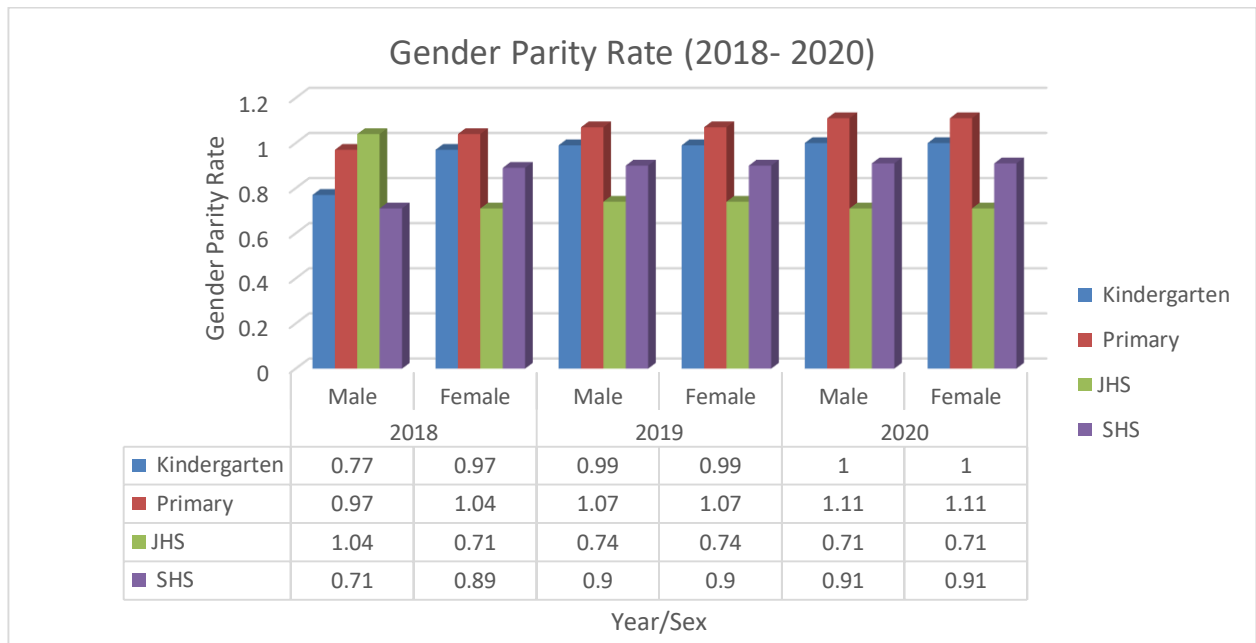


From the figure above, net enrolment for Kindergarten declined over the years from 143.70% in 2017 to 132.20% in 2020. It however rises from 160.80% in 2017 to 164.25% in 2020. This is because more parents enrol wards at school going age in towns but in the rural areas children are still over age before they are sent to school due to lack of awareness and inadequate infrastructure.

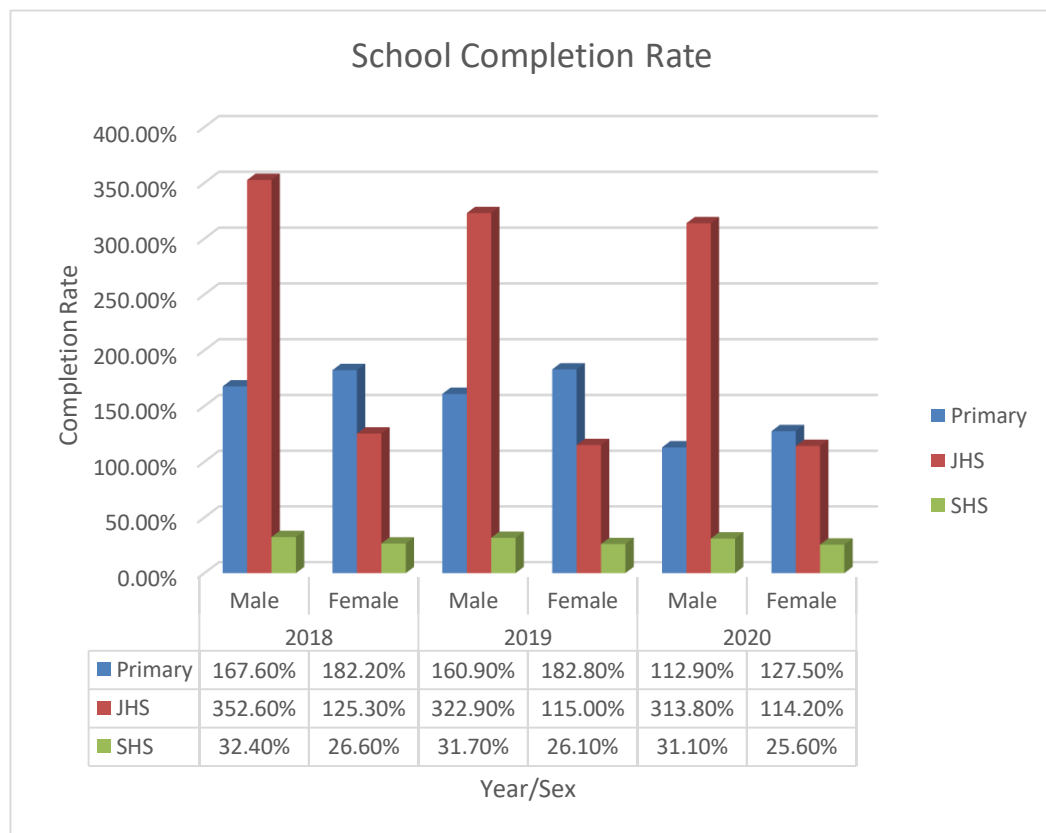
Net enrolment at the JHS is less than 100% and continue to fall over the years due to high drop out from primary to JHS.

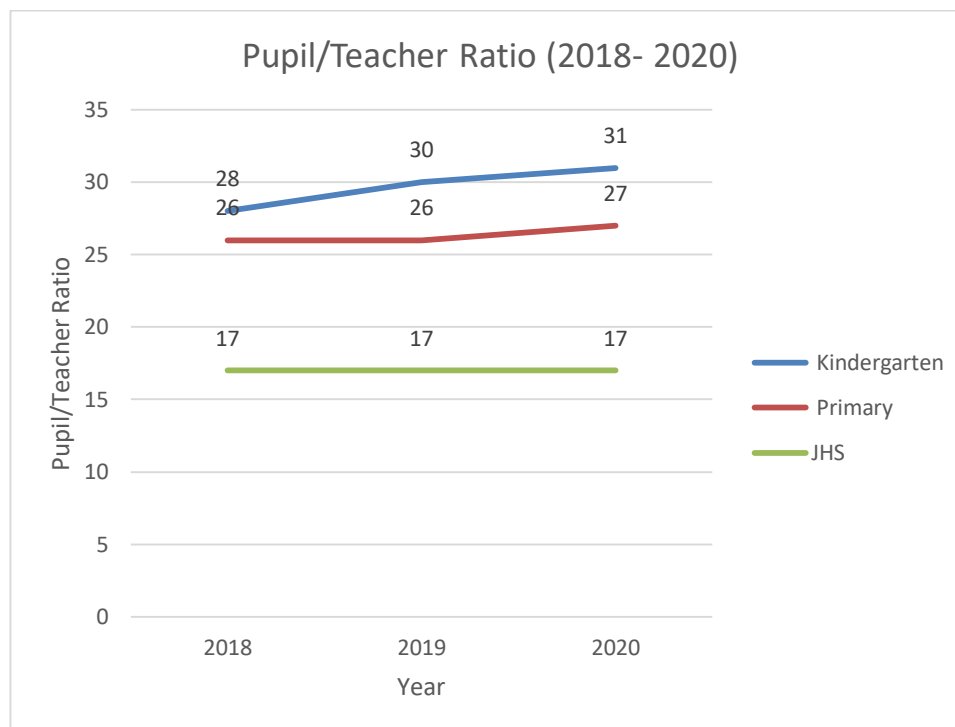


From the figure above, net enrolment rate for girls have been relatively stable at all levels with some marginal increases due to the various interventions such as campaigns and establishing girls model schools. Both boys' and girls' enrolment at JHS are lower than 100% due to inadequate school infrastructure, farm labour and teenage pregnancy/early marriages.



From the figure above gender parity rate has improved Kindergarten, Primary and SHS from 0.77, 0.97 and 0.71 in 2018 to 1, 1.11 and 0.91 in 2020 respectively. This is due to awareness creation, school feeding program and Free SHS education. It however dips at the JHS from 1.04 in 2018 to 0.71 in 2020 due to inadequate infrastructure and teenage pregnancy.





From the figure above, Pupil/Teacher ratio has increased both at Kindergarten and primary from 28 and 26 in 2018 to 31 and 27 in 2020 due to increased enrolment but still within acceptable levels of less than 35 for Kindergarten and 45 for primary. It is however stable over the years at JHS due to the low enrolments.

Health and Nutrition

The Health services in the Municipality provides both preventive and curative health care services manage by the District Health Management Team.

Health Infrastructure and Staffing

Health infrastructure in Sagnarigu municipality is zoned into six sub-districts, namely Choggu, Garizegu, Kamina, Sagnarigu, and Taha sub-districts. Kamina sub- district have the highest health facilities 27.9% Taha 23.0%, 21.3% for Choggu ,14.8% Sagnarigu, 8.2% Malshegu and the least is Garizegu sub-district 4.9%.

In terms of types of health facilities currently majority are Community Health Planning and services (CHPS) 47.5% this is to ensure that health services delivery are geographical access the rural and peri urban populations, but only 16 have structures 13 do not have structures, private hospital 24.6% , Health centers 8.2%, Clinics and maternity homes 6.6% each most are also privately owned, quasi government hospitals 4.9% and a polyclinic CHAG owned 1.6%. No district Hospital, No municipal Health directorate, no staffs accommodates in most of the health facilities, and no structures for the CHPS compounds which affect service delivery.

Sub-district	Hospital Private	Quasi Gov Hospitals	CHPS	Clinic	Maternity Home	Polyclinic CHAG	Health Centre	Total	%
Choggu	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	13	21.3
Garizegu	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	4.9
Kamina	6	2	6	1	1	0	1	17	27.9
Malshegu	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	8.2
Sagnarigu	1	0	4	1	1	0	2	9	14.8
Taha	2	0	10	1	0	0	1	14	23.0
Sagnarigu M	15	3	29	4	4	1	5	61	100
%	24.6	4.9	47.5	6.6	6.6	1.6	8.2	100	

HEALTH STAFF

The government facilities are manned by 482 staffs made up of Community Health Nurse/CHOs (public health) 19.8% , 171 Enrolled Nurse assistance (clinical) 35.5%, 74 Professional Nurses 15.4%, Professional midwives 16.6%, Mental Health Nurse and Officers 0.8%, 8 Disease Control Officers 1.7%, Physician Assistance 0.6%, Nutrition Officers 2.9%, TO/Health Information Officers 0.7%, Technical Officers Health Promotion 0.4% laboratory Staffs 0.4%, Accountants 0.4%, Finance officers 0.6%, Internal Auditors 0.2%, Field Technicians, Health Assistants 0.4%, Public Health Nurse 0.2%, Administrative Manager 0.2%, Store Keeper 0.2%, Dispensing Assistant 0.2%, Executive Officer 0.5%, Management, 0.2% dental Officers 0.2% others staff these are supported by 440 volunteers. Details are shown in table below (excluding the private health facilities) it must also be noted that some these are on study annual and maternity leave,

Staff Categories	NO.	%	Staff Categories	NO.	%	Staff Categories	NO.	%
Physician Assistant (Medical)	3	0.6	Health Information Officers	1	0.2	Technical Officers Health Information	2	0.5
Professional Midwives	80	16.6	Dental Technician	1	0.2	Technical Officers Health Promotion	2	0.5
Professional Nurse	74	15.4	Accountant	2	0.4	Typist	1	0.2
CHN/CHO	96	19.9	Finance Officer	3	0.6	Store Keeper	1	0.2
Enrolled Nurses	171	35.5	Internal Auditor (st Lucy Polyclinic)	1	0.2	Field Technicians	4	0.9
Community Mental Health Nurses / Officers	4	0.8	Pharmacy Technician	1	0.2	Executive Officer	2	0.5
Laboratory Staff	2	0.4	Public Health Nurse	1	0.2	Dispensing Assistant	2	0.5

TO/Nutrition Officers	14	2.9	Administrative Manager	1	0.2	Hospital Orderly	2	0.5
Disease Control Officers	8	1.7	Health Assistant	2	0.4	Management	1	0.2
Total Staffs	482					Community Health Volunteers	440	

Source Sagnarigu MHD

Disease Burden of the Municipal

Current situation with disease burden of the municipal in the top OPD cases are emerging as a threat to the health of the population in the Municipal 2018-2020

Malaria tops 21%,16% and 18% 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively, Upper respiratory Tract infection, 19.2%,12% and 17%, Diarrhoea disease 10.8%, 8% and 7% leads the top three common Rheumatism and joint pains 5.7%, Hypertensions, 5.6% and 8% 2018 and 2019, Typhoid fever 4.3% and 3% in 2018 and 2019, Skin diseases 2.5% and 2% in 2018 and 2020, Acute Urinary Tract Infection 2.4%, 3% and 2%, Ulcer 2% for the three years, Septicemia 1.3%, Intestinal worm 7% 2020, Anaemia 3% and 1% for 2019 and 2020 and vaginal discharges 1% in 2020.

All these top ten diseases are endemic especially malaria, upper respiratory tract Infection and diarrhea diseases are the leading cause sickness and deaths with direct link to malnutrition and poor health especially in children under five years. Also these diseases are linked to poor water, hygiene, environmental sanitation, food hygiene and availability adequate good health, hygiene, sanitation and waste disposal facilities, clean and safe water can stop or reduce the spread of these diseases in the municipality.

	2018			2019			2020		
No.	Diseases	cases	%	Diseases	Cases	%	Diseases	Cases	%
1	Malaria	14770	21	Malaria	43981	16	Malaria	1640	18
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	13510	19.2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	3496	12	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	1508	17
3	Diarrhoea diseases	7572	10.8	Diarrhoea diseases	2352	8	Intestinal worms	635	7
4	Rheumatism and joint pains	3947	5.7	Hypertension	2253	8	Diarrhoea diseases	597	7
5	Hypertension	3938	5.6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	944	3	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	219	2
6	Typhoid Fever	3034	4.3	Typhoid fever	928	3	Acute eye infection	203	2
7	Skin diseases	1746	2.5	Anemia	882	3	Skin diseases	176	2
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1708	2.4	Gynaecological conditions	861	3	Ulcers	142	2
9	Ulcer	1393	2.0	Ulcer	584	2	Vaginal discharges	131	1
10	Septicemia	917	1.3	Rheumatism and other joint pains	581	2	Anaemia	126	1

Nutrition

Current situation with malnutrition; At delivery more babies weigh less than 2.5kgs classified as low birth weight (LBW) which keeps increasing 5.8%, 6.9% and 7.9% from 2018 to 2020 in municipality. LBW can be traced back to poor antenatal services, poor health and nutrition of the mother and would affect child survival, growth as well as have future health and psychosocial development problems on the child. Newborns with LBW have high risk of death in early days and adolescences stage. LBW

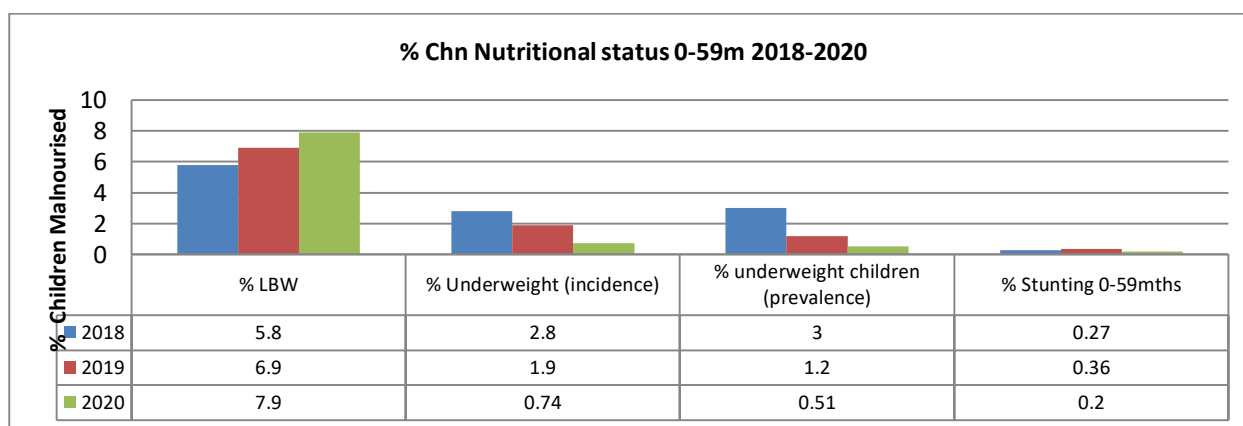
children that survive would stunted during childhood and in adulthood, low IQ high chronic non communicable diseases such as diabetes, hyperten, Obesity and other cardiovascular diseases

Underweight in < 5 years' weight-for-age is on the reduction incidence from 2018 2.8%, 1.9%, 0.72% and also prevalence of 3%, 1.2%, and 0.51% these children were both severe and moderately malnourished due to inadequate food intake, diseases/infections and poor child caring practices. Hence leading to both acute and chronic malnutrition in children.

Stunting is measure linear growth for children with height-for-age in both severe and moderately stunted (too short for their age) increased from 0.2% in 2018 to 0.32% in 2019 and reduced to 0.2% in 2020. This chronic malnutrition levels inadequate nutrition for long time with recurrent or chronic disease in children < 5 years

If children have adequate good food, without episodes' illnesses in addition to good child caring practices they would grow well, become healthy and well nourished to achieve their full potential in and be productive in future.

Fig:



Source: DHIMS SagMHD

Coverage of Essential Nutrition Services

Nutrition situation with coverage/utilization of nutrition-related interventions/services in the municipality 42 of the health facilities are rendering, growth monitoring and promotion, micronutrient supplementation, 22 in CMAM, and school health services.

Sub-district	No HF	GMP %	HL/H measur	% L/H	CMAM	% CMAM Coverage	IYCF
Choggu	7	100	6	85.7	4	57.1	100
Garizegu	3	100	3	100	2	66.6	100
Kamina	10	100	8	80	7	70.0	100
Malshegu	4	100	3	25	2	50.0	100

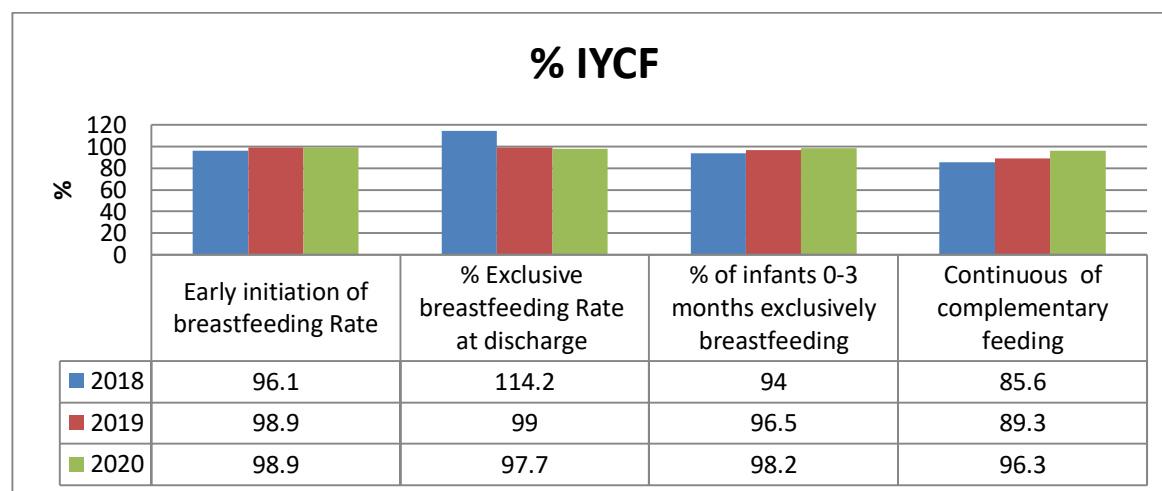
Sagnarigu	6	100	5	83.3	2	33.3	100
Taha	12	100	8	66.7	5	41.7	100
Sagnarigu M	42	100	33	78.6	22	52.4	100
GT 61 %	61	68.9	61	54.1	61	36.1	

IYCF

Current situation with the practice of the recommended infant and young child feeding (IYCF) early initiation, exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

Recommended optimal infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) promote child healthy growth, development and survival in the first thousand days' window of opportunity

Early initiation of Bf is the first immunization to protect the child from diseases, adequate nutrition, economical and safe. In 2018 96.1%, 98.8% and 98.8% of babies were got initiated at hour of births which stagnant for two years 2019 and 2020 no improvement.



IYCF services

Sub District	Number Facilities	Facilities with at least 1 staff Trained	% Geographical access	Target # of counselors (5)	Staff Present	Staff Trained	% Of Target number of staff Trained
Choggu	7	4	57.1	35	60	10	16.7

Garizegu	3	2	66.7	15	26	4	15.4
Kamina	10	5	50.0	50	22	9	40.9
Malshegu	4	2	25.0	20	37	8	21.6
Sagnarigu	6	3	50.0	25	40	9	22.5
Taha	12	6	50.0	60	70	10	14.3
Sag Mun	42	22	52.4	205	255	50	19.6

Micronutrient supplementation

Vitamin supplementation for children aged 6 – 59 months over the years has been low. While coverage for 6 – 11 months age group is better than 12-59months 36.5% in the first half and 38.5% in the second half of 2020, this very low and need improvings. Reasons for this low coverage adduced for this abysmal coverage include

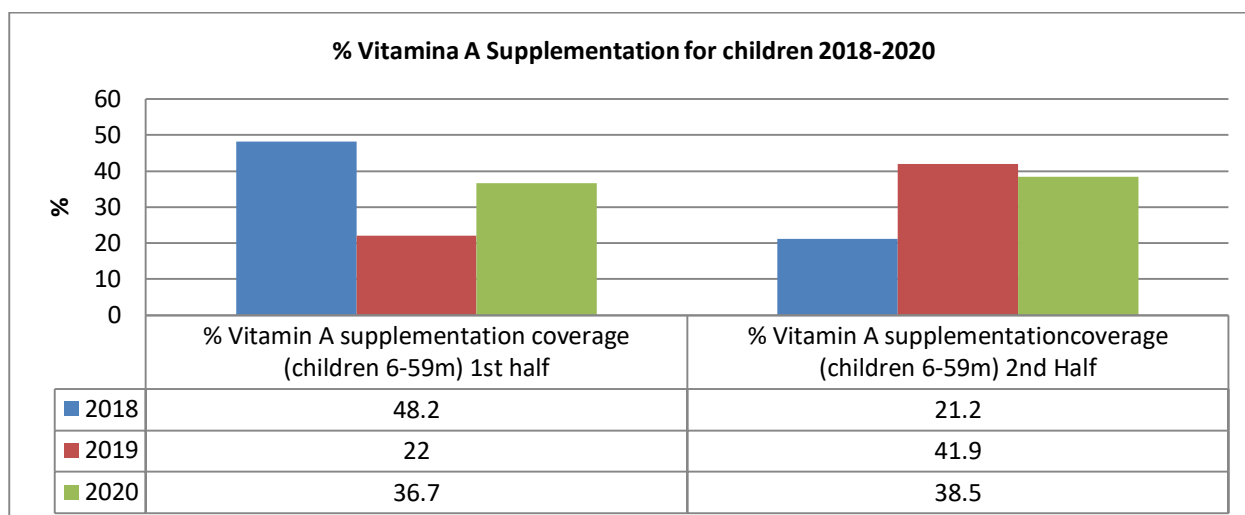
Maldistribution of Vitamin A Supplement

Poor demand from caregivers due to low knowledge and low importance attached to it as they no longer bring children when the perceived, they do not have vaccine doses.

Poor community engagement and therefore participation in service delivery (communities should identify Low Vit A coverage and plan for it at CHPS Zones)

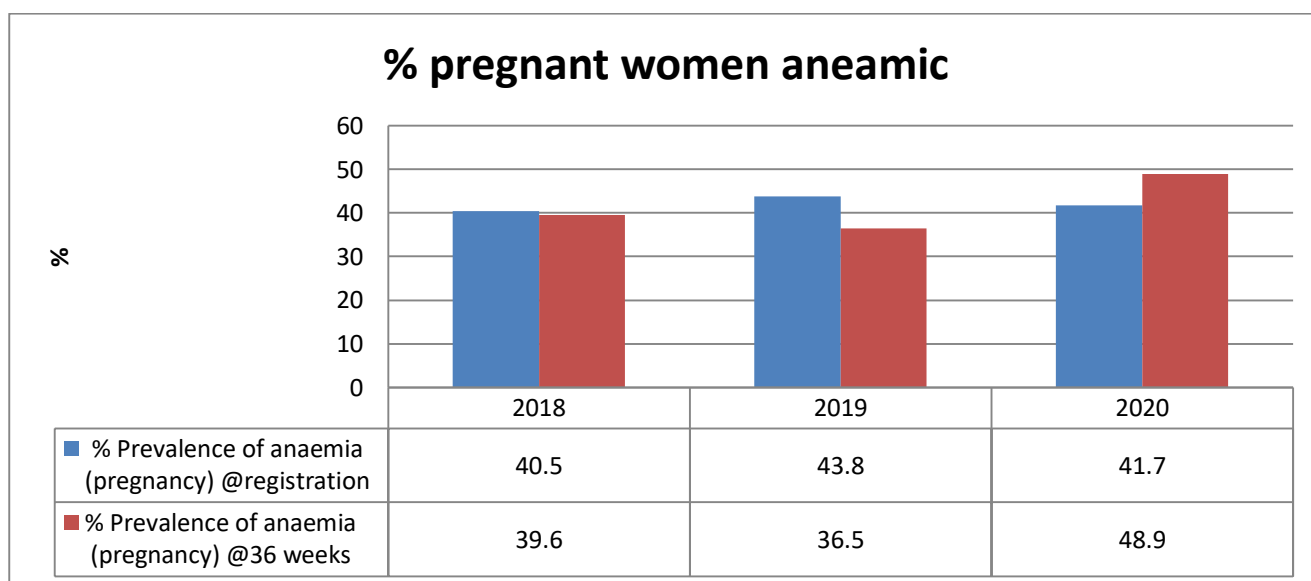
Failure on the part of Health system to reach to places where target groups are (homes and Schools) and

Inadequate fuel and logistic (home visiting bags and basic equipment's) to reach these children at homes via home visiting and in schools.



4.1. *Girls' Iron and Folic Acid tablets Supplementation*

Access to iron and folic acid by adolescent in the district was broken in 2020 because of COVID. However, only adolescents were reached in 2020.



Essential Nutrition Logistics

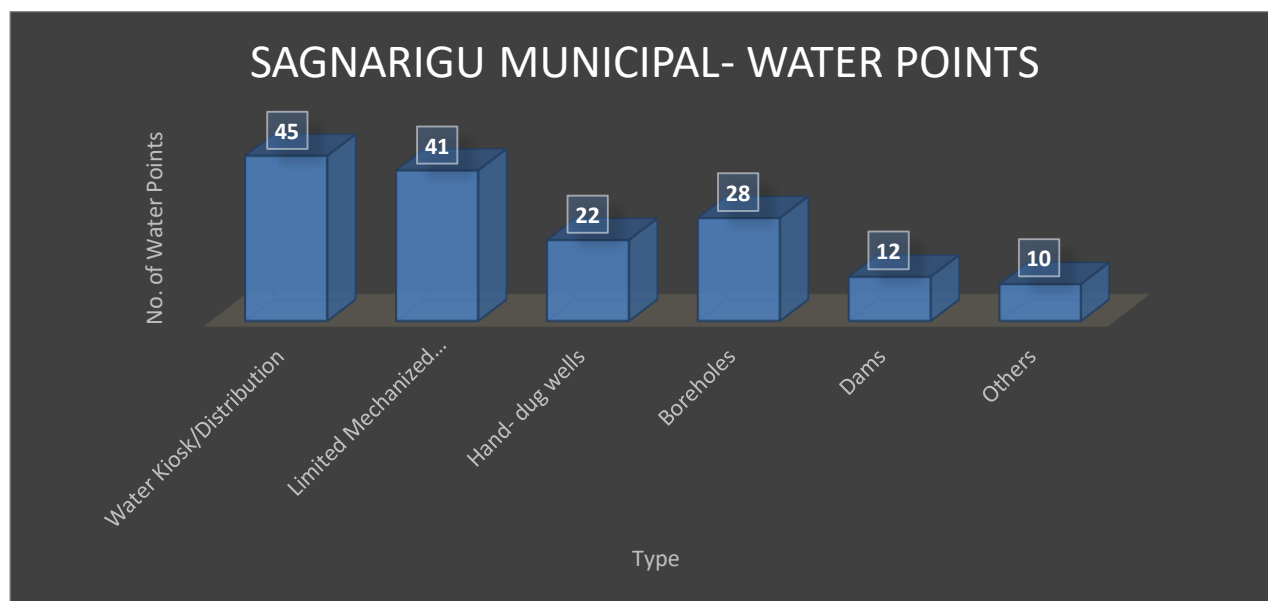
current situation with nutrition logistics, Nutrition commodities used are Vitamin A, iron and folic acid (IFA) and Ready to use therapeutic foods (RUTF). The main source of supply of these commodities is the regional medical stores which also receives its supplies from UNICEF. UNICEF remains a key partner offering opportunities in the area supplies for effective nutrition services delivery. However, over reliance on UNICEF poses a threat as the districts are often left with no other source of supplies when they fail. This was the case in the last three years where CMAM virtually came to a standstill when RUTF ran out in 2019. Also, since UNICEF withdrew from the supply of anthelmintic for children age 24 months and above, de-worming this age group has been challenge. One area left unexplored is acquisition of these logistics through the local governance systems. The

Multisectoral nutrition approaches which seeks to integrate Nutrition planning and budgeting into districts Medium-term Development Plans of district assemblies there presents an opportunity.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene is the key driver of preventive health services. Many communities in the Sagnarigu Municipality do not have safe drinking water throughout the year. According to the 2010 PHC report, population served with safe was 50.4%. This has improved tremendously to 89% (GHR, 2020). The remaining 11% use unwholesome sources such as dams, open- wells etc. The urban and peri- urban settlements enjoy water supply from the Dalun and the Nawuni Water Treatment Plants which is rationed and managed by the Ghana Water Company Limited. The distribution of pipe borne water is erratic due to inadequate treated water from the source, obsolete, inadequate and improper pipe system. The availability of clean/treated water presents an opportunity for water bottling companies to take advantage of the water supply and ready market in the Municipality and neighboring Tamale Metropolis. This is evident in the presence of large number of sachet water producing firms in the Municipality. They are however not regulated by the Assembly (Source: MEHSU Report, 2020).

Water sources in the rural communities are mainly mechanized and pump boreholes, wells, dams and dug-outs. This constitutes about 13% of the communities. The municipality has 158 water points as shown in the figure below;



Source: CRS/Municipal Assembly survey report, 2021

About 25% of the water points are not functional and 23% do not have management systems. Some of low yield, particularly in the dry season. The dams and hand- dug wells are not treated before use which are the main source of water in the dry season. The livestock usually compete with humans at dam sites. This situation presence high incidence of water and sanitation related diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, dysentery etc. which leads to malnutrition among women and children.

Poor sanitation and hygiene is another development issue that derails the municipalities efforts in improving nutrition. The proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services has improved from 25% in 2017 to 55% in 2020. However, Open Defecation is still practice in the municipality as only ten (10) out of eighty- four (84) communities. About 45.2% of households have improved latrines. About 74% of population has poor toilets (GHR, 2020).

Regarding solid waste management, many households do not have temporal waste collection containers. Houses are also far from available dump sites. As a result,

- About 80% of houses have no household waste bins and dump waste into public containers
- Averagely, only 52.9% of solid waste generated is being collected annually
- Many houses have small damp sites where solid waste is dumped and burnt periodically.
- Many houses practice crude dumping into gutters and open spaces

Liquid waste is indiscriminately disposed off. The waste water drainage system in the Municipal is mainly of natural gutters created by running water. Sewer from bath houses and domestic chores is mainly disposed indiscriminately. This practice breeds mosquitoes in the community. Due to limited household latrines, indiscriminate defecation is a common practice in the district with its consequences on water and sanitation related diseases. Indiscriminate defecation is further attributed to negative social attitude towards having sanitation facilities within compounds, poor enforcement of building regulation and inadequate planning and budgeting for sanitation facilities.

Currently, liquid waste situation are as follows;

- Only 10 communities within the Municipality are declared ODF
- 45.2 % of household population have latrine
- Only 19.8% of the population have access to public latrines
- 81.7% of pupils have access to safe sanitation services

Hygiene

The practice of hygiene is also not encouraging within the municipality despite all efforts to ensure hygiene practices among the populace. Data analysis indicates that less than 30% of the population practices hand hygiene within the Municipality. However, 81.7% of pupils have access to Hand washing facilities but the use of those facilities at their disposal is not encouraging due to poor management of hand washing and sanitation facilities and inadequate sensitization on hygiene practices.

INDICATOR	OUTCOME
Proportion of population that have access to Improve sanitation services	55%
Household population with latrines	45.2%
Population with access to public latrines	19.8%
Communities declared ODF	10
Pupils with access to safe sanitation services	81.7%
Pupils with access to HWFs	81.7%
Communal refuse containers	52

Social Protection and Child rights

The Municipality has undertaken several interventions to protect and improve the socio-economic and political interest of the vulnerable, excluded and marginal groups. The social protection interventions include Leap, NHIS registration for the indigent, capitation grant, school feeding, support to PWDs etc. The number of vulnerable people benefitting from social protection interventions in general such as NHIS, School feeding etc and safety nets such as LEAP increased tremendously from 3,450 and 687 in 2017 to 5,993 and 2,242 in 2020 respectively. These have afforded them the opportunity to access basic services such as health, water and education and some have even engaged in economic activities. Thus, Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) have increased from 63 in 2017 to 83 in 2020. However, only 5% of the aged is under the LEAP Programme and 40% poor due to improper LEAP targeting and amount of money per beneficiary have affected the impact of the program (GHR, 2020).

However, incidence of child abuse is on the ascendancy. Reported cases of child abuse, child trafficking, child marriage, rape and defilement have increased from 10, 0, 10, 10 and 0 in 2017 to 69, 13, 12 and 20 respectively. This is as a result of increased awareness and non-enforcement of laws to deter perpetrators.

Gender and Vulnerability

According to the Ghana Household Registry report, the poverty gap in the Municipality is 3.4% of which 1.2% are extremely poor and 7.6% poor. This was however far lower than the Northern Regional poverty gap of 3.5% comprising of 39.7% poor and 14.7% extremely poor.

Table.... Vulnerability Analysis

Type	Proportion of pop.			Literacy	NHIS Card bearing members
	Male	Female	Total		
Aged	44%	56%	5%	6%	42%
PWDs	42%	58%	3%	8%	40%
Under 18 years	51%	49%	5%	28.5%	39%

Source: Ghana Household Registry, 2020

From table.... The vulnerable group constitutes 13% of the population comprising 5% Aged, 3% PWDs and 5% under 18 years. Literacy rate among these groups is very low. Majority of them are not covered under the NHIS. These aggregate their vulnerabilities. For instance, in 2020, about 7% of teenage girls were pregnant.

The Municipal is committed to gender mainstreaming and also ensuring that the disabled are recognised. As a result, a database of all registered people with disability in the Municipal has been created. The table below shows the disability situation in the Municipal.

Housing

Typical of Dagomba culture, a family-head usually heads each compound in Sagnarigu which ranges from 5 to 17 people. Essentially, the head of the family controls the resources of the compound. A compound comprises of smaller units based on the number of closely related adult married men (father, sons and brothers). This pattern of household formation is gradually being pushed away by modernization which encourages smaller and nuclear families. Sagnarigu has an average of 6.3 people in a household.

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

According to the GHR, 2020, 76% of houses were made of mud bricks, 22% cement blocks and 2% wood/metal. This is as a result of high poverty levels coupled with high cost of building materials. The roof however has improved as 78% used metal sheets, 21% thatch and 1% asbestos. The improvement is due to increasing depletion of the environment which makes it difficult and more expensive to keep thatch roof.

Urban housing is a real concern in the Sagnarigu Municipal. This is exacerbated by high cost of building and influx of off-campus residential students and public/civil servants in the Municipal. Rent is exorbitant, considering the income levels of the people in the Municipal. Room occupancies are high among low income urban households who are gradually being pushed away by the escalating housing market. There is no housing scheme in the Municipality to arrest this situation and its concomitant social vices.

1.0.11 Economy of the Municipality

The economy of the Municipality is dominated by the private sector. The private sector employs about 80% of the work force. The main economic activities are agriculture and related activities, agro-processing, Hospitality (Hotels and restaurant), education and health services, Artisanry, petty trading, transportation and financial service. Others are construction, water production, estate development, communication, sanitation services, horticulture, fuel stations etc.

Structure of the Local Economy

More than 50% of the working population in the municipality are into agriculture and its related activities. Significant populations are also engaged in manufacturing, commercial, and service sectors. As a peri urban municipality, majority of the farmers have other economic activities they engage in such as trading and Artisanry.

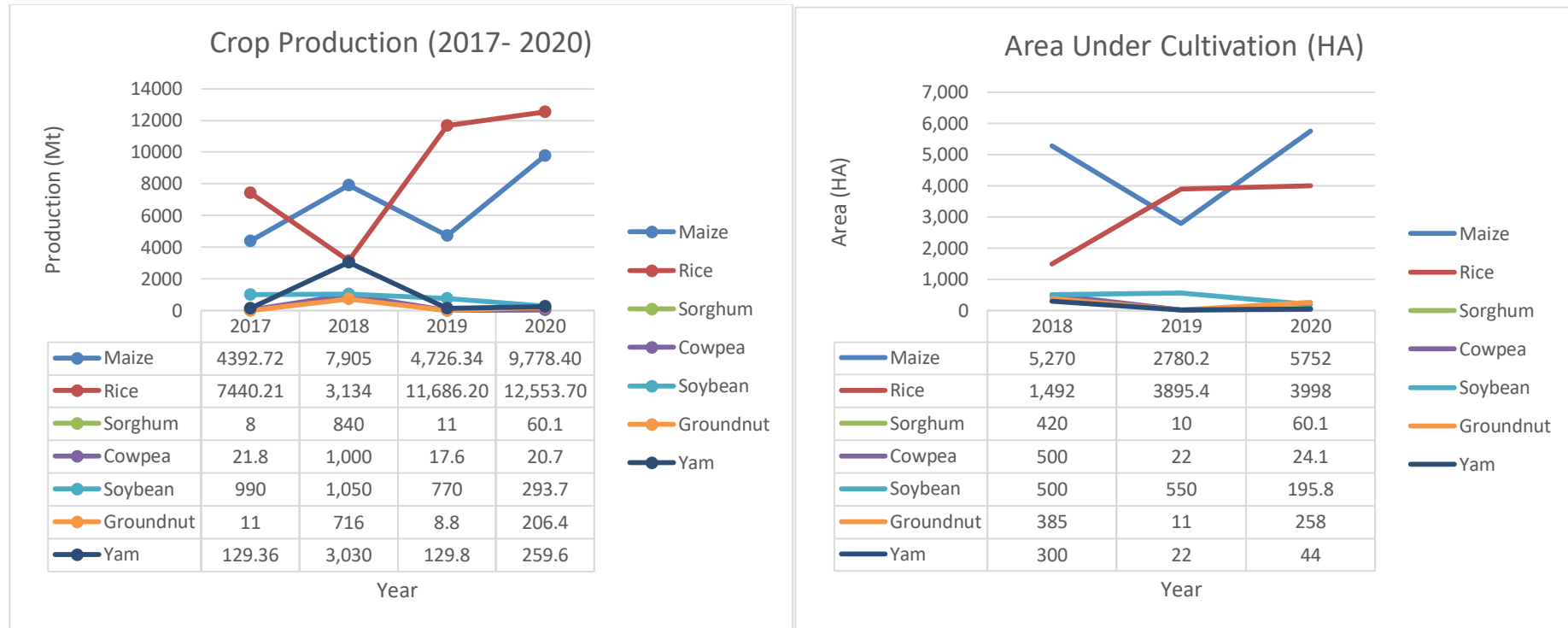
Agriculture

The Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the economy of the Municipality. The main crops cultivated in the Municipality are maize, rice, sorghum, Cowpea, Soybean, Groundnut and Yam. Others are vegetables such as tomatoes, Onion, Lettuce, Cabbage, Ayoyo and Pepper.

There is also livestock production in the Municipality notable among others are Cattle, Sheep, Goat and poultry. The production levels are shown in the figures below;

For Agriculture Extension Service delivery, the Municipality is divided into 12 extension service stations comprising of three substations each. These are; Sagnarigu North, comprising of Malshegu, Nyeshe and Zagyuri; Sagnarigu East, comprising of Taha, Fuo and Kanvilli; Sagnarigu South, comprising of Sagnarigu, Choggu and Kulnyevila and; Sagnarigu West, comprising of Tampei, Kpene and Sanga. Each sub-station is manned by one extension service officer. In sum, therefore, the Municipal has 12 extension service officers.

Fig.

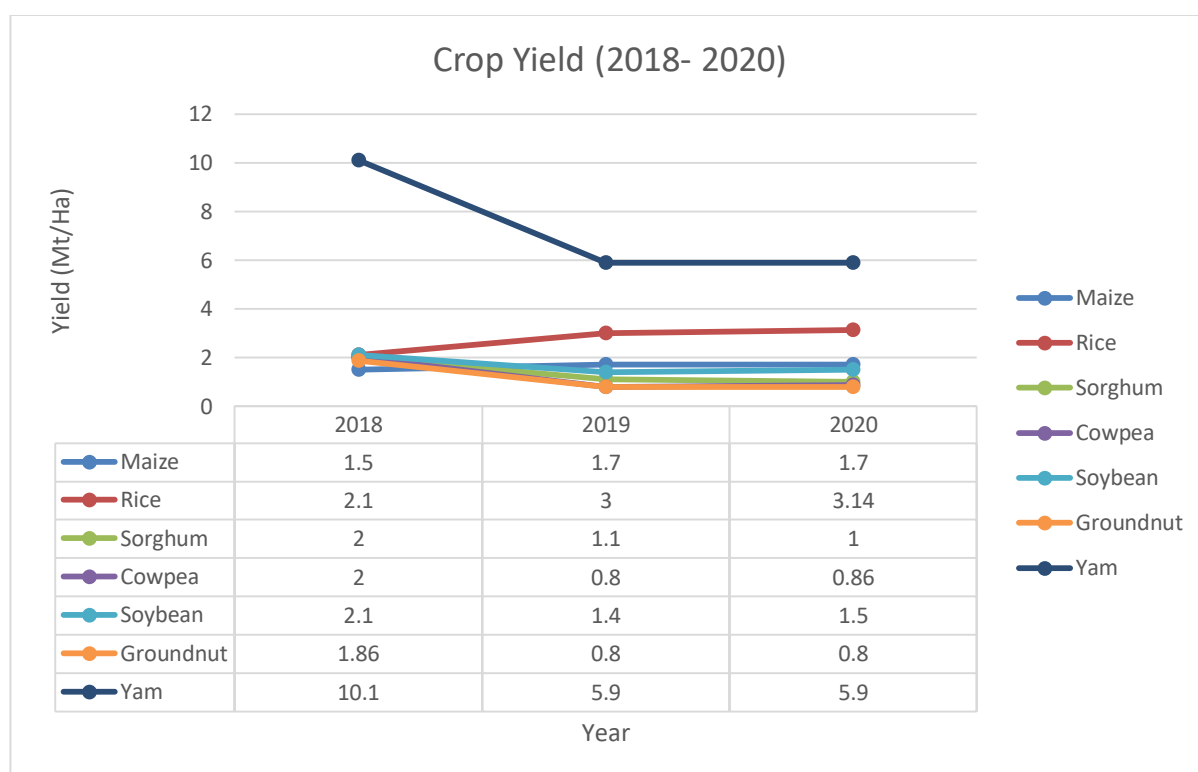


Crop production and area in the municipality is gradually decreasing especially for sorghum, cowpea, soybean, groundnut and yam. This is attributed to the fact that most of the lands in the municipality are sold to private developers for infrastructural development hence reducing farm lands. Even though the municipality has a lot of farmers, due to inadequate farm lands, these farmers move to nearby districts to cultivate their farms. Again, those who farm in the municipality only farm about 2 to 3 acres hence reducing production. However, rice and maize keep increasing because it is a staple food in the municipality so most farmers use backyards and available lands to cultivate it in order to feed the household. Again, with respect to rice, the lands available in the municipality is normally low land and clayey which is suitable for rice production hence a lot of the farmers are into rice production. The decrease in crop production can also be attributed persistent fall army worm infestation (FAW) in

the municipality especially on maize and sorghum. The government has made provision for supply of chemicals to control FAW however these chemicals are not enough which needs to be supplemented by farmers. Some of these farmers could not control the FAW as a result of high cost of agro-chemicals hence destruction of crops leading to low production.

Again, there is periodic erratic rainfall in the municipality due to the global issue of climate change. This affects our farmers because most of them are peasant farmers who mostly depend on rain-fed agriculture therefore affecting their crops causing reduction in production.

In conclusion, the crop production is decreasing because the area for crop farming is decreasing. This has great impact on nutrition because the nutritional foods such as soyabean, cowpea and groundnut has decreased drastically therefore reducing the availability and increasing prices affordability. As a result, most households are not able to consume in their homes causing a lot of nutritional defects in household members.



Crop yields per unit area in general has been increasing in the municipality. This is because most farmers adopt the use of certified seeds and good agronomic practices in their farming activities thereby increasing their yield per unit area. However, the high cost of certified seeds and fertilizer also hinder some farmers from being able to purchase these inputs required for their acreages therefore the crops not getting enough soil nutrient needed to increase their yield hence resulting in low yields.

Rice on the other hand has increased in yield above the other crops because most farmers now adopt good agricultural technologies such as dibbling and drilling instead of broadcasting, good water management using bunds and field levelling. These good practices adopted by farmers are able to increase the plant growth and population hence increasing their yield.

FOOD BALANCE SHEET FOR SAGNARIGU MUNICIPAL – 2020

CROPS	Biological Production (MT)	Economic Production (MT)	Per Capita Consumption (Kg/Head/Yr)	Total Consumption (MT)	Food Balance Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) (MT)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	D=C*POP/1000	E=B-D
MAIZE	6,327.20	5,061.76	47	7,685	-2,623
RICE (MILLED)	5,597	5,037.30	30	4,905	132
SORGHUM	60	48	26	4,251	-4,203
MILLET	11.4	9.12	15	2,453	-2,444
CASSAVA	256.8	231.12	85	13,899	-13,667
YAM	272.8	245.52	75	12,263	-12,018
GROUNDNUT	424	360.4	20	3,270	-2,910
COWPEA	19.28	16.39	17	2,780	-2,763
SOYABEAN	610.5	518.93	15	2,453	-1,934

From the table above, the biological production of all the staples is higher than that of the economic. This means that more of the produce is lost due to high post- harvest losses. The consumption of the staple crops also far outstripped the production except rice due to low production coupled with post-harvest losses. This implies that more is imported from nearby districts to supplement the local production. The low production is as a result of shrinking arable land for agricultural purposes. This leads to high prices and food insecurity in the municipality.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, 2020

CROPS	PRODUCTION (MT)	CONSUMPTION (MT)
ONION	1.5	1.2
LETTUCE	2.5	1.8
CABBAGE	4	2.5
TOMATO	2	1.8
AYOYO	5	4
PEPPER	45	18

For vegetables production the number of farmers who are into it have increased and the yield has also increased and its consumption has gone up. However, there is seasonal variability in the production of vegetables in the Municipality. There is bumper harvest in the rainy season which results in surpluses whereas in the dry season, production is low, leading to high prices and low consumption. The low production in the dry season is as a result of inadequate irrigation facilities. This affects the consumption of household nutritious food, particularly in the lean season.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, 2021

LIVESTOCK	NUMBER	CONSUMPTION (NO.)	CONSUMPTION (MT)
CATTLE	6,600	512	192
SHEEP	9,078	110	7.15
GOAT	7,027	170	11.05
POULTRY	194,000	20,000	62

Livestock/ Poultry/ Birds production and consumption in the municipality has increased. A lot of farmers are now into poultry and guinea fowl and small ruminants' production which makes eggs and meat available to household consumption. In terms production, sheep and goat are easy to handle and rear and also prolific so most farmers prefer to rear than cattle. Most of the farmers who rear cattle in the municipality do not have good kraal for keeping them thereby leaving their animals to roam around town. This sometimes affect their health and nutritional component of the meat. Even though the consumption is high, most poor households are not able to afford it daily in the homes hence has negative impact on nutrition.

Beef consumption in the municipality is also very high because cattle is less costly hence most of the butchers prefer to slaughter cattle compared to sheep and goat. Again, they are able to make profit from the cattle than sheep and goat. Again, beef is tender and easier to prepare hence a lot of households prefer to consume. In addition, even though the same weight is used in selling for the meat, the beef tends to weigh more and with much flesh compared to other livestock hence the preference. Furthermore, sheep and goat are normally considered for religious and cultural activities therefore are not often consumed in the households.

Manufacturing Industry

The industrial sector (manufacturing) is dominated by small-scale industries. MSMEs account for a significant share of economic activity in the Municipality and can play an important role in achieving the development goals for local economic development. The long-term goal is for MSMEs to maximize their contribution to the Municipal's economic and social development with respect to production, income distribution and employment and the closer integration of women and people in rural areas with the national economy.

The local economy comprises of various sectors mainly Agriculture, Manufacturing, Service and Industry. The dominant type of Enterprises in Sagnarigu Municipal is the service industry providing all types of services like, Tailoring and dressmaking, Hairdressing, Smock weaving, welding and fabrication, Carpentry, Glass art among others

However, there is a large number of MSEs who are in the Agro and Agribusinesses, like processing of Shea Nuts Processing and its related products (Cosmetics and edible oils), Groundnut Processing, Rice

Processing, Guinea Fowl & Poultry Rearing and dry season farming among others. A total of 2,190 businesses have been captured in the GIS, below is the distribution by Sector. The service sector has the largest

The table below shows the distribution of the various sectors

NO.	SECTOR	NUMBER REGISTERED	PERCENTAGE
1	AGRO AND AGRI BUSINESS	745	34%
2	MANUFACTURING	613	28%
3	SERVICES	832	38%

Source: BAC GIS DATA 2021

The export oriented sector is the Agro and Agri-business sector where products such as Shea butter, cereals and edible oils are exported. There is also rising demand in cosmetics especially African black soap and shea butter pomade. The shea butter industry alone has employed over **10,000** women in the municipality. These women are mostly in associations or groups and they produce the shea and also add value to produce cosmetics.

The challenges facing most of these businesses are:

- 1) Limited access to financial support
- 2) Inadequate ready markets
- 3) The use of tedious indigenous processing methods
- 4) Lack of Equipment and tools
- 5) Limited Access to markets

Below is the Analysis for Access to Financing from 2017 to 2020

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Registered MSMEs	800	1150	1310	1850
Number of MSMEs who Requested for Financing	200	350	300	3500
Number of MSMEs Supported with Financing	150	59	39	1551
Deficit	50	291	261	1949

Source: BAC Data 2020

The Business Advisory Center over the years have collected basic data of businesses in the municipality to support for planning, activity implementation, monitoring and tracking of business performance. The data above shows the number of MEMEs registered with the Business Advisory Center from 2017 to 2020 against the actual number of businesses supported. It is seen from above

that number of MSMEs requesting for financing have very limited access compared with the actual financing.

Some reasons for inadequate financing are:

- Huge informal sector
- Limited financial institutions in the MSMEs space
- Delay in the repayment of previous loans
- Inadequate financial records of MSMEs businesses
- High interest rates

What is described as “manufacturing” is mostly small-scale cottage industries such as shea nut processing and other oil and fat extractive industries, treatment of sachet Water, brewing of local drinks, blacksmithing, metalwork, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, smock weaving, grinding mills, baking, etc. Below is a list of small scale industrial activities in the Municipal:

Sheanut processing, Groundnut oil extraction, Weaving and dressmaking, Pottery and basketry, Metal works (Blacksmithing and welding), pito (local alcoholic drink) brewery and Carpentry. Others are construction and building, vehicle repairs and auto- mechanics, Bakery and milling.

These industrial activities are able to satisfy the demands of the indigenous people. However, the lack of market for some of their products is a major setback affecting growth and expansion of these small-scale industrial activities. The existence of a Polytechnic in the Sagnarigu Municipal can be partnered to enhance the capacities of local industrialists. The artisans are not organized and scattered all over the municipality. This arrangement does support the growth of businesses with some attendant associated risk and safety issues. Some operate within houses, closed to the roads or any available space.

Hospitality Industry

There exists a very strong hospitality industry in the Sagnarigu Municipal with many of them still springing up. It boasts of most of the famous hotels and guest houses in the Northern Region. Prominent among them are contained in the Table below:

Table 9.2: Hotels in the Sagnarigu Municipal

Hotels		Guest Houses	
Name	Location	Name	Location
Mariam Hotel	Agric	Catholic GH	Agric
Gariba Lodge	Kanvilli	Christian Council GH	Agric
Modern City Hotel	Naaluro Estates	Jona Lodge	Gumani
Ma-as Hotel	Kanvilli	Baobab GH	Kanvilli
Bigiza Court Hotel	Kanvilli	Sandabbi GH	Kanvilli
Discovery Hotel	Jisonayili	Sandowna Lodge	Kanvilli
AreSagnarigu Sunshine Hotel	Gumani	Nasona GH	Kanvilli
V.I.P Hotel	ChogguYapalsi	A Sagnariga Guest House	Kanvilli
Safui Lodge	Kanvilli	Silver Rose	Kanvilli
African Dream	Kogni	Guest de Fawzie	Kalpohin
Guest Houses		Odometa Lodge	Gumani
		Vorsky Lodge	Jisonayili
		Tranquil Lodge	Jisonayili
		J. Salem Lodge	Fuo
		Yarkem Lodge	T-Poly
		Tropical Rosort	T-Poly
		King Guest House	Kalpohin
		Samandzo Lodge	Jisonayili
		Springs Guest House	Kanvilli
		Klass One Court	NaaLuro Estate

Financial Institutions

The Municipal has two major financial institutions. These are Ecobank and Barclays Bank, both located at Gumani.

Commerce and Market Facilities

There are no major markets in the Sagnarigu Municipality. Only a few small trading centres such as Kalpohin, Gurugu and Choggu are found in the Municipal. People in the municipality trade mainly in the Tamale Central market and the Aboabo Market located in the Tamale Municipality. The Municipality This situation denies the Municipal significant revenues for development.

Apart from the few satellite markets, commercial activities in the Municipal are mainly located along major arterial roads. Other commercial activities take place in corner shops and in homes. Commerce in the Municipal largely involves the sale of provisions, fuel, electrical, electronics, clothing, construction materials, vehicle parts, agrochemicals, cosmetics, drugs, utensils, food stuffs and stationary.

However, the Municipal Assembly is currently developing a market at Sagnerigu. There are other designated markets sites such as Sognaayili, Zagyuri, Gbalahi, Taha etc. The Municipality has also considered developing a Central Business Municipal at Shishegu.

1.5 Investment Potentials

The Sagnarigu Municipal has enormous investment potentials which include the following:

- Both retail and wholesale trading is growing at a faster rate
- The Municipal produces some industrial crops such as rice, cotton, groundnut, shea nuts and soya beans.
- Vehicle repairs, fabrication of spare parts and the manufacture of farm implements such as cutlass, bullock ploughs and trailers are all assured of market.
- There is a fast expanding real estate market
- There is high potential for large scale agriculture
- The vegetation is suitable for livestock and poultry
- The nature of the sun in the Municipal is good for solar energy production

Revenue Generation

In addition to the MMDAs mobilizing revenue to finance the delivery of services in the Assembly, there is also the transfer from the Central Government through the District Assemblies Common Fund according to a formula approved by Parliament. The Assemblies develop their Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), guided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The local assemblies, especially, those in urban centers are faced with continuous financing constraints in the planning and implementation of their development plans, thus, resulting in the widening of the financial gap. Resources mobilized by the local authorities constantly fall short of spending needs and this is largely attributed to rapid population growth and increase in the demand for public services, infrastructure as well as their maintenance.

The situation in Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly is not different from other parts of the country. Over the years, the assembly has faced financing challenges in its developmental efforts. The resource mobilisation potential of the municipality has not been maximised, leading to failure in raising the required revenue needed to finance developmental projects in the assembly. Sagnarigu is therefore compelled to rely heavily on central government transfers and donor support, which are erratic and unpredictable. Table 3 illustrates the financing gap of the municipality from 2015 to 2019.

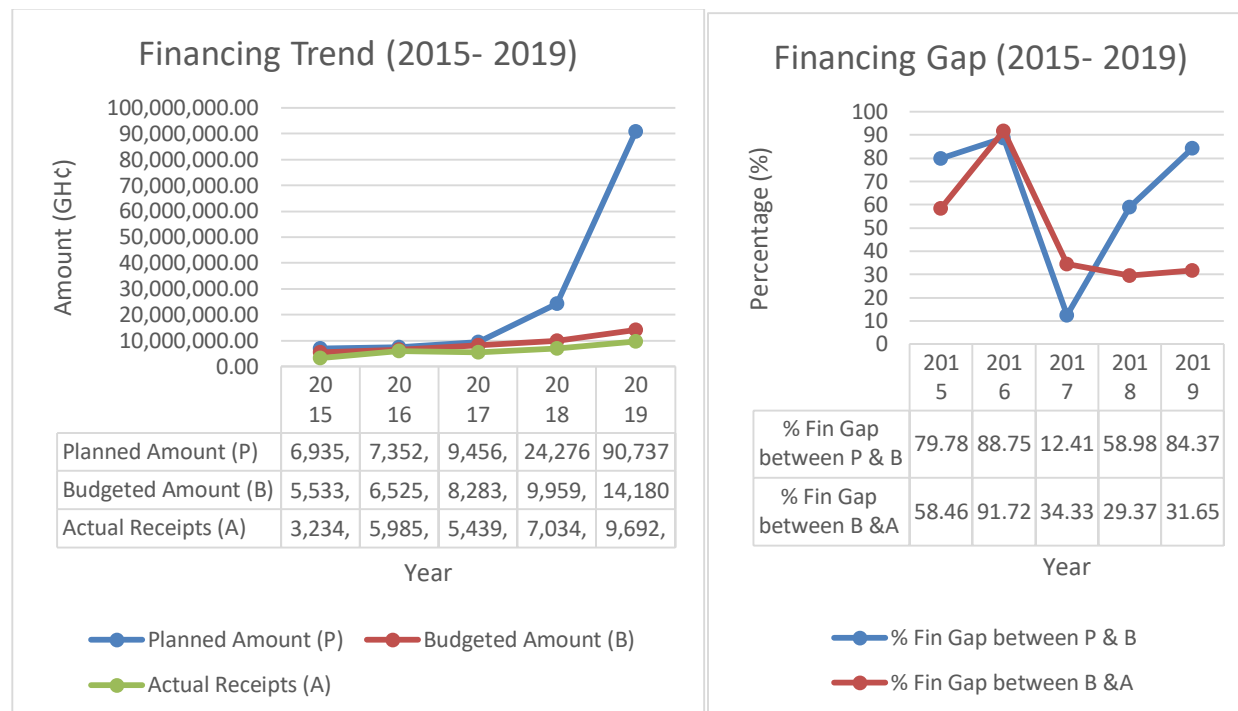
Table 3: Financing Gap in the Municipality from 2015-2019

Year	Planned Amount (P)	Budgeted Amount (B)	Actual Receipts (A)	% Fin Gap between P & B	% Fin Gap between B & A
2015	6,935,429.57	5,533,097.24	3,234,720.05	79.78	58.46
2016	7,352,734.39	6,525,684.25	5,985,682.80	88.75	91.72
2017	9,456,999.84	8,283,540.45	5,439,764.70	12.41	34.33
2018	24,276,552.90	9,959,389.40	7,034,536.70	58.98	29.37
2019	90,737,681.10	14,180,613.01	9,692,626.30	84.37	31.65
2015 - 2019	124,471,233.84	32,423,542.86	22,166,927.70	73.95	31.63

From Table 3, in 2017, the Municipality experienced a financing gap of 12.41% and 34.33% between planned amount and Budgeted amount and between Budgeted amount and Actual receipts respectively. Additionally, in 2018, the percentage of Financing Gap between Planned activities cost and budgeted Amount stood at 58.98% while between Budgeted amount and Actual receipts was 29.37%. In 2019 the planned activities cost amounted to GH¢90,737,681.10 and the Budgeted amount GH¢14,180,613.01 out of which GH¢9,692,626.30 was realized. In effect, from 2017-2019, the financing gap in the municipality stood at 73.95% between Planned activities cost and Budgeted amount and 31.63% between Budgeted amount and Actual fund realised. Therefore, there is a need to identify additional sources of financing to implement plans and budget.

3.1.1 Financing trends analysis (financing landscape)

Figure 3 provides the financing trend analysis of Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly. The trend shows an increasing financing gap from 2015 - 2019. It is evident that between 2015 and 2017, the gap between planned, budgeted and actual funding reduced on average while there was a significant increase from 2018-2019. This is due to the over-dependence on Central Government transfers and Development Partners which are erratic and unpredictable as well as the inability to collect enough fees and rates to complement the inadequate statutory funding. The need for leveraging on other sources of financing is therefore critical to achieving the SDGs in the municipality. Among the sources that ought to be leveraged on are the private sector, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), multilateral and bilateral institutions as well as strengthening and automating the revenue collection systems.

Fig 3: Financing Trends

Sagnarigu aims to achieve the developmental agenda of the municipality through the mobilization of physical and financial resources, which makes it imperative to adequately cost its transformational agenda. However, the municipality is unable to accomplish the task of sufficiently costing its developmental agenda. Thus, the vision needs to be costed to help identify the true financial needs of the Municipal Assembly. Current revenue projections of the assembly are based on its Medium-Term Development Plan, which is heavily constrained by Central Government ceilings and expectations of internally generated funds. The development agenda for the municipality for 2018-2021 is estimated to cost GHc17.3million and is presented in Table 2.0.

The figure 4 presents the funding percentage of the various programme areas for the Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly.

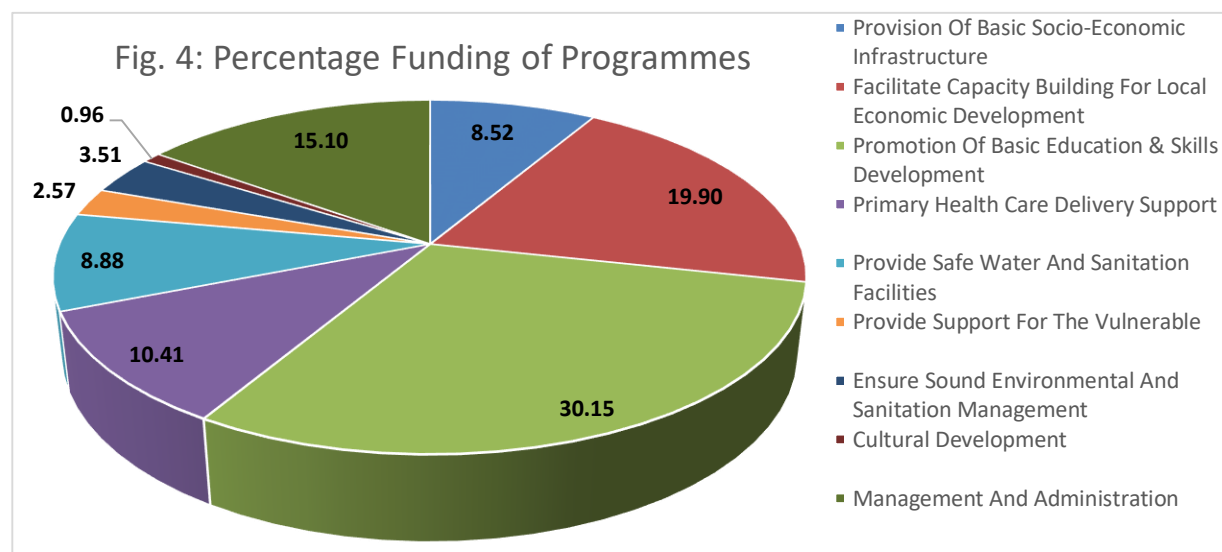


Figure 5 details the various funding sources - GOG, IGF and Donor - expected to support the implementation of the programmes. In total, it is evident that the GoG constitutes the majority of the funding required for programmes implementation, followed by IGF while Donor sources amount to the least.

The Local Governance Act, Act 936, Section 124 stipulates the revenue sources available to assemblies which include central government transfers, internally generated funds, donations and grants from Development Partners. The revenue sources therefore provide direction or perspective for investments to undertake in the annual action plan and the budgets. Among the revenue sources, the DACF constitute the major segment of the funding sources available to Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly with over 70% representing GHc12.4million for the period 2018 to 2021. Resources from donors is estimated to cost GHc4.1million accounting for about 23% while that from IGF is projected to be about GHc763,000.00 being 4%.

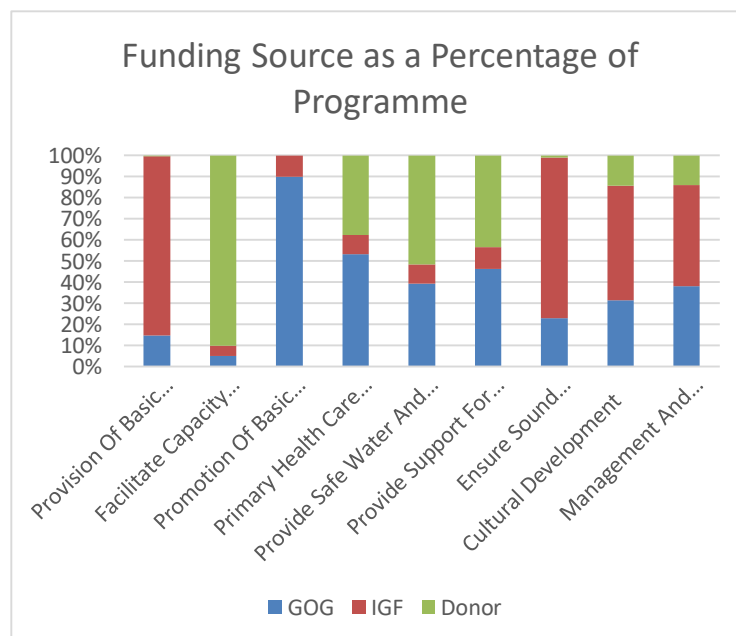
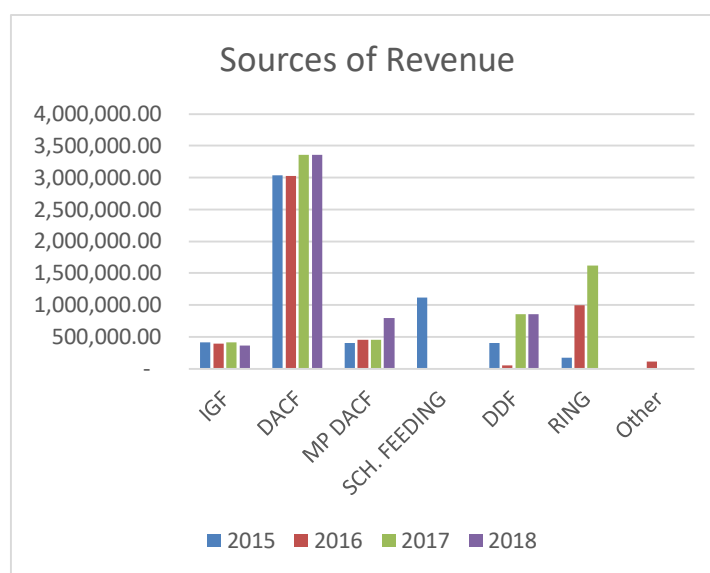


Fig. 5: Funding Sources

Revenue Sources

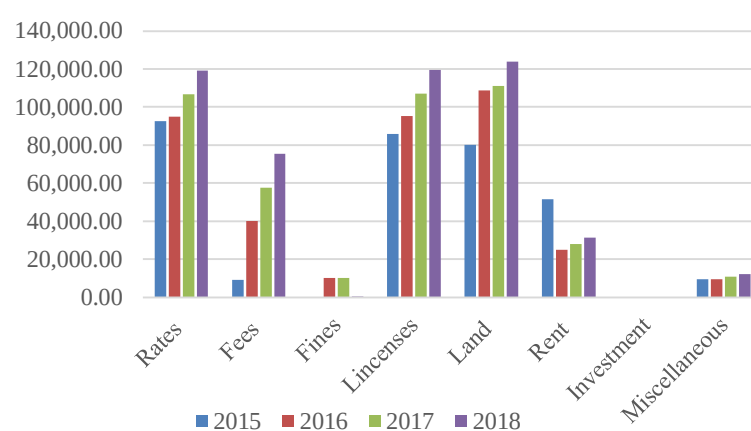
District Assemblies are mandated to mobilize and manage revenues to fund their operations. The assemblies therefore have three central revenues sources: internally generated funds being traditional, central government transfers and Donor Funds. The internally generated funds include property rates, ground rent, fees and licenses, commercial investments, and service charges. Assemblies struggle in their efforts concerning revenue generation to fund their numerous developmental projects that are critical to enhancing the livelihoods of their constituents. Figure 6 highlights the revenue sources for the Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly.

Fig 6: Sources of Revenue

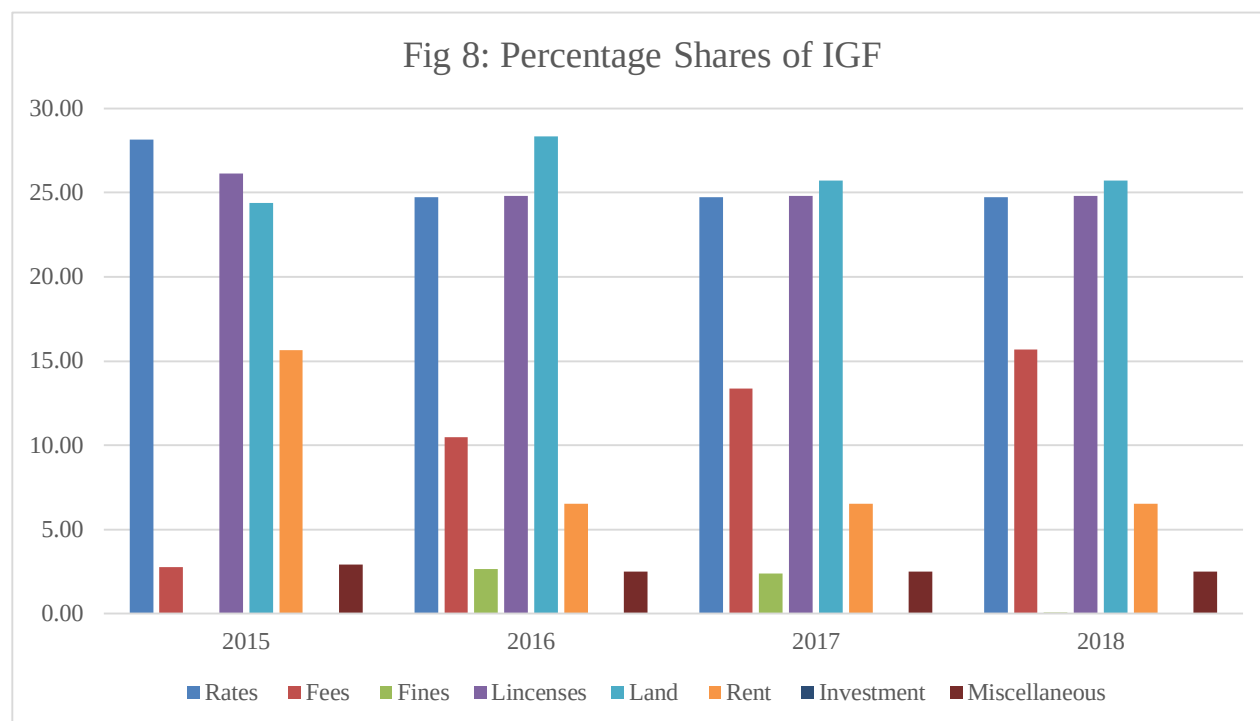


Internally generated revenues are the traditional avenues for sub-national and local governments to collect resources. Property rates, lorry parks, market tolls, licenses, fines, rent, investments and lands constitute the IGF. Among these, property rates are suggested to constitute the highest revenue to the total IGF of the assembly, however, due to deficiencies in the data collection and the inability of the assemblies to revalue properties, there are shortfalls in the projected resources to be collected. It is important to indicate that effective financial planning entails a recurrent review of how resources of the local authority are generated, how they are distributed to services. Effective financial planning as well as the forecasts of the benefits from the services point out the need to put in place efficient revenue generation strategies. In Table xxx, the various components of IGF for Sagnarigu is highlighted for the period 2015-2018.

Fig 7: Internally Generated Funds (IGF)



The composition of the IGF for Sagnarigu Municipal is largely dominated by rates, licences and land for the period 2015-2018. Fig.8 below presents the percentage shares of the various components of IGF generated



1.0.12 *Infrastructure*

Electricity

The Sagnarigu Municipality enjoys electricity supply from the national grid with about 82% of the communities being connected to it. Supply of electricity has been fairly stable, except that there have been periods of intermittent supply and power fluctuations due to faulty lines, natural or other human practices. The stable electricity supply is a potential for large scale industrial development. The Municipality however challenged by extending electricity to the newly developing areas within the communities.

Communication

The Municipal enjoys telecommunication services from five service providers; namely, MTN, Tigo, Airtel, Glo and Vodafone. Even though Kesmi Fm is the only radio station located in the Municipal, signals are received from nine other stations located in the Tamale Municipal and the Savelugu-Nanton Municipal. Television networks available in the Municipal include Ghana Television, Municipal TV, TV Africa, Viasat 1, and TV3. Some inhabitants also access other television and radio stations with the use of satellite devices.

Roads and Transportation

The major passenger transport services in the Municipal are taxi cabs while goods are mainly conveyed by tricycles commonly called ‘motor kings.’ With the relative proximity to Tamale, long-distance transport services, even though not found in the Municipal are not far from the people. The major problem with regard to transportation in the Municipal is poor road network.

The Municipality has a total road network of.....Aboutkm are in good condition. Others are not motorable particularly in the rainy season. As a peri- urban area, most of the roads in the new built up areas are not opened up. Thus, many of these areas are not easily accessible. About 22.5% of the roads have streetlights. The roads are therefore not secured for use in the night.

Many roads in the municipality are highly deplorable and therefore need improvements. Also, there is the need to open up more roads and culverts to improve the stock of good roads in the Municipal. There is no traffic congestion and most of the farming and peri-urban communities are linked to the marketing centres by feeder roads. The availability of access roads linking farming communities is an incentive to farmers since it reduces post-harvest losses.

Courier services are another important type of transportation used by people in the Municipal. Accessible courier services in Sagnarigu Municipal are EMS, FEDEX, DHL and others that offer fast and reliable services to other places.

The only airport in Northern Ghana is located in the Sagnarigu Municipal. Airlines that provide flight services in the airport include City Link, Flight 540 and Africa World. The location of the airport is significant for the development of the Municipal for various reasons. It makes the Municipal the gate way to international tourists who would travel to the Northern Region by air. The Municipal can therefore develop its tourist sites to take advantage of this.

1.0.13 Environment

The natural forest which covers a total area of about 93 sq. km encourages a rich stock of mammalian wildlife. The forest is also a source of herbal medicine for various ailments, especially among the rural dwellers in the Municipal. There are naturally grown tall grasses during the rainy season that are used to weave the local fencing mat called “Zanamat.” However, human activities such as farming and bush fires, shifting cultivation, felling of trees for firewood and charcoal production and overgrazing by animals contribute greatly to deforestation and soil erosion in this natural environment. Government institutions have instituted measures such as agro-forestry, tree planting and extensive education against bush fires to curtail these problems. However, environmentally degrading activities still persist in the Municipal and poses a threat to food security in the Municipal. Some of the key drivers of degradation are sand winning, fuel wood and charcoal burning, farming, estate development, lumbering, hunting (bush burning) etc.

The most notable forest reserve in the Municipal is located on both sides of the Tamale-Bolgatanga road; that is, stretching from the Mariam Hotel area to Gumani and the area hosting the Tamale Metropolitan Assembly office premises and the Agric Forest Reserves which are gradually being encroached upon. The

Forestry Services Commission which has oversight responsibility to ensure effective management of these reserves is located in the Municipal. The Commission is however saddled with the problem of personnel and financial resources to manage these environmental areas effectively. It is regrettable however, that some of the forest resources and land are being encroached upon and used for commercial activities, while some of the people also use these areas as places of convenience (defecation) and increasingly exposing the community to diseases. This phenomenon calls for effective forest resources management to preserve and protect all forest resources in the Municipal.

1.0.14 Governance

In pursuance of section 3 of the Local Governance Act, Act 936, 2016, the Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority at the Municipal level that has been charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources to ensure the overall development of the Municipal as enshrined in its mission statement.

Composition of the Assembly

The Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly comprises of 35 Assembly persons (30 males and 5 females), 23 elected and 12 appointed in addition to the MCE and MP who have no voting rights. The Assembly also has a Presiding Member who presides over meetings of the Assembly and is in charge of complains and public relations.

To facilitate the discharge of important responsibilities, the Municipal Development Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) Sagnarigu put in place and made operational. This group liaises with the relevant decentralized departments and development agencies, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Sub-committees of the DA to carry out effective planning and promote Municipal development.

The decentralization principle in the new local government system emphasizes on planning to start from the local level and go up rather than the reverse. The development process therefore starts at the community level and is coordinated first at the Area/town council and secondly at the Municipal level by the MPCU composed of the key personnel of the decentralized departments. The MA structure is made up of Unit Committees at the community level, followed by the Area Councils and the Municipal Assembly at the apex.

Development Partners in the Municipal

As part of efforts to achieve the core development goals, the DA operations are being complemented by other Development Partners. Such development partners are collaborated with to design, implement and manage development programmes and projects. Table 8.1 highlights the various institutions and their area of interventions:

Table 8.1: List of Development Partners in Sagnarigu Municipal

Development Partners	Area of Collaboration
UNICEF	Health
WHO	Health
ADVANCE NUTRITION / RING TWO USAID	Nutrition, WASH, AGRIC/Livelihoods & Governance
GoG	Funding and Supervision
Consultants and Contractors	Service Provision

The activities of all these NGOs and CBOs are to be coordinated by the MA and its decentralized departments to ensure the effective discharge of their functions.

Departments and agencies

In accordance with the Local Government Act, Act 936 and LI 1969, a Municipal Assembly has thirteen (13) departments namely Central Administration, Works, Health, Education, Youth and Sports, Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Social Welfare and Community Development and Finance Departments. Others are Physical Planning, Disaster Prevention and Management, Urban roads, Natural Resources Conservation and Human Resource Departments. The Municipality has a full complement of the departments. Other government agencies that exist in the Municipality are Youth Employment Agency, Ghana Statistical Services, NCCE, Non- Formal Education, BRC, CHRAJ and NHIA.

The Municipality is however faced with huge accommodation gap (both residential and office) which affects service delivery. Apart from the Central Administration, all other departments and agencies are operating in temporary premises. Again, only the Municipal Chief Executive has residential accommodation.

1.0.15 Hazards, Disaster and Security

The Municipality is prone to disasters and outbreaks due to both natural and human factors. Topographically, large areas of the municipality are low- lying. Most of the rain water within the Greater Tamale area is collected within communities in Sagnarigu Municipality. The rains are also erratic and torrential which are accompanied by storm winds. The human factors among others are indiscriminate felling trees, bush burning, undeveloped and choked drainage systems, indiscriminate dumping of refuse, poor attitude towards tree planting, improper settlement development etc. the effects of these factors are shown in the table below;

Disaster Situation in the Municipality

Indicator	Baseline (2017)	2018- 2021 Medium- Term Target	Development Outcomes								
			2018			2019			2020		
			Male	Female	Communities	Male	Female	Communities	Male	Female	Communities
No. of communities affected with floods	31	25	1,388	1,417	32	1,873	1,929	29	1,431	1,502	30
No. of communities affected with windstorms/Rainstorms	31	25	1,243	1,328	32	1,105	1,447	29	1,013	1,124	30
No. of communities affected by Bush fires	18	15	254	102	14	267	226	14	189	201	16
No. of trees planted	4,200	20,200	4,000			6,500			9,000		
No. of trees planted survived	1,680	8,080	1,600			2,600			3,600		
Proportion of population adapting to climate change.	18%	50%	18.80%			21%			27%		

From the table above, there is general marginal improvement in the disaster situation in spite of the several interventions implemented. For instance, the number of communities affected by floods and windstorms decreased from 31 in 2017 to 30 in 2020. prone communities. This is due to inadequate resources to reach out to all communities and the lack of enforcement of the building regulations. The survival rate of trees is as a result of prolong drought and bush fires.

Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic and Recovery Planning

The Novel Corona Virus (COVID- 19) is a global pandemic as declared by World Health Organization (WHO). It is sweeping and ravaging countries all over the world, with Ghana for that matter Sagnarigu Municipality is no exception. The Country has recorded a number of cases, few deaths and recoveries. The Sagnarigu Municipality has recorded 77 confirmed cases, 73 recoveries, 2 deaths and 2 active cases as at 17 September, 2020. The pandemic has caused fear and panic among the populace and has negatively affected the socio- economic and political life of the people. This has therefore crossly affected the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021), hence the development of the Municipality.

The Municipality Assembly delivers public services effectively and efficiently through constant engagement and interaction with the people. This was rendered impossible as the staff could no longer hold engagements physically to implement plans for the period due to the COVID- 19 restrictions. For instance, for the period March – June 2020 out of the 54 activities planned, only 23 were implemented.

The main resources of the Assembly for the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan are Internal Generated Revenue (IGF), Central Government Transfers and donor support. The Assembly could not generate enough local revenue for development due to the closure of many businesses. The main sources of IGF are business registrations and operating permits, and property rate mainly from Private schools, hotels and guesthouses and fuel stations. These businesses have been closed or slowed down due to COVID- 19 restriction and cannot meet their tax obligations. For instance, the 2020 mid-year projected revenue from IGF was GH¢384,101.83, but the actual amount realized was GH¢212,984.73 representing 55.45% of the project amount.

Much of the Central Government transfers and donor support have also been used to combat the spread of COVID- 19 and to mitigate the effects, particularly on the vulnerable at the expense of implementing the plans of the Municipality. This has therefore deprived the people of the needed development to improve their living conditions.

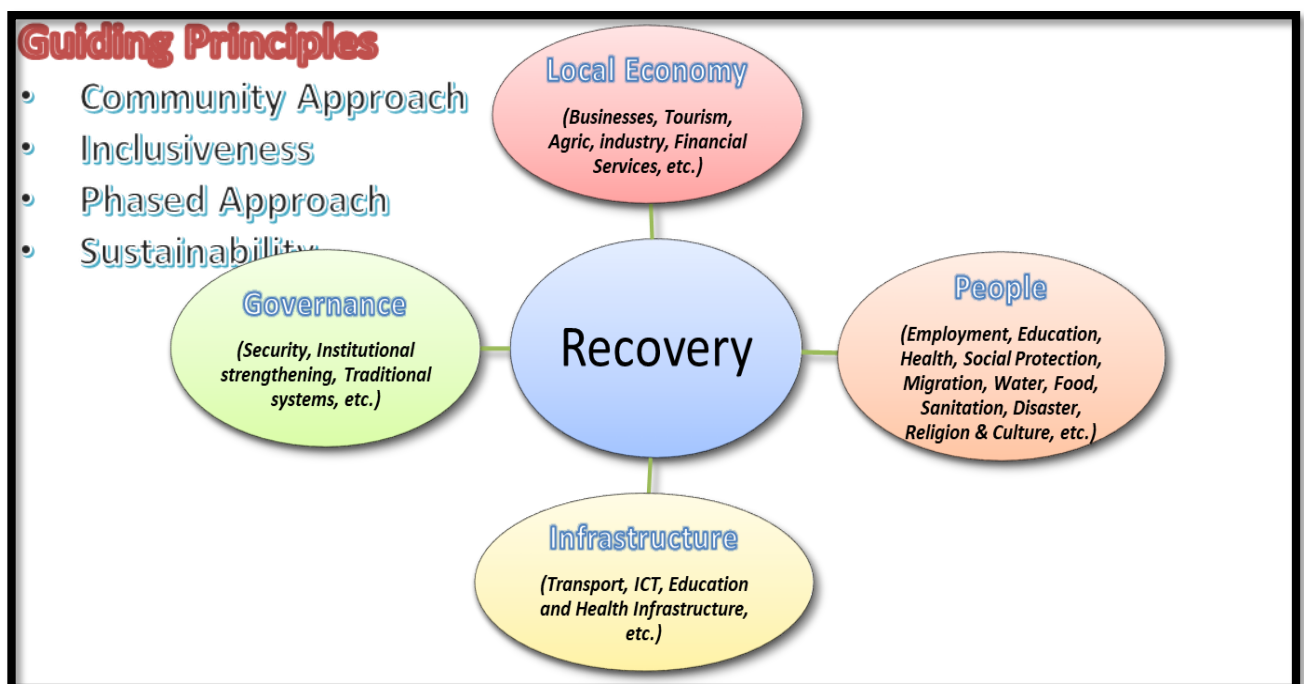
This Recovery Plan seeks to ensure active participation and collaboration of all key stakeholders (people, businesses, etc.) for full recovery from COVID- 19 pandemic and transform the structure of the economy to make it more robust and resilient. Thus, all proposals and actions should have the involvement of all stakeholders with clearly outlined responsibilities.

At all levels there are varied impacts suffered by various stakeholders within the Municipality. It is therefore the for inclusiveness to address the needs of the varying spectrum of people in the Municipality. The planning process will thus, emphasise the need for broad consultation and engagement of communities, including the most vulnerable groups, the aged and persons with disabilities. It is therefore important to consider the excluded or marginalised. This ensures that there is fullness in the actions and resilience of the individuals.

Actions for recovery can be phased into short-, medium-, and long-term. Thus, it is important to prioritise and systematically phase out the implementation of the recovery plan. This provides an opportunity to identify and implement improved changes.

Actions implemented should be owned by the stakeholders, have a lasting impact and should conform to sound environmental, social, cultural and economic values without compromising benefits for future generations. Thus, ensuring sustainability.

Figure 2: Recovery Plan Framework



Source: NDPC, 2020

1.5 Guiding Principles

Recovery plans at all levels should be guided by some fundamental principles. Some recommended principles include; Stakeholder participation, Inclusiveness, Phased approach and Sustainability.

Community approach – For any institution to recover, it will require the participation and collaboration of all its stakeholders (people, businesses, etc.). Thus, all proposals and actions should have the involvement of all stakeholders with clearly outlined responsibilities.

Inclusiveness – At all levels there are varied impacts suffered by various stakeholders within the jurisdiction. It emphasises the need for broad consultation and engagement of communities, including the most vulnerable groups including the aged and persons with disabilities. It is therefore

important to consider the excluded or marginalised. This ensures that there is fullness in the actions and resilience of the individuals.

Phased Approach – Actions for recovery can be short-, medium-, and long-term. Thus, it is important to prioritise and systematically phase out the implementation of the recovery plan. This provides an opportunity to identify and implement improved changes.

Sustainability – Actions implemented should be owned by the stakeholders, have a lasting impact and should conform to sound environmental, social, cultural and economic values without compromising benefits for future generations.

Security

The Municipal shares borders with the Tamale Municipal where human activities are concentrated and urban characteristics including crime are highly exhibited. Criminal activities in the capital are therefore expected to trickle to the Municipal. Some of these activities include smuggling, child labour, cattle rustling, sale of uncertified drugs, internet fraud, counterfeiting, land litigation and armed robbery.

There are various security agencies operating in the Municipal. These include the police, CEPs, Immigration service, BNI, Sagnarigu watch-dog committees, Assembly members and Traditional authorities. All these agencies have been doing very well in ensuring that total peace and harmony prevail in the Municipal. There is therefore the need for these security agencies especially the police, fire service, Sagnarigu watch dog committees to be further equipped with the requisite logistics and equipment so that they can continuously ensure a peaceful atmosphere in the Municipal for enhanced socio-economic development.

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Economic Development

- Limited capacity of MSMEs to expand
- Low entrepreneurs culture among the youth
- Limited and over- crowding markets
- MSMEs are Predominantly informal
- High post- harvest losses
- Low production of staple and cash crops
- Seasonal fluctuations of food and vegetable production and consumption
- Low level of value addition to poultry and livestock production

Social Development

- High incidence of poverty among the aged and other vulnerable groups in society
- High incidence of child trafficking, abuse, streetism and exploitation
- High rate of youth unemployment and out- migration
- Poor BECE Performance, particularly the public schools

- Inadequate infrastructure, teaching and Learning Resources, Particularly KG
- High School dropout rate
- High low birth weight
- Gaps in physical access to health infrastructure and services
- High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and Discrimination
- Inadequate capacity of staff on nutrition service delivery
- Unmet need for mental health services
- Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies
- Inadequate supply of portable water, particularly in the rural areas
- High prevalence of Open defecation
- Poor management of both liquid and solid waste
- Low hygiene and sanitation practices in communities and schools

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- Poor state and network of roads and transport
- High incidence of accidents and insecurity on roads
- Low development control (Unregulated land use regime, Haphazard building and non-compliance to available planning schemes)
- Poor and high housing deficit
- Recurrent perineal flooding
- Indiscriminate bush burning and sand winning
- Indiscriminate felling of trees

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- Poor and low service delivery of both District and Sub- District Structures
- Low participation of citizens in local governance, particularly the vulnerable groups
- High crime rate, land and chieftaincy disputes
- High Development Financing gap

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE (INCLUDING COVID-19 RECOVERY PLAN)

- Weak emergency and surveillance systems
- Outbreak of epidemics (annually) eg. CSM, Cholera, Malaria etc
- Inadequate relief packages for affected persons during emergencies. (COVID, floods etc

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2025

	Development Dimension: Economic Development														
	Programme: Economic Development														
	Sub Programme: Agricultural Services And Management														
	Objective: Modernize and enhance agricultural production systems														
N o.	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseli ne	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Cost			Program me status		Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	N e w	Ong oing	Lead	Collabor ating
1	Carry out Farm and Home Visits to disseminate new technologies to farmers & processors.	Municipal-wide	16,433 farmers visited	# of farmers visited	X	X	X	X	39,626.00		19,813.00	X		MOFA	MA
2	Provide support to VSLA groups by ISODEC	office	0	# of VSLA groups supported	X						500.00			MOFA	BAC, ISODEC

3	Trained youth farmers on group dynamics and financial management	office	0	# of youth groups trained on group dynamics	X					3,300			MOFA	APDO
4	Sensitize farmers on Climate smart Agriculture and animal husbandry	Municipal-wide	0	# of farmers sensitized on climate smart agriculture	X					1,300.00	X		MOFA	SUNG Foundation
5	Trained staff on the entry of the Feed Ghana groups unto the web-portal	office	0	# of staff trained on feed Ghana groups onto the web - portal			X		14,760.00				MOFA	MA
6	Conducted data collection on household and market grain stock by SRID	Municipal-wide	0	# of data collection conducted		X				1,500			MMD A	ISODEC

7	Conducted WFP farmer support activities	Municipal-wide	0	# of WFP farmer s activities supported			X	X			74,993.00			MOFA	WFP
8	Trained farmers on GAPs and established demo plot with th support of Mastercard/H appy Project	Kulaa	0	# of farmers trained on mastercard/ha ppy project			X	X			1,000			MOFA	Master card
9	Conduct Food Security and Nutrition survey	Municipal-wide	0	# of food security and nutrition survey conducted				X			1,200			MOFA	SRID
10	Conduct disease surveillance at slaughter slabs and live birds' markets	Municipal-wide	0	# diseases surveillance	X	X	X	X			700	X		MOFA	EHU

1 1	Provide support for improvement of VSLA groups by ISODEK/AA DRO	Municipal-wide	0	# of VSLA groups supported by ISODEK/AA DRO		X					2,000				ISODEC
1 2	Organise training on STEP PROJECT	Office	0	# of people trained on step project				X			1,500.00	X		MOFA	Step project
1 3	Monitor the implementation of government flagship projects (Feed Ghana) & sustainability of MAG activities	Municipal wide	8	# of times monitoring of flagship projects done			X	X	14,760.00			x		MoFA	MA
1 4	Hold National Farmers Day celebration every year.	Selected community	0	# of farmers day celebrated				X	100,000.00			x			MA
	SUB TOTAL								169,146.00	0.00	0.00				
	Development Dimension: Economic Development														

	Programme: Economic Development														
	Sub Programme: Trade industry and Tourism activities														
	Objective: Support entrepreneurs and MSME development														
N o.	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseli ne	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Cost			Program me status		Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	N ew	Ong oing	Lead	Collabor ating
1 5	Organize Small Business management Training	Kalpohini, Jisonaayili, Choggu, Sagnarigu, Nyanshegu, Gumani	0	# of small business training done		X			16,000.00				X	NBSSI /BAC	Department of Agric
1 6	CBT training in soap making	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	Number of enterprenuers hip training done	X	X			60,000				X	NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO
1 7	Support the Youth in apprenticeship (Wielding, mechanics, carpentry, Cosmetics, Weaving, Shea and rice processing)	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of youth supported in apprenticeship	X				100,000			X		NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO

18	Support the Youth with start- ups (Wielding, mechanics, carpentry, Cosmetics, Weaving, Shea and rice processing)	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of youth supported with start ups	X				1,000,000			X		NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO
19	Training in Packaging and branding of Products	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of Packaging and branding of Products training conducted	X				4,000				X	NBSSI /BAC	Department of Agric
20	Provide Business Counseling services	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of Business Counseling services provided	X	X	X	X	16,000				X	NBSSI /BAC	Department of Agric
21	Revitalize Existing VSLAs and Provide on-site training	Gbalahi, Choggu, Kpene, St. Victors area, Kalpohini, Kpawumo	0	# of Existing VSLAs and Provide on-site training	X				8,000				X	NBSSI /BAC	Department of Agric

2 2	Group dynamics and Strengthening Training	Kpalsie, Nyeshie, Sognaayili, Gbolo, Kulaa	0	# of Group dynamics and Strengthening Training done	X	X	X	X	4,500					X	NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO
2 3	Facilitate access to improved Technology and equipment	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of access to improved Technology and equipment facilitated	X	X	X	X			10,500			X	NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO
2 4	Provide Market information	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of market information provided	X					X	4,200			X	NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO
2 5	Facilitate Clients Participation in Tradefairs	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of Clients Participation in Tradefairs			X		12,000					X	NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO
2 6	Facilitate formalization and certification	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of formalization and certification facilitated	X	X	X	X	4,500					X	NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO

27	Facilitate Business Financing	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	Number of businesses financed		X			3,000		7,000		X	NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO
28	Facilitate mentorship and coaching	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of coaching facilitated		X					5,500		X	NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO
29	Training in Financial Literacy and records Keeping	VSLAs at Choggu and Katariga	0	# of Financial Literacy and records Keeping training done			X		200,000		50,000		X	NBSSI /BAC	SWCD/GDO
30	Organise MSEs sub-committee meetings	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly hall		# of MSEs sub-committee meetings held	X	X	X	X			5,000		X	NBSSI /BAC	Community Devt
31	Organise Municipal Stakeholder Fora	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly hall		# of Municipal Stakeholder Fora organised	X	X	X	X	4,000				X	NBSSI /BAC	Community Devt

3 2	Provide training on the management of the newly constructed markets	Sagnarigu		# of newly constructed management trained		X					2,700,000.00	X		NBSSI /BAC	SOCO, Community Facilitators
3 3	Entrepreneurship training	Sagnarigu Municipal wide	0	# of enterprenues trained	X	X	X		12,000		12,000.00	X		NBSSI /BAC	MA
3 4	Identify 40 women owned business groups and support them financial to grow their businesses			# women supported financial			X				300,000.00	X		NBSSI /BAC	MA
3 5	Complete the Construction of commercial building sheds(6No.) and external work	Sagnarigu	0	# of commercial building and external work	x	x	x	x			5,851,393.35		X	MWE	GSCSP,MPO

3 6	Complete the Construction of Clinic, KG and stores	Sagnarigu	0	#of clinic,kg and stores constructed	x	x	x	X			1,552,874.79		X	MWE	GSCSP,MPO
3 7	Complete the Construction of 2No. story 40No. Lockable stores, 2-story 24No. Lockable stores , 2 story Banking Facility and External Works (Paving of Lorry /Parks) at Jisonaayili	Jisonaayili	0	# 2No. Market constructed	x	x	x	x			4,559,249.24		X	MWE	GSCSP,MPO
3 8	Complete the Construction of 2 storey 22No. Lockable stores, Police Post , Creche, Clinic , 72 No.Stalls ,	Jisonaayili	0	# 2No. Market constructed	x	x	x	x			6,374,133.22		X	MWE	GSCSP,MPO

	Butchery , Rehabilitatio n of Washroom at Jisonaayili														
3 9	Construction of 24No. stalls ,14 seater washroom facility and external works paving of 1331SQM lorry park and 591SQM car park at Kalpohin	kalpohin	0	# of 24No stalls built	x	x	x	X			2,402,2 70.44	X		MWE	GSCSP,MPO
4 0	Construction of 2-story 40N0. Lockable stores(Lot 4) at Kalpohin	kalpohin	0	# of 2 story,40 No lockable stores	x	x	x	X			3,849,1 49.52	X		MWE	GSCSP,MPO

4 1	Complete the Construction of 24No. Lockable stores, 20 seater WC toilets , Urinal with hand washing facility and works 1291sqm Paved lorry park at Sagnarigu	sagnarigu	0	# of 24No lockable stores built	x	x	x	x			3,999,661.99		X	MWE	GSCSP,MPO
4 2	Construction of 2-story , 20No. Lockable stores with a Bank , 24No. Stalls and paving of 977.5 SQM car park at Katariga	katariga	0	#of 2 story, 20No lockable stores with a bank building built	x	x	x	x			4,258,877.88		X	MWE	GSCSP,MPO

4 3	Construction of 2-story commercial building, with the following facilities, stores, 6No., Wash room and warehouse at Katariga	katariga	0	# of 2 story commercial building built	x	x	x	x			1,562,846.19		X	MWE	GSCSP,MPO
	Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development														
4 4	Construction Livestock Market , Loading Ramp,And Revenue Collection Point At Nangbagu And Construction Of Community And ;Laying Of Carpet	nangbag-Yapala.	0	# of livestock market completed	x	x	x	x			379,722.00			MWE	BAC

	For Football Pitch At Tatu														
4 5	Design and construct 24-hour economy market	Sagnarigu Municipal	0	# of 24 -hour economy market constructed	x	x	x	x	8,253,318.87					MWE	BAC
	Sub total								8,472,318.87	0	37884378.62				
	Development Dimension: Social Development														
	Programme: Social Services Delivery														
	Sub Programme: Education, Youth And Sports And Library Services														
	Objective :Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														
N o.	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseli ne	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Cost			Program me status		Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	N e w	Ong oing	Lead	Collabor ating

46	Conduct CPD training in collaboration with GES accredited service providers	Education Ridge.	0	# of CPD training conducted in collaboration with GES accredited service providers	X				5,000.00			X		MA	GES/DPs
47	Organized a One-Day TOT for facilitators on Differentiated learning (DL)	Sagnarigu Municipality .	0	# of facilitators trained on DL	X				2,000.00					MA	GES/Supervision.
48	Field assessment of learners on Differentiated Learning (DL) instruction	Municipal wide	0	# of field assessment carried out on DL	X				1,200.00					SMEO	
49	Monitor the conduct of weekly Professional Learning Communities	Municipal wide	0	# of weekly monitoring conducted	X	X	X	X	1,500.00			X		MA	8GES/DPs

	(PLCs) Sessions (1st Lap)													
5 0	Distribution of sanitary pads to Basic 6 Pupils in all Primary schools	Municipal wide	0	# of sanitary pad distributed to basic 6 pupils in all primary schools		X		167,05 2.00			X		MoE	GES/F&A
5 1	Distribution of mosquito nets in Basic 6 and 2 respectfully.	Municipal wide	0	# of mosquito nets distributed to Basic 6 and 2		X		15,000. 00				X	MoE	GES/SHEP
5 2	Organized a One-Day training of CLs and PLCs on Mental Health to mark National CPD day	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of National CPD day organized		X		2,000.0 0			X			GES/HRMD/S upervision.

53	Conduct 2025 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE)	Municipal wide	0	# of BECE examination organized		X		2,000.00				X	MA	GES/DPs
54	Organized a School Based INSET to mark National CPD for teachers and administrators.	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of school based INSET organized		X		15,000.00				X	MA	GES/DPs
55	Conducted training of officers on RTP (a new training) & ICT officers.	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of officers trained on RTP		X		5,000.00			X		MA	GES/DPs
56	Conducted Online training for teachers on Mental Health (CPD)	Municipal wide	0	# of training conducted online on mental health		X		1,200.00			X		MA	GES/DPs

57	Conducted CPD training for teachers on using 21st Century Skills to promote effective teaching & learning	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of training conducted online on CPD		X			4,500.00			X		MA	GES/DPs
58	Ensure Re-Posting of teachers based on the request these teachers	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of teachers reposted					8,00.00			X		MA	GES/DPs
59	Ensure Re-Posting of head teachers who have been teaching for 6 years and above in a school,	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of head teachers reposted			X		1,000.00			X		MA	GES/DPs
60	Organized sensitization talks to teenage girls in basic schools on the dangers	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of sensitization talks carried out on the dangers of child marriage			X		2,000.00			X		MA	GES/DPs

	of child marriage.													
6 1	Ensure Partial Rationalization targeted at schools with over staffed teachers and those under staff	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of schools over and under staff			X		1,500.00			X		MA GES/DPs
6 2	Organise Zonal Internal Audit and other Municipal Wide Payroll Audit of all staff.	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of zonal audit carried out			X		1,670.00			X		MA GES/DPs
6 3	Organise training on Team Building for DTMs.	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of training carried out team building			X		1,500.00			X		MA GES/DPs

64	Organize Director's termly meeting with heads of schools	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of meetings organised with directors and heads				X	1,700.00			X		MA	GES/DPs
65	Organize BECE registration exercise for 2026	Municipal wide	0	# BECE registration organized				X				X		MA	GES/DPs
66	All existing GALOP schools and new beneficiary schools were presented with a Laptop each	Municipal wide	0	# of laptops presented to all existing Galop schools and new beneficiaries				X	310,000.00			X		MA	GES/DPs
67	Training of HT's & ICT teachers (public & privates schools) on 2025 EMIS Data collection	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of training conducted on public and private on EMIS data collection				X	4,550.00			X		MA	GES/DPs

68	A one-day capacity building for JHS for sports coordinators to sharpen their skills	Sagnarigu Municipal Education directorate	0	# of JHS coordinators trained				X	8,200.00			X		MA	GES/DPs
69	Distribution of 17computers, 17 projectors and 17 speakers to selected STEM JHS	Municipal wide	0	# of computers, projectors and speakers distributed to STEM JHS				X	80,000.00			X		MA	GES/DPs
70	Distribution of Assorted teaching and learning materials including maths, science and Robotics resource to some selected STEM schools	Municipal wide	0	# of assorted teaching and learning materials , maths, science and robotics distributed to selected stem schools				X	5,625.00			X		MA	GES/DPs

7 1	Regular monitoring and inspection of schools by SISO	Municipal wide	0	# of monitoring and supervision conducted by SISO				X	25,000.00					MA	GES/DPs
7 2	Complete the Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Failatu (Payment of Retention)	Kalpohin	0	# of 3unit classroom completed	X	X	X	X	258,744.20				x	MWE	MA/DPs
7 3	Complete the Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Bagabaga Annex Prim (Payment of Retention)	Sagnarigu	0	# of 3unit classroom completed	X	X	X	X	401,871.64				x	MA	GES/DPs
7 4	Complete the construction of 3-unit classroom block at Gumani	Gumani	0	# of 3unit classroom completed	X	X	X	X	910,003.77				x	MA	GES/DPs

	Methodist School														
75	Construct 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and anciliary Facilities	Wovugu - Yapala	0	# of 1No. 3 unit classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	1,096,558.32				x	MA	GES/DPs
76	Construct 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and anciliary Facilities	Kunyeveila	0	# of 1No. 3 unit classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	1,005,105.15				x	MA	GES/DPs
77	Construct 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and anciliary Facilities	Kulaa	0	# of 1No. 3 unit classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	975,847.95				x	MA	GES/DPs
78	Renovate 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Kalpohin Anglican Primary School	Kalpohin	0	# of classroom renovated	X	X	X	X	300,957.25				x	MA	GES/DPs

7 9	Construct and furnish 1 No. 2 unit KG Block with office and store at Kpalsi AME Zion KG	Kpalsi	0	# . 3unit Classroom completed and furnished		x	x		944,68 7.10			x		GES	MA
8 0	Construct 3,000 units of furniture (Dual- 2,500, Mono- 1,300, Hexagonal- 200 and 200 tablets) for Schools	Municipality wide	0	# of furniture constructed	X	X	X	X	200,00 0.00			X		GES	MA SOCO, DAF- RFG, DAF
8 1	Build sports teams in schools (football, volley ball and table tennis teams).	Sagnarigu Municipality	0	# of sports teams in school built	X	X			20,000. 00			X		GES	MA
8 2	Organise MEOC meetings and provide fuel for monitoring	Sagnarigu	0	# of DEOC monitoring done			X		30,000. 00		5,000.0 0		X	MA	GES,DPs

83	Provide support for the 68th Independence day celebration	Sagnarigu	0	# of Independence Day Celebration held	X				80,000.00				x	GES	DA, MEOC
84	Provide support to needy students	Sagnarigu	0	# of needy students supported	X	X	X	X	200,000.00					GES	MA
	SUB-TOTAL								7,087,972.38	0.00	5,000.00				
	Development Dimension: Social Development														
	Programme: Social Services Delivery														
	Sub Programme: Environmental Health And Sanitation Services														
	Objective: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services														
N o.	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Cost			Program me status		Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	N ew	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
85	Evacuate 10 heaped refuse dumps in 3 zonal council	Municipal wide	0	# of refuse dumps Evacuated	x	x	x	x	150,000	150,000			x	EHSU	MPD, MWD, ZOOMLION

86	Liquid waste management (dislodgement of public latrines)	Municipal wide	0	# of dislodgement of latrines done	x	x	x	x	30,000				x	EHSU	MPD, MWD, ZOOMLION
87	Launch WASH Investment Plan	Sagnarigu	0	Wash investment plan launched	X					22,500			X	EHSU	MPD, MWD, ZOOMLION
88	Assess water situation in Urban communities	Municipal wide	0	# of Communal refuse containers procured	X				800,000		x	X		EHSU	FINANCE, MWD, ZOOMLION
89	Support sanitation law enforcement	Municipal wide		# of sanitation laws enforced	X	X	X	X	20,000	5,000.00		X			
90	Support Municipal Inter Agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation (MICCS) meetings and Monitoring	Municipal wide	0	# of MICCS meetings supported	X	X	X	X		20,000.00	5,000	X		EHSU	MPD, MWE

91	Undertake public sensitization on environmental management	Municipal wide		# sensitization carried out on environmental management	X	X	X	X	25,000						EHU	SWCD
92	Monitor latrine construction to increase HHLs by 20%	Municipal wide	0	# of HHLs constructed	X	X	X	X		8,000.00	45,000	X			EHSU	MWD, MPU, Finance
93	Upgrade and extend pipe water system, Phase I	Municipal wide	0	# upgradement done	x	x	x	x				X			EHSU	SWCD, GDO
94	Organise Monthly cleanup exercise	Municipal wide	0	# of clean up exercise organised	X	X	X	X	40,000	8,000.00			X		EHSU	MPD, MWD, ZOOMLION, SWCD
95	Rehabilitation of 10 No. boreholes	Municipal wide	0	# of boreholes rehabilitated facilities installed	X	X	X	X	40,000	60000		X			EHSU	MWD

9 6	Rehabilitate and upgrade 10 existing boreholes into a Solar/Electricity powered Mechanized boreholes with Elevated 1000ltrs polytank and 5 SMART meter fetching point at Sagnarigu, Ward K, Salamba, Damankuyili, Nyanshegu, Dimala, Bukpomo, Sognayili, Kalpohini low cost	Sagnarigu, Ward K, Salamba, Damankuyili, Nyanshegu, Dimala, Bukpomo, Sognayili, Kalpohini low cost	0	<i># of boreholes rehabilitated facilities installed</i>	x	x	x	x	700,000.00						EHSU	MWD
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97	Provide 5000 ltrs capacity polytanks with stands for 10 basic schools for rain water harvesting	selected schools	0	<i>Number of polytanks procured and distributed</i>	x	x			150,000.00		150,000.00			EHSU	MWD, MPD
98	Domiciliary Premises inspection	Municipal wide	0	# of premises inspected	x	x	x	x		20,000		x		EHSU	MWD, MPD
99	Support Implementation on Community Led Total Sanitation 25 Communities	Selected communities in SMA	0	# of communities declared ODF	x	x	x	x	20,000.00				x	EHSU	SWCD, GDO, GHS, GES
100	Promote food hygiene and safety	Municipal wide	0	Number of communities engaged	x	x	x	x	10,000.00		5000		x	EHSU	SWCD, GD
101	Facilitate the Installation of HWF	selected schools	0	# Of schools sensitized	x	x	x	x	11,450.00				x	EHSU	GES/ SHEP, WUZDA GHANA

102	Organise Training of women on HWTS in 10 communities	Selected communities in SMA	0	# numbe of communities trained		x		x		22,250	8,000	x		EHSU	SWCD, GDO, DPs
103	Uundertake water quality testing/disinf ection	Selected communities in SMA	0	No. of sources tested		X	X		30,000.00	10,000					
104	Monitor Zonal Council every Quarter	Municipal wide	0	# of logistics provided	x	x	x	x	5,000				x	EHSU	SWCD
105	Siting and Drilling of 11No. Bore holes and Mechanized 1Borehole with Elevated Tank Stand at Kunyevela	Kunyevela and selected communities	0	# of Mechanized Borehole with Elevated	x	x	x	x	270,000.00		275,646.00		x	SOCO	MWE,MPO,E HSU
106	Upgrade and extension of pipe water system (Phase II)	Fuo- Kulaa, Changnayili-Bukpomo	0	# of pipe water extended	x	x	x	x			500,000.00		x	SOCO	MWE,MPO,E HSU

107	Complete Construction of 1 No. 12 seater institutional toilet with hand washing facility and fenced wall at Shishegu Islamic Foundation School and Construction of a community park (Astruotef)	Shishegu Islamic primary school	0	# of institutional toilet completed	x	x	x	x			91,294.07		x	SOCO	MWE,MPO,E HSU
108	Complete the Construction of 1 No. 12 seater Institutional Toilet with handwashing facilities and fence wall at Kanvili market	Kanvilli toilet		# institutional toilet constructed	x	x	x	x			708,154.56		x		

109	Construct a fence wall at Gumani public Toilet	Gumani	0	#of fence wall mounted	x	x	x	x	310,000.00				X	EHSU	MWD
110	Construct a fence wall at Choggu Community public Toilet	Choggu	0	# of fence wall mounted	x	x	x	x	319,938.82				X	EHSU	MWD
111	Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Municipal wide	0	#of SIP provided	X	X	X	X	115,000.00			X		EHSU	MWD
112	Provide Fumigation Services	Municipal wide	0	#of fumigation services provided	X	X	X	X	100,447.00			X		EHSU	MWD
113	Construct 1 No. 6-seater KVIP Toilet at Taha.	Taha	0	# of KVIP toilet constructed	X	X	X	X	154,104.45				X	EHU	MWE
	SUB-TOTAL								3,300,940	175,750	708,154.56				
	Development Dimension: Social Development														
	Programme: Social Services Delivery														
	Sub Programme: Social Welfare and community Development														
	Objective: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable														

N o.	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseli ne	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Cost			Program me status		Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	N e w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
1 1 4	Hold At least 4 No. DFMC meeting throughout the year	Sagnarigu		# of DFMC meetingd held	x	x	x	x	40,000			x		SWCD	Unit head SW
1 1 5	Collect data of children under 1 year without birth certificate in 15 selected communities and Linking them to Birth and Death registry for registration.	15 Selected communities	30	#Children under 1 year are all registered with Birth certificates in 15 communities	X		X				4,000		X	SWCD	BIRTHS AND DEATH
1 1 6	Monitor Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) groups in 15 communities.	Municipal wide	87 VSLA s	# of atleast 50 VSLAs are ,monitored	X	X	X	X	3,200	2000	0		X	SWCD	Head of SWCD

1 1 7	Monitor unified children from residential care	home of reunified children	7	# of unified children monitored			x			5,000.0 0			X	SWCD	Unit head SW
1 1 8	Hold Quarterly review meetings with Departmental staff to share knowledge and experience on child protection issues and departmental work and way forward.	office	20	#4 no. Quarterly meetings held	X	X	X	X	2500	0	2,500		X	HOD	SWCDOs
1 1 9	Conduct Social Protection Outreach at the Community Level	Some selected communities	10	# of outreached conducted	X	X	X	X	9,000.0 0		9,000.0 0		X	SWCD	SWCDOs

1 2 0	Organise radio Discussion on Family Based Care and Child Protection issues affecting children in the municipality	Radio Stations: Zaa, Sagani	4	# of radio discussions held		X					2,860		X	SWCD	SWCDO
1 2 1	Conduct sensitisation on menstrual hygiene, domestic violence, adolescent pregnancies and child abandonment in 15 communities	15 communities . Sagnarigu, kpalsi, eduction ridge, gumani, etc	4	# of communities sensitised on menstrual hygiene,dome stic violence. Adolescent and child abandonment in the municipality	X	X	X	X			2,380		X	SWCD Os	Unit head SW,Gender Dsek

1 2 2	Conduct NHIS Registration and renewal of cards for atleast 1400 LEAP beneficiaries and other indigents in Sagnarigu Municipality	Office of NHIS	1,520	# of Leap beneficiaries registered on NHIS	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X	SWCD	SWCDOs
1 2 3	Carry out data collection on child protection issues prevailing in the communities	The three Zonal Council	42	# of data collection carried out	X	X	X				5,000		X	SWCD	HSWCD
1 2 4	Conduct public education or sensitization on the Disability funds and how to access it.	PWDs resource center	4	# of PWDs sensitization carried out			X		10,000.00				X	SWCD	FIELD OFFICERS

1 2 5	Register and update data base on PWDs	Printing Press	16	# PWDs registered	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				X	SWCD	HSWCD
1 2 6	Provide professional casework services to settle and resolve child protection cases reports to the Department	office of SWCD/SaG MA Hall	18	#No. of cases reported	X	X	X	X	7,600.00		10,800.00		X	SWCD	FIELD OFFICERS
1 2 7	Register toll free Hotline for Vulnerable	National Ccommunication Authority/VODAFON Office	0	# of hotline registered	X				10,000.00				X	SWCD	FIELD OFFICERS
1 2 8	Support PWDs to attend National Celebrations & Meetings	Municipal wide	0	# of PWDs supported to attend national programs	x	x	x	x	60,000.00				X	SWCD	MA

1 2 9	Register and monitor early childhood care and development centers and train care givers	Municipal wide	0	#of early childhood care centers registered and monitored	X					3,000			X	HSWC D	FIELD OFFICERS
1 3 0	Provide assistive devices (wheel chair, white canes, clutches, glasses, hearing aid) etc and start up kits for people with disabilities	3 Zonal Councils in the municipality	150	# of PWDs supported with devices	X	X	X	X		150,000.00		X		Procurement Committee	DFMC
1 3 1	Support to PWDs (ie. education, livelihood, skill training, health and income generating activities for PWDs)	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	1000	# of PWD supported with funds	X	X	X	X		200,000.00			X	DFMC	DFMC Management

1 3 2	Facilitate the developmem ent of a capacity building trainings for PWDs	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly/Ta male Resource Center	3	# of PWDs capacity developed		X	X		56,000.00			X		HSWC D	DFMC Management
1 3 3	Organise 30 women groups and sensitise on .income generation Activities (IGA) and linking them to partners for support	30 groups organisedand sensitised on income generation	30	# of women trained on income generating activities		X		X	10,100.00				X	SWCD Os	BAC and,Gender Desk
1 3 4	Sensitize School Children on child Abuse (Child marriage, child labour, dangers and effects of Narcotics drugs etc.) and SBV	selected communities	0	# of Atleast school pupils from JHS and SHS are educated on child rights promottion and protection using the CP Toolkit	X		X			2,000	2,400		X	HSWC D	GES, GENDER DESK

	using the CP toolkit														
1 3 5	Conduct LEAP Reassesnent and link the beneficiaries to productive inclusion programme	24 Selected communities	3	# LEAP reassessment conducted	X	X	X	X			10,200		X	SWCD	MCIT
1 3 6	Monitor 6 rounds of LEAP payments to vulnerable households in all beneficiary communities	District Wide	No. of LEAP beneficiaries monitored	# of LEAP payment made				0	4,000				X	HSWCD	SWCD FIELD OFFICERS

1 3 7	Monitor and Follow-Up to ensure implementation of activities and the progress and impact on behaviors in the communities	3 Zonal Councils	3	# of monitoring conducted on behaviors in communities	X	X	X	X	3,600				X	HSWC D	FIELD OFFICERS
1 3 8	Procure Office tools, Equipment and Stationaries to enhance office Administrative activities	Office	0	# tools and equipments procured		X			9,700	0	7,600	X		HSWC D	SWCDOs
1 3 9	Training of VSLA beneficiaries in literacy, numeracy and records keeping	Municipal wide	0	# of beneficiaries trained	X	X					80,000.00	x		SOCO	SWCDOs

140	Support capacity building of staff and other stakeholders in ISSOPs/SOPs in the municipality.	Sagnarigu	0	# of staff capacity built	x	x	x		11,000			X		HSWC D	SWCDOs
141	Support two (2) Quarterly meetings on ISS implementation in the Municipality	Sagnarigu	0	# of quarterly meetings held	x	x	x		6,600			X		HSWC D	SWCDOs
142	Acquire a Cadastral plan for Building and construction of PWDs Resource Center	Sagnarigu	0	# of cadastral plan acquired	X	X	X	X	24,000			X		DSWC D	SagMA, DPs, Zongo Development Authority
	SUB:TOTAL								287,300	362000	136740				

	Development Dimension: Social Development														
	Programme: Social Services Delivery														
	Sub Programme: Public Health Services and management														
	Objective: Ensure accessible, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all														
N o.	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseli ne	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Cost			Program me status		Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	N e w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
1 4 3	Operationaliz e more CHPS zones	Municipal- wide	0	# of CHPS Zones operationalise d	X	X	X	X		18,200. 00			X	GHS	DPs,MA
1 4 4	Advocate for construction and furnishing of at least one (1) new CHPS Compound	Municipal- wide	0	# of CHPS compound constructed	X	X	X	X	1,250.0 0	25000. 00	25000	X		GHS	DPs,MA
1 4 5	Advocate for the renovation of existing CHPS compound	Municipal- wide	0	# of CHPs compound renovated		X		X			260,000 .00	X		GHS	DPs,MA

1 4 6	Ensure monthly writing of books of accounts(Reconciliation Statement)	Municipal-wide	0	# of books of accounts written	X	X	X	X		30,000.00			X	GHS	DPs,MA
1 4 7	monthly stock taking		0	# of monthly stock taking done		X		X	1,440				X	GHS	DPs,MA
1 4 8	To ensure that all RRIRV are filled timely by facilities	Municipal-wide	0	# of RRIRV timely filled	X	X	X	X	720				X	GHS	DPs,MA
1 4 9	Disseminate guidelines on medical commodities security	Municipal-wide	0	# of guideline on medical commodities security disseminated	X	X	X	X	6,501.25	200.00	19,503.75		X	GHS	DPs,MA
1 5 0	Monitor medical commodities security	Municipal-wide	0	# of medical commodities security monitored	X	X	X	X		200			X	GHS	DPs,MA

1 5 1	To ensure safe storage of medical commodities		0	# of medical commodities properly stalled	X	X	X	X		200			X	GHS	DPs,MA
1 5 2	Sensitize people to register for the NHIS	Municipal-wide	0	# of people registered for NHIS	X	X	X	X			5,000.00	X		GHS	DPs,MA
1 5 3	Improve uptake of Family Planning services	Municipal-wide	0	# of FP uptake improved	X	X	X	X			2,000.00	X		GHS	DPs,MA
1 5 4	Lobby for the procurement, allocation and collection of family planning commodities for service delivery.	Municipal-wide	0	# of family planning commodities procured	X	X	X	X			30,000.00		X	GHS	DPs,MA
1 5 5	Implement activities to scale adolescent sexual reproductive	Municipal-wide	0	# of Adolescent sexual activities scaled up	X	X	X	X	120,000.00				X	GHS	DPs,MA

	health services														
156	Advocate and lobby for equipment and logistics support for the management of delivery and resuscitation of the new borns.	Municipal-wide	0	# of improved logistics and equipment availability	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				X	GHS	DPs,MA
157	Advocate for DAs to sponsor more candidates for midwifery training	Municipal-wide	0	# of DAS sponsored candidates	X	X	X	X			16,000.00		X	GHS	DPs,MA
158	Advocate and lobby for funding to undertake home visits to new born	Municipal-wide	0	# of Newborn survival within 1st one month increased	X	X	X	X			6000		X	GHS	DPs,MA

	babies and mothers at home for care.														
159	re-inforce the 5 key maternal and child survival behaviors among community members	Municipal-wide	0	# of a positive change under the 5 key behaviors	X	X	X	X			8,000		X	GHS	DPs,MA
160	Implement all ENA's components (macro and micro-nutrient intervention activities and community based child nutrition interventions (CMAM, IYCF,ENVA C)	Municipal-wide	0	# of Percentage of underweight decreased	X	X	X	X			8,000.00		X	GHS	DPs,MA

161	Engage community support to help pregnant mothers observe exclusive breast feeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices.	Municipal-wide	0	# of community participation enhanced	X	X	X	X			5,000.00		X	GHS	DPs,MA
162	Implement activities to scale up interventions for diseases of public health importance (HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Ebola and other endemic diseases	Municipal-wide	0	# of Activities scaled up	X	X	X	X					X	GHS	DPs,MA

1 6 3	Rehabilitate a Pavilion and Offices for the Sagnarigu Health Center	Sagnarigu	0	# of CHPS compound rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	200,000			X		GHS	DPs,MA
1 6 4	Construct and furnish 3 CHPS Compounds	Kunyeveilla,	0	# of CHPS compound constructed and furnished	X	X	X	X	992,548.94		992,549	X		GHS	MA SOCO
1 6 5	Construct and furnish CHPS Compounds	Sognaayili	0	# of CHPS compound constructed and furnished	X	X	X	X			1,499,883.00		X	GHS	MA SOCO
1 6 6	Construct and furnish CHPS Compounds	Gbanyamli	0	# of CHPS compound constructed and furnished	X	X	X	X			1,485,609.83		X	GHS	MA SOCO
1 6 7	Construct and Furnish Nurses Accommodation	Kogni	0	# of nurses accommodation constructed and furnished	X	X	X	X			800,734	X	X	GHS	MA SOCO

	SUB;TOTAL								1,369,770.19	48,600.00	5,138,279.72				
	Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
	Programme: Infrastructure Development and Management														
	Sub- Programme: Urban Roads and Feeder Roads Management														
	Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services														
	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Cost			Program me status		Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	N ew	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
168	Construct 1.2km Gundaa Naa Road with surfacing with bitumen, paved pedestrian walk ways, 0.9 side drains, bicycle lane , 200 No. acacia trees and 60 No. single arm	Ward k	0	# of road constructed	x	X	x	X			8,980,000.00	X		DUR	GSCSP,MA

	led streetlights with road signs and markings														
169	Rehabilitate 800M Kalpohin SHS-Sangani Road	Sangani Road	0	# road rehabilitated	X	X					3,056,493.02		x	SOCO	DUR
170	Construct 1km Sagnarigu Market road with the following facilities: surfacing with bitumen, paved pedestrian walk- ways, 0.9m side drains, bicycle lane,	Sagnarigu Market	0	# of road constructed	x	X	x	X			7,980,000	X		DUR	SOCO,MA

	Plant 200No. acacia trees and 60No. metallic single arm LED streetlights with road signs and markings														
171	complete the Construction of 1.600m Rectangular Drain, 1 No. Box Culvert and 7 No. Footbridge along Nobisco-Naaluro Stream (Phase II)	NObisco - Naluro		<i># of drain completed</i>	x	X	x	X			4,521,369.26		X	DUR	GSCSP,MA

172	Complete the Construction of 1.600m Rectangular Drain, 1 No. Box Culvert and 7 No. Footbridge along Nobisco-Naaluro Stream (Phase I)	Nobisco - Naaluro		<i># of drain completed</i>	x	X	x	X			3,119,291.83		X	DUR	GSCSP,MA
173	Complete the construction of 0.9 KM Road with Drains, Road Marking , Street Lights at Katariga off the Tamale – Kumbungu Road, Ph I	Katariga-Sugashee	0	<i># of road completed</i>	X	X	X	X			4,105,845.05		X	DUR	GSCSP,MA

174	Complete the construction of 1.65Km Road with Drains, Road Marking , Street Lights at Katariga off the Tamale – Kumbungu Road, Ph II	Katariga-Sugashee	0	<i># of road completed</i>	X	X	X	X			11,469,855.50		X	DUR	GSCSP,MA
175	Complete the construction of 2.025KM Road with the Bituminous surface, one carriageway (Two lane), 0.6 U-Drain ,200No. open acacia trees and 60No. metallic single ARM LED streetlight at Dimala-Kpalsi	Dimali-Kpalsi	0	<i># of road completed</i>	X	X	X	X			8,238,641.64		X	DUR	GSCSP,MA

1 7 6	Complete the construction of 1.25KM Gumani-Nyanshegu road with the following facilities: Bituminous surface, one carriageway (two-lane) opened u-drains , 100No.Acacia trees, 60No. streetlight with road signs and markings	Gumani-Nyanshegu	0	<i># of road completed</i>	X	X	X	X			8,547,365.33		X	DUR	GSCSP,MA
1 7 7	Gravelling Community Health Center (CHPS) Road	Zagyuri	0	<i># of road gravelled</i>	X							X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 7 8	Gravelling INFIN Fuel Filling Station Link Road	Garizegu	0	<i># of road gravelled</i>	X							X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP

1 7 9	Gravelling of Zagyuri Community Cemetery Road	Garizegu	0	<i># of road gravelled</i>	X							X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 8 0	Gravelling of Kunyevila Cemetery Road	Kunyevila Cemetery Road	0	<i># of road gravelled</i>	X							X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 8 1	Reshaping Katariga Yapala Area Roads	Katariga- Yapala	0	<i># of road reshaped</i>	X							X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 8 2	Grading of Kalpohini Main Road (2nd Ring Road)	Kalpohin	0	<i># of road graded</i>	X							X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 8 3	Grading of Kpawumo Main Road	Kpawumo	0	<i># of road graded</i>	X							X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 8 4	Construction of 2no Speed Hump on the Sakasaka- Nyanshegu link Road	Sakasaka- Nyanshegu road	0	<i># of speed hump constructed</i>			X	X				X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP

1 8 5	Construction of 2no Speed Hump on the Kalisco SHS Road	Kalpohin	0	# of speed hump constructed			X	X				X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 8 6	Pothole Patching on Sognayili Road	Sognayili	0	# of potchhole patched			X	X				X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 8 7	Potchhole Patching on Fuo Main Road	Fuo	0	# of potchhole patched			X	X				X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 8 8	Maintenance of Damaged road signs within Sagnarigu	Sanarigu Municipality	0	# of road maintained				X				X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 8 9	Re-Alignment Of Inlet Channel Of Tripple 3x3 Box Culvert On Fuo-Taha Road, Phase 1 (Relocated To Kamina-Gbanyamni Earth Channel)	Taha	0	# of challel re-alighed	X							X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP

190	Dredging Of Kamina-Gbanyamni Earth Channel In Sagnarigu Municipality Phase 1	Gbanyamni	0	# of drains dredged	X	X						X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
191	Dredging Of Kamina-Gbanyamni Earth Channel In Sagnarigu Municipality Phase 4	Gbanyamni	0	# of drains dredged		X						X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
192	Dredging Of Outlet Channels Of Culverts At Kamina/Gbanyamni And Gurugu In Sagnarigu Municipality	Gbanyamni, Gurugu	0	# of drains dredged		X						X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
193	Dredging Of Wamale-Dabogshei Earth Channel Phase 1	Taha	0	# of drains dredged		X						X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP

1 9 4	Desilting of Drains Along Nyanshegu area roads Link 2	Nyanshegu	0	# of drains desilted	X		X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 9 5	Desilting of Drains Along Gas station road, Kalpohini Estate	Kalpohini	0	# of drains desilted	X		X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 9 6	Desilting of Drains Along Gumani Forest Link 2	Gumani	0	# of drains desilted	X		X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 9 7	Desilting of Drains Along Kanvili Tuunayili Main road ph. 2, Rhs	Kanvili Tuunayili	0	# of drains desilted	X		X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 9 8	Desilting of Drains Along Kanvili Tuunayili Main road ph. 1, Lhs	Kanvili Tuunayili	0	# of drains desilted	X		X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
1 9 9	Desilting of Drains Along Kanvili Tuunayili	Kanvili Tuunayili	0	# of drains desilted	X		X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP

	Main road ph. 1, Rhs														
2 0 0	Desilting of Drains Along Nyanshegu area roads Link 3	Nyanshegu	0	<i># of drains desilted</i>	X		X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
2 0 1	Desilting of Drains Along Nyanshegu area roads Link 4	Nyanshegu	0	<i># of drains desilted</i>	X		X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
2 0 2	Desilting of Drains Along Old Kariga Road, Ph. 1	Gumani	0	<i># of drains desilted</i>			X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
2 0 3	Desilting of Drains Along Old Kariga Road, Ph. 2	Gumani	0	<i># of drains desilted</i>			X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP

204	Desilting of Drains Along Old Kariga Road, Ph. 3	Gumani	0	# of drains desilted			X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
205	Desilting of Drains Along sognayili main road	Sognayili	0	# of drains desilted			X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
206	Desilting of Drains Along NHIS Road, Chogu low cost	Choggu	0	# of drains desilted	#		X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
207	Desilting of Drains Along Kanvili Tuunayili Main road ph. 2, Lhs	Kanvili	0	# of drains desilted			X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP
208	Desilting of Drains Along Kalpohini Cemetry Road Lhs, ph 1	Kalpohini	0	# of drains desilted			X					X		DUR	MA, GRF DRIP

	Sub-total								0	0	60,018,861.63				
	Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements														
	Programme: Infrastructure Development And Management														
	Sub Programme: Spatial Planning														
	Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements														
	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
209	Facilitate the preparation of three local plans for growing communities in the Municipality	Gbalai, Kulaa and Sagna communities	0	# of two local plans prepared for Nanton Silimboma and Kulaa Communities to guide physical development	X	X	X	X	18,000.00				X	PPD	SagMA, SMD, Chiefs, Assembly Persons
210	Revise Structure Plan for the Municipality	Municipality wide	0	# of Structure Plan prepared	X	X	X	X		180,000			X	PPD	SagMA,TSC, Chiefs, Assembly Persons

2 1 1	Review Spatial Development Framework	Municipality wide	0	# of SDF Prepared for the Municipality			X	X			180,000 .00		X	PPD	SagMA, TSC, Chiefs, Assembly Persons
2 1 2	monitoring of physical activities/ins pections	Municipality wide	0	# of effective and efficient monitoring cnducted	X	X	X	X		15,000		X		PPD	SagMA, TSC, Chiefs, Assembly Persons
2 1 3	organise quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings and Technical Sub- Committee meetings to hasten the permitting process	Municipality wide	0	# of four (4) SPC meetings organised.	X	X	X	X	50,000. 00			X		PPD	SaGMA/ Statutory Planning Committee Members
2 1 4	Re-grid and digitize 3 local plans into national gridding system	PPD Office	0	# of local plans digitized and re-grided		X		X		25,000		X		PPD	SMD

215	Organise four (4) SAT meetings	Municipality	0	# of SAT meetings organised	X	X	X	X	20000			X		PPD	SaGM, Chiefs Assembly Persons
216	Install 1500 property plates	Kalponhin , Fuo, and Gumani	0	# of 1500 property plates installed	X	X	X	X	50,000			X		PPD	SaGM, Chiefs Assembly Persons
217	Acquire 1no. B0 Plotter	PPD Office	0	# of Acquire 1no. B0 Plotter acquired		X					50,000	X		PPD	GSCSP
218	Acquire one pick up vehicle for routine field work.	PPD Office	0	# of one pick up vehicle acquired		X				200,000		X		PPD	MA
219	Rehabilitate , maintain streetlights in the Municipality	#REF!	0	# of streetlights rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	120,000.00		1,000.00	X		PPD	MA
220	Facilitate the acquisition and documentation of 25 no. public land uses	Municipal wide	0	# of public lands uses aquired	X	X	X	X			2,000.00	X		PPD	MA

2 2 1	Maintenance of 200 street signage plates	Municipal wide	0	# of streetlights maintained	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			X		PPD	MA
2 2 2	Facilitate the revision of 3 local plans	Municipal wide	0	# of local plans revised		X	X	X	40,000.00				X	PPD	MA
2 2 3	Complete the Extension of electricity (including streetlights) to	Sagnarigu kukuo, Northern Command Military Headquarters , & Sorogu Yepala.	0	# of communities extended with electricity		X	X		30,000.00			X		PPD	MA
	Sub-total								478,000.00	420,000.00	233,000.00				
	Development Dimension: Emergency Planning And Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)														
	Programme: Environmental And Sanitation Management														
	Sub Programme: Disaster Prevention And Management														
	Objective: Enhance climate change resilience														

	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Cost			Program me status		Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	N e w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
2 2 4	Organize awareness meetings in 18 flood prone communities on rain/windstorms, floods and building on water ways (Pre-flood sensitization of flood prone communities.	18 flood prone communities ((Gumani, Kulnyavilla, Taha, Nyanshegu, Kanvilli Tuunayili etc)	0	# of awareness meetings organised		X	X		20,000.00			X		NAD MO	SagMA GNFS NCCE NGO's
2 2 5	Organisation of clean-up exercises in cities and towns and Desilting of drainage systems	Municipal wide	0	# of clean up exercises done		X	X		15,213.00			X		NAD MO	SagMA GNFS NCCE NGO's

2 2 6	Greening the municipality: Planting of 4,000 drought resistant tree species in schools, communities and streets within the municipal	Municipal wide	0	# of drought resistant tree species planted		X	X		20,000.00			X		NAD MO	· SagMA GNFS NCCE NGO's
2 2 7	Sensitisation on climate change adaptation and resilience (Use of clean stoves)	Municipal wide	0	# of sensitization done				X	8,727.40			X		NAD MO	· SagMA GNFS NCCE NGO's
2 2 8	Community and business centres sensitisation on the effects of bush fires & domestic fires	Municipal wide	0	# of community and business centers sensitized	X			X	8,727.40			X		NAD MO	· SagMA GNFS NCCE NGO's

229	Organize refresher training workshop for NADMO staff and stakeholders on DRR (disaster management)	Municipal wide	0	# of refresher training workshop organised	X			X	2,500.00			X		NADMO	SagMA
	Sub-total								75,167.80	0	0				
	Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
	Programme: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
	Sub Programme: Management and Administration														
	Objective: Improve decentralized planning, Budgeting and implementation of programs and projects														
	Activities	Location	Base line	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Cost			Program me status		Implementing Agencies	
	(Operations)				1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG /DACF	Donor	IGF	N e w	On- goin g	Lead	Collaborating Agencies
230	Organise zonal council meetings and 2% support	Zonal council level	0	#people take part in meeting	x	x	x	x	43,845.00			x		MPO	zonal council heads

2 3 1	Inaugurate and service meetings of SagMA statistical working group	Sagnarigu	0	# of meetings held	x	x	x	x	3,000.00			x		STAT S	MPO
2 3 2	Develop Data Hub for SagMA and get it updated	Sagnarigu	0	# of data hub developed	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			x		STAT S	MPO
2 3 3	Procure logistics and consumables for departments project implementation	All Depts and Health Facilities	0	#of logistics procured	x	x	x	x	140,000.00		65,000.00	x		Planni ng	Procurement, Budget and Works
2 3 4	Prepare District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) and composite budget of the Assembly	District Wide	0	#DMTDP Prepared	x	x	x	x	250,000.00			x		MPO	HoDs, CSOs, DPs Assembly Members

2 3 5	Organize protocol services	Sagnarigu MA	0	#All protocols serviced	X	X	X	X	60,000		40,000.00	x		MA	All Depts./ agencies
2 3 6	Organize Tender Committee meetings and related activities	Sagnarigu MA	0	# of tender committee meetings organized	X	X	X	X			30,000.00	x		MA	All Depts./ agencies
2 3 7	Provide Support to the Security agencies within the Municipality/ MUSEC meetings	Municipal wide	0	# of meetings held	X	X	X	X	50,000		10,000.00	x		MA	Security agencies
2 3 8	Organize General Assembly and sub-committee meetings	Sagnarigu MA	0	# of quarterly meetings held	X	X	X	X	200,000.00		50,000.00	x		PM	Assembly members HoDs
2 3 9	Organize Town Hall meetings	Municipal wide	0	# of Town hall meetings held	X	X	X	X	80,000.00		20,825.00	x		MA	Zonal Councils, TAs,

															Community members
240	Support Community-Initiated Projects	Municipal wide	0	# of Town hall meetings held	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			x		MCD	MFO
241	Procurement Of Office equipment		0	# of office equipment procured	X	X	X	X	252,192.00				x	Procurement Office	Programme Coord. Beneficiary Depts
242	Support to Traditional Authorities, RCC, NALAG and other agencies	Municipal wide	0	# of organizations/institutions supported	X	X	X	X	130,000				x	MFO	MCD
243	Construct 1 No. 2 store rooms and 2 offices for the Assembly	Sagnarigu MA	0	# of store rooms constructed			X	X	280,000			x		MWE	MPO
244	Rehabilitate and Furnish Sagnarigu Assembly Hall	Sagnarigu MA	0	# Conference Hall rehabilitated	X	X			400,000			x		MWE	Assembly members HoDs

2 4 5	Renovate and furnish the Hon. MCE's official bungalow	Sagnarigu MA	0	#MCE Bungalow renovated	X	X			350,000			x		MWE	Assembly members HoDs
2 4 6	Organise training on GIS, local plan preparation, mapping, data collection tools and technique, distribution of demand notices and revenue collection.	Sagnarigu MA	0	#of staff trained	X				14,000.00			x		HRD	HoDs/Units
2 4 7	Hold an orientation for New Entrants	Sagnarigu MA	0	# of staff trained	X				8,808.00		6,800.00	x		HRD	HoDs/Units
2 4 8	Conduct a Training on Performance Appraisal for staff of the Assembly & its	Sagnarigu MA	0	# of staff trained		X			10,000.00		5,920.00	x		HRD	HoDs/Units

	decentralized Departments														
2 4 9	Conduct a training on agro-food processing and preservation for staff of the Agric Department	Sagnarigu MA	0	#of staff trained			X		9,000.0 0		7,000.0 0	x		HRD	HoDs/Units
2 5 0	Organise monitoring of Development Projects and Programmes, and staff at zonal councils	Municipality wide	0	# of development projects monitored	X	X	X	X	50,000. 00	200,00 0.00		x		MPO	MWE
2 5 1	Organise MPCU, Budget Committee and management meetings	Sagnarigu	0	# of support provided to DPCU for quarter progress reports submissions	X	X	X	X	50,000. 00		40,000	x		MPO	MPCU members, CDD Ghana

252	Organise the Capacity Development of Assembly Persons	Sagnarigu	0	# of assembly members capacity built	X	X	X	X	124,732.14	-	-	x		MCD	MHR
253	Service Environmental Safeguards activities under GSCSP	Municipal wide	0	#Safeguard activities implemented	X	X	X	X			398,776.94	x		Safeguard officer	MWE, MPO, SWCD, PPD
254	Pave the compounds of the Choggu and Kanvili Chief Palaces	Choggu and Kanvili	0	# of chief palaces paved	X	X	X	X	579,206.14			x		MWE	MPO
	Objective: Strengthen fiscal decentralization														
255	Compile and submit Monthly Trial Balances & Quarterly reports	Sagnarigu	0	# of trial balance done	X						50,000.00		x	MFO	MA, GIZ
256	Prepare and issue 2026 bills to business and	Municipal wide	0	# of bills issued	X						20,000.00	x		MFO	MA, GIZ, Private sector

	property owners														
257	Provide training & support to Internal Auditors for the preparation of Risk register	Sagnarigu	0	#of training provided	X	X	X	X			50,000	x		IAA	MFO, MCD
258	Provide educational materials on fighting corruption for basic and SHS schools.	Municipal wide	0	# of educational materials on corruption provided	X	X	X	X	5,000		5,000	x		IAA	MFO, MCD
259	Preparation of Community Action Plan (CAPs)	Municipal wide	0	# of CAPs prepared		X	X	X			150,000.00	x		MPO	MBA, SWCD, EHU
	Sub-total								3,346,938.28	300,000.00	884,321.94				
	Grand Total								24587553.79	1,306,350.00	105,008,736.47				

[illegible]

