



ASUTIFI NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2018 - 2021

(PREPARED UNDER THE AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING
PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL POLICY
FRAMEWORK, 2018-2021)



PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATING UNIT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|---|
| AEA | Agricultural Extension Agents |
| AFDB | African Development Bank |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ANDA | Asutifi North District Assembly |
| ARB | Asutifi Rural Bank |
| BAC | Business Advisory Centre |
| CBO | Community Based Organisation |
| CBRDP | Community Based Rural Development Programme |
| CHPS | Community-based Health Planning Services |
| CHRAJ | Commission on Human Rights and Administrative |
| CRS | Chief Revenue Superintendent |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| CWSA | Community Water and Sanitation |
| DA | District Assembly |
| DACF | District Assembly Common Fund |
| DADU | Municipal Agricultural Development Unit |
| DBA | Municipal Budget Analyst |
| DCD | Municipal Coordinating Director |
| DCE | Municipal Chief Executive |
| DDE | Municipal Director of Education |
| DDF | District Development Fund |
| DDH | Municipal Director of Health |
| DEHO | District Environmental Health Officer |
| DEHU | District environmental Health Unit |
| DFO | District Finance Officer |
| DFR | Department of Feeder Roads |
| DMTDP | District Medium-Term Development Plan |
| DOA | Department of Agriculture |
| DPCU | District Planning Coordinating Unit |
| DPO | District Planning Office(r) |
| DWD | District Works Department |
| DWST | District Water and Sanitation Team |
| FBO's | Famer Based Organisations |
| GADef | Global Alliance for Development |
| GES | Ghana Education Service |
| GHS | Ghana Health Services |
| GIZ | German Technical Cooperation |
| GNFS | Ghana National Fire Service |
| GOG | Government of Ghana |
| GSGDA | Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda |
| GTZ | German Technical Cooperation |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus |
| HoD | Head of Departments |
| HOW | Head of Work |
| IAU | Internal Audit Unit |

| | |
|--------|---|
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IGF | Internally Generated Funds |
| ISD | Information Service Department |
| JHS | Junior High School |
| JICA | Japan International Corporation |
| KG | Kindergarten |
| LA | Local Authority |
| LEAP | Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MAG | Modernise Agriculture Ghana |
| MECB | Mean Child Ever Born |
| MLGRD | Ministry of Local Government, and Rural Development |
| MMDAs | Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies |
| MoFA | Ministry of Food and Agriculture |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MP | Member of Parliament |
| NADeF | Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation |
| NBSSI | National Board for Small Scale- Industries |
| NBSSI | National Board for Small Scale- Industries |
| NCCE | National Commission on Civic Education |
| NDPC | National Development Planning Commission |
| NED | Northern Electricity Department |
| NGGL | Newmont Ghana Gold Limited |
| NGO | Non- Governmental Organisation |
| NHIS | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| NYEP | National Youth Employment Programme |
| PFI | Private Financial Institutions |
| PLWHA | People Living With HIV/AIDS |
| PPD | Physical Planning Department |
| PTAs | Parents Teachers Associations |
| RCC | Regional Coordinating Council |
| REP | Rural Enterprise Project |
| RU | Revenue Unit |
| SDC | Sustainable Development Committees |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SHEP | Self Help Electrification Project |
| SMCs | School Management Committees |
| STI | Sexually Transmitted Infection |
| STME | Science Technical Mathematics Education |
| T&CP | Town and Country Planning |
| TA | Traditional Authorities |
| TBA | Traditional Birth Attendants |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| USAID | US Agency for International Development |
| USAID | US Agency for International Development |
| UTTDBe | Training of Untrained Teachers in Diploma Basic Education |

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling Testing |
| VRA | Volta River Authority |
| WATSAN | Water and Sanitation Committees |
| WCC | Women Consultative committee |
| WSMT | Water and Sanitation Management Team |

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The Assembly acknowledges the financial and technical support from Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, Ahafo mines, the Regional Co-ordinating Council and the National Development Planning Commission toward the development of this blue print to guide the accelerated development of the District.

Our profound gratitude goes to the various Traditional Authorities, Town and Area Councils for their participation and contributions towards the drawing of the Plan. We also acknowledge the contributions from Honourable Assembly members.

Finally, the support and inputs received from various Heads of Departments in the District, Civil Society Organisations and National Service Personnel attached to the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (Abubakar Jalil, Hevi Dziedzom Francis, and Ansah Albert Kwame) in the completion of this Medium Term Development Plan are highly appreciated.

FOREWARD

The Asutifi North district Assembly, pursuant to the Local government Act, 2016, Act 936 is mandated to formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources for the overall development of its area of jurisdiction. In fulfilling this mandate and responding to the needs and aspirations of community members and Nananom, this District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), 2018-2021 has been developed with guidance from

the National Development Planning Commissions, in line with the current National Policy Framework - An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all 2018-2021. The Assembly will use this document to leverage resources and seek strategic partners towards the achievement of a common vision for the total development of the District.

In preparing this plan, a wide range of consultations were carried out including needs assessment, review of stakeholders' reports, meetings with Nananom, Departments of the Assembly and Assembly Members both at the subcommittee and community levels. We duly acknowledge the financial and technical contributions of the following institutions during the preparation of the plan: Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, Ahafo mines, Traditional Authorities, The Regional Co-ordinating Council, National Development Planning Commission, Civil Society Organizations working in the District and the Departments of the Assembly.

The Assembly is fully committed to the implementation of this plan and call on development partners to support our collective efforts of reducing poverty and contributing to Sustainable Development Goals.

We anticipate your support in this direction.

Hon. Anthony Mensah
District Chief Executive
Asutifi North District Assembly

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. BRIEF BACKGROUND TO THE PREPARATION OF THE DMTDP

The Asutifi North District Assembly in accordance with Sections 1(2 to 4), 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 83 ((1a-h), 3, 4) and 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 which mandates District Assemblies as a planning authority to formulate Development Plans to serve as a blue print for effective mobilization of resources (human, financial and materials) for the development of their respective District. These Development plans are formulated with planning guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission in line Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232.

This District Medium Term Development Plan therefore contains projects and programmes that are the true reflection of the development needs and aspirations of the people of the Asutifi North District. It was prepared based on Four (4) out of the Five (5) the pillars of the An Agenda for Creating Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All policy framework. The pillars the District is working under the national policy framework include:

- **Economic Development**
- **Social Development**
- **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements**
- **Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

2. PROCESSES AND PARTICIPATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Preparation of this blue print to fast-track the development of the Asutifi North District was technically facilitated and financially supported by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit of the Asutifi North District Assembly, the Regional Co-ordinating Council, the National Development Planning Commission and Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, Ahafo Mines through a series of Workshops, Public Hearings and field visits for data collection.

A planning team was constituted out of the DPCU and inaugurated to lead in the preparation of this document. After the inauguration, a performance review of the previous plan (GSGDA II: 2014-2017) was undertaken by planning Team including Heads of the Departments of the Assembly and Units, NGO's, CSO's, Sustainable Development Committees, Area Council members, Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders and concern citizens of the Districts to assess the extent of implementation of the plan as well as identify and roll over projects which were not implemented but are still relevant for the current development goals and objectives of the District. The programme was also to know the extent to which planned projects were implemented so that lessons learnt from the review process could be incorporated into the new policy document. This was done with the help of the National Development planning Commissions template for assess the performance of District Medium Term Development Plans.

The process and methodology adopted for formulating this completed and all inclusive blue print to address the needs of the good people of the District involved a number of activities including:

- An orientation workshop was organized to take Departments and stakeholders through the guidelines for the preparation of the plan. This was to let stakeholder appreciate the task and their roles ahead. It was also to re-established rapports with the Traditional

Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Area Councils, Staff of Public Institutions, Departments, NGOs and the District Planning Co-ordinating Units.

- Needs assessment was undertaken in all the five sub-district councils including Goamu, Gambia, Kenyasi No.1, Ntotroso and Kenyasi No. 2. Also, The Traditional councils that is Kenyasi No.1, Kenyasi No. and Ntotroso were visited to interact with Nananom and seek their needs for incorporation into the plan.
- A household and socio-economic survey was conducted in each of the five sub-district structures, to collect data as well as solicit views from a cross-section of community members for planning. This was basically to identify their potentials, needs, challenges and proposals for incorporation into the plan.
- Review of Departments of the Assembly and Agencies, NGO's, CBO's annual reports to identify institutional and sector challenges that needs to be addressed.
- Interviews were also conducted in all public and non-governmental organizations to elicit information on general development administration in the District.
- Market Survey and commodity flow assessment was conducted to assess the intra and inter community flow in the District.
- Development Issues emanating from the familiarization tour of the District by the District Chief Executive in 2017 also formed the basis and inputs into the preparation of this all inclusive development plan. All proposed programmes and projects in that regard has be incorporated in the plan.
- Public Hearings were organized for presentation of the plan to the general public. This was to determine if the programmes and projects outlined in the development plan were those that the public or communities desired and if there were any changes or additions that were necessary.

3. A BRIEF INSIGHT INTO THE SCOPE AND DIRECTION OF DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS FOR 2018 -2021

The document or plan consists of six main chapters. Chapter one deals with the vision, mission, core values and functions of the Assembly, an analysis of the performance of the previous plan, an analysis of current development situation and profile of the District focusing on the institutional capacity available to successful prepare and implement this plan, the physical and Natural Environment, Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in general. Also, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Natural and man-made disasters, natural resources utilization, population characteristics, migration, settlement systems, gender equality, culture, governance, security issues, local economy development, the Economy of the District, food security, nutrition analysis, social services, ICT, Poverty, Inequality and social protection and Science, technology and Innovation were not left out. The chapter ends with a summary of key development issues under the Development dimensions identified from the performance review and district profiling which require attention. The key development issues form the bases for the alignment and adoption of national development issues, policy objectives and strategies.

Chapter two mainly addresses the District prioritization of development issues of the harmonized community needs and aspirations linked to the relevant development dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 National Medium Term Development Policy framework.

Chapter Three focuses on the formulation development projections on socio-economic for the period 2018- 2021, adopted objectives and strategies.

Chapter four basically highlights District development programmes and sub-programmes, development programmes/sub-programmes of Action of the District Assembly for 2018 -2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting. It also includes development interventions of all Departments of the Assembly and Agencies and Civil Society Organisations working within the District. It end with an indicative financial plan on how resource will be mobilized to fill the resource gap towards the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this document.

Chapter five presents a brief account on the District Annual Action Plan linked to the composite programme based budgeting which will be extracted from the board programmes of action for implementation annually. The Districts structure and local plans are also presented in this chapter.

Chapter six outlines Plan Implementation and Implementation Management. This includes Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baseline and targets for the plan over the period. Strategies for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. An Adopted quarterly and annual reporting formats dissemination and communication strategy, and an evaluation arrangement with a matrix. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements which allows greater stakeholders involvement is also presented in chapter. The chapter ends with a general conclusion calling all stakeholder and well wishes of the District to contribute both human and financial resource toward effectively the achievement of the policy objectives of the plan.

In terms of focus and direction, the District Medium Term Development Plan strive assist central government to achieve the goals and policy objectives under national development framework An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021. In view of the cost implications to achieving these goals and directions the Assembly is focusing on infrastructure and complementary investment in the education, town and feeder roads, agriculture, health, water and sanitation, social protection, the private sector and provide jobs especially for the youth. Details of focus area and strategic policy directions of the District is shown in Table 1.0

Table 1 0: Development Dimension, Focus Area and strategic policy direction of the District

| Development Dimension | Focus Area | Strategic policy direction |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MMDAs adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | Strong and resilient Economy | Ensuring improved fiscal performance and sustainability |
| | Industrial transformation | Pursuing flagship industrial development initiatives |
| | Private sector Development | Supporting Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development |
| | Agriculture and Rural Development | Promoting a demand-driven approach to agricultural development, ensuring improved Public Investment, improving production efficiency and yield, improving Post-Harvest Management, enhancing the application of science, technology and innovation, promoting agriculture as a viable business among the youth and lastly promoting livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. MMDAs adopted goal: Create Opportunities for all | Education and training | Enhancing inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels and strengthening school management systems |
| | Health and Health services | Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC), strengthening healthcare management system, reducing disability morbidity, and mortality and the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups |
| | Food and nutrition | Ensuring food and nutrition security |
| | Population management | Improving population management |
| | Water and environmental sanitation | Improving access to safe and reliable water supply services for all and improving access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services |
| | Child and family Welfare | Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system |
| | | |

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|--|---|--|
| | Gender Equality | Attaining gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes Promoting economic empowerment of women |
| | Social Protection | Strengthening social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly |
| | Disability and development | Ensuring that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship |
| | Youth Development | Promoting effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development |
| | Sports and Recreation | Enhancing sports and recreational infrastructure |
| | ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT. MMDAs adopted goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensuring a resilient Built Environment | Protected Areas |
| Mineral Extraction | | Ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources |
| | | Ensuring effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy |
| Water Resource management | | Promoting sustainable water resource development and management |
| Environmental Pollution | | Reducing environmental pollution |
| Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion | | Combating deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion |
| | | Promoting sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources |
| Climate variability and change | | Enhancing climate change resilience |
| Disaster management | | Promoting proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation |
| Transport infrastructure (Road, rail, water and air) | | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services |
| Information Communication Technology | | Enhancing application of ICT in national development |
| Energy and Petroleum | | Ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system |
| Drainage and Flood Control | | Address recurrent devastating floods |
| Infrastructure | | Promoting proper maintenance culture |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Maintenance | | |
| | Human Settlement and housing | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | |
| | Rural development | Enhancing quality of life in rural areas | |
| | Urban Development | Promoting resilient urban development | |
| | Zongos and inner city Development | Improving quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities | |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY. MMDAs adopted goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Local Government and Decentralisation | Deepening political and administrative decentralization | |
| | | Improving decentralised planning | |
| | | Strengthening fiscal decentralization | |
| | | | Improving popular participation at regional and district levels |
| | Human security and public Safety | Enhancing security services delivery | |
| | Development communication | Ensuring responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | |
| | Culture for national development | Promoting culture in the development process | |

It is worth mentioning that all Development issues, policy objectives and Programmes of actions in this DMTDP, 2018-2021 have been subjected thoroughly to the processes of Strategic Environmental Assessment. The notion is to prevent or mitigate environmental hazards as a result of the implementation of adopted policy objectives, planned programmes and projects. Activities to mitigate possible environmental hazards have been built into the various programme of actions.

4.0 INDICATIVE BUDGET, FINANCIAL PLAN AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Programmes and projects were comprehensively developed to represent the development aspirations and needs of the good people of the Asutifi North District. As contained in the District Composite Plan of Action, a colossal estimated amount of GH¢ 79,608,375.71 is needed to the financing of the programmes and projects or activities outlined in the plan. Funds will therefore have to be mobilized from the DACF, the Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Donor funds, and District Development Funds (DDF). Others donor grants, Partners (NGO's, CSO's working in the District) and GoG transfer to the departments. Aside this, revenue would be mobilized from the private sector through public private initiatives to implementation some of the proposals in the policy document.

Considering the huge budgetary requirements, the following strategies would be use;

- Efforts will be to strengthen the departments and build the capacities of the assembly to perform its basic functions to put it in a good position to qualify for the current DDF

introduced by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development in collaboration with World Bank and other Development partners.

- Build –up a reliable database to strengthen internal resource mobilization;
- Strengthen the supervision of revenue collection to help eradicate corruption;
- Identify new revenue sources would and included in the fee fixing resolutions;
- Identify new sources of development funding; and
- Marketing of the Development plan to potential donors and Embassies and High Commissioners will be encouraged.

The Development dimensions or pillar of this policy document are given equal priority. However, there would be massive investments in Social and Infrastructure Development. These two areas alone constitute about 88% of the total financing requirements of the DMTDP. To this end, there should be prudence in the management and use of scarce resources to ensure that every focus area gets its fair share. These measures would therefore be pursued;

- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) and Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914): It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- The Public Financial Management Act, 2016, Act 921: This Act regulate the financial management of the public sector within a macroeconomic and fiscal framework, defines responsibility of persons entrusted with the management and control of public funds, asset, liabilities and resources, ensure that public funds area sustainable and consistent with the level of public debt and provide for accounting and audit of public funds.
- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the District has an internal audit unit and for the matter all payments would be sanctioned by the unit before they are made.
- Other directives or development projects guidelines on government flagship projects and programmes like One million dollars per constituency initiative, One District, One Factory, Planting for food and Jobs initiatives among others would be strictly adhere to, to ensure prudent and sound financial management.

CHAPTER ONE.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Participatory development planning has become a corner stone in most parts of the world including Ghana. In 1988, Ghana adopted decentralization as a bedrock for reaching greater majority of the people to accelerate development and encourage popular participation in decision making in the country. The decentralization policy was further given a boost in the Chapter 20 of the 1992 of the Republic of Ghana. The law mandated the enactment of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 (Now Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936) which establishes local governments and assigns them with the responsibility of developing their own Developments Plans to guide their development efforts with guidelines from the National Development Plan Commission. This is aim at ensuring that specific development issues and potential of local authorities are in line with national perspectives.

To achieve this, human, natural and financial resources, needs to be harnessed to promote development within the spatial units. Harnessing resources for development implies that problems, constraints and challenges that impede the development of the locality has to be empirically analyzed to serve as a major input in finding requisite solution to them.

The Asutifi North District Assembly as part of this process constituted a planning team to facilitate the preparation of the MTDP for the District in responses to government quest to reducing poverty and put country back on the path of development through the president's coordinated programme of economic and social development policies 2017-2024 dubbed "An Agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all". The planning team followed the 2018 – 2021 planning guidelines issued by National Development Planning Commission in line with Legislative Instrument 2232, 2016 and also adopted the developments issues, policy objectives, strategies and indicators from the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 in the preparation of this plan.

1.1.1 Vision

The Asutifi North District Assembly aspires to be an excellent local government body responsible for the delivery of efficient services to the people within the jurisdiction of the Assembly working closely with its department and stakeholders.

1.1.2 Mission

The Asutifi North District Assembly exist to provide services such as education, health, water and sanitation with other development partners and productive sector whilst supporting the development of other economic activities with the core purpose of improving the living conditions of the people in the District.

1.1.3 Core Values and Principles

The Asutifi North District Assembly as a public institution is established and operational by Legislative Instrument 2093 of June 2012. It is also guided and draws its functions and powers from the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. It exist to provide development services to the

good people of the District through the formulation and execution of plan development programme and strategies for effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district. As part of measures to achieve the vision and mission statement, the following core values and principles have been formulated to guide the Assembly in the delivery of services;

- We are one and the same people
- Respect for all persons irrespective of your status in society
- Honesty, Diligence and Integrity
- Opportunity for all; care for the vulnerable and marginalized
- Responsiveness, Transparency and Accountability

1.1.4 Functions of the District Assembly

The function of the Asutifi North District Assembly is enshrined in Section 12 (1-9) and Section 13 (1-8) of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. The District Assembly performs the following;

(1) A District Assembly shall

- (a) exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
- (b) promote local economic development; and
- (c) provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.

(2) A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

(3) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall

- (a) be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- (b) formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- (c) promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- (d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- (e) initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (f) be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- (g) in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- (h) ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- (i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- (j) initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- (k) perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

(4) A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to

- (a) execute approved development plans for the district;
- (b) guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;

- (c) initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
 - (d) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
 - (e) monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- (5) A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district.
- (6) A District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall
- (a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy; and
 - (b) act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organisation.
- (7) Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations shall co-operate with a District Assembly in the performance of their functions.
- (8) In the event of a conflict between a District Assembly and an agency of the central Government, public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organisation or individual over the application of subsection (5), (6) or (7), the matter shall be referred by either or both parties to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.
- (9) The Instrument that establishes a particular District Assembly or any other Instrument, may confer additional functions on the District Assembly.

Other Functions of the District Assembly under other enactments

- (1) A District Assembly shall be the authority to carry out and execute within its district the provisions of
- (a) the Auction Sales Act, 1989 (P.N.D.C.L. 230);
 - (b) the Liquor Licensing Act, 1970 (Act 331); and
 - (c) the Control and Prevention of Bushfires Act, 1990 (P.N.D.C.L. 229).
- (2) A District Assembly shall be the authority to carry out and execute the following provisions of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29) within its district:
- (a) section 296 in respect of throwing rubbish in the street; and
 - (b) section 300 in respect of stray cattle.
- (3) For the purpose of subsection (1), the District Assembly shall, within its district, have the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities and obligations of a person or authority mentioned in the enactment.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not include the powers of a court or the Commissioner of the Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority.
- (5) For the purpose of the Liquor Licensing Act, 1970, (Act 331), the District Finance Officer or another designated officer of the District Assembly shall be the Licensing Officer.

(6) For the purpose of section 296 of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29), the reference to the Engineer-in-Chief of Public Works includes the District Engineer of the District Assembly or an Engineer appointed in writing by the District Assembly.

(7) For the purpose of section 300 of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29), the District Finance Officer or other designated officer of the District Assembly is deemed to be the Controller and Accountant-General or the representative of the Controller and Accountant-General.

(8) Nothing contained in this section shall derogate from the statutory or other functions of the police, whether exercisable under the enactments specified in this section or otherwise and any person or authority performing a function under this subsection shall act in consultation with the police.

1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF DMTDP 2014-2017 UNDER GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II (GSGDA II 2014-2017)

This section of the DMTDP 2018-2021 reviewed the performance of the 2014-2017 DMTDP prepared under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II policy document thematic areas. The review was facilitated by the planning team (DPCU) in collaboration with other stakeholders including Heads of Department of the Assembly, Assembly members, Area/Town/urban councilors, representatives from CSO's, NGO's, Traditional councils, SDCs, Private Sector and development partner working with the jurisdiction of the Assembly.

The review process was to determine the extent or levels of implementation of the planned projects programmes and activities that were out line in the DMTDP, 2014-2017 whether these were fully or practically implemented or not implement at all and whether set objectives, targets, set goals and policy objectives were achieved or not and the reasons for any. The outcome of the review served as inputs into the preparation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP. Also, the review was to identify challenges that militated against the implementation of the plan.

The review process focused on six prioritized thematic areas namely; Ensuring and sustaining Macroeconomic stability, Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's Private sector, Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource management, Infrastructure and Human settlements Development, Human Development, Employment and Productivity and Transparent and Accountable Governance. Each Thematic Area was reviewed by comparing planned programmes and projects to actual implemented as of the end of the plan period. Cross-cutting issues and "para shoot projects" were also aligned to the respective thematic areas. Table 1.2 shows the summary of achievements by thematic areas whilst the detailed outcome of the performance review (Achievement) is presented in Annex 1.

Table 1.1 Summary of Achievements

| Thematic Area | Proposed Number of Programme/Project/ Activity for the planned period | No. Of Activities implemented (fully, partially and on-going) for the planned period | |
|---|---|--|------------|
| | | No. | % |
| Ensuring Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability | 9 | 9 | 100 |
| Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | 13 | 9 | 69 |
| Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management | 29 | 28 | 96.55 |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development | 46 | 42 | 91.30 |
| Human Development, Employment and Productivity | 41 | 35 | 85.3 |
| Transparent and Accountable Governance | 19 | 17 | 89.4 |
| Total | 159 | 140 | 88% |

1.2.1 Statement on Income and Expenditure of Asutifi North District Assembly 2014-2017

Total actual revenue from all sources for the planned period amounted to GH¢ 23,411,049.13 equivalent to 62.14% of the budgeted revenue for the same period leaving revenue variance of GH¢ 14,263,632.80. Out of the total revenue, IGF being the highest source of revenue to the District (GH¢ 9,643,269.20) followed by GoG GH¢ 3,852,960.36, DACF GH¢ 6,798,187.92, DDF GH¢ 1,468,574.47, others GH¢ 835,082.95 and Donors amounted to GH¢ 812,974.23. Table 1.2 shows the Assembly revenue performance for the period.

Revenue to the District have been increasing significantly over the years with 2014 revenue of GH¢ 3,807,563.81 increasing to GH¢ 4,856,858.76 in 2015. There was also a colossal increase in 2016 revenue of GH¢ 9,605,282.99 thereby exceeding the budgeted target of GH¢ 9,091,056.71 of the year. This was as a result of the arrears of mineral royalties paid to the Assembly by Government. This is in contrast with the 2017 situation as revenue fell to 5,141,343.57 even though it is a significant improvement on the previous revenue aside the 2016 revenue performance.

The District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and the IGF are the major revenue sources for development constituting 70.23% generated within the period. The DACF over the four years constituted 29.04% and IGF which is the highest as a result of royalties paid to the Assembly by Government constituted 41.19% of the total revenue generated throughout the period under review.

On expenditure performance, the actual total expenditure for the planned period amounted to GH¢ 20,138,275.13 of the total approved expenditure budget of GH¢ 26,741,815.53 leaving an

expenditure deviation of GHC 6,603,540.40. Out of the total actual expenditure, it is observed that, the Capital Expenditure/Assets alone amounted to GHC 4,511,290.69 followed by Compensation GHC 4,177,432.61 and Goods & Services GHC 1,768,113.34. This phenomenon outlooks good as majority of the revenue generated or received went into investments such as Education, Health and market infrastructure with the aim of improving on the poverty situation in the District. Table 1.3 shows details of the District's Expenditure from 2014-2017.

Table 1.2 All sources of Financial resources for the District from 2014 - 2017

| Sources | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 (As at November) | | | Grand Total (2014-2017) | |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | Approved | Actual Received | Variance | Approved | Actual Received | Variance | Approved | Actual Received | Variance | Approved | Actual Received | Variance | Approved | Actual Received |
| GoG | 900,000.00 | 582,067.61 | 317,932.39 | 900,000.00 | 673,097.82 | 226,902.18 | 1,191,542.71 | 1,042,054.73 | 149,487.98 | 1,331,756.00 | 1,555,740.20 | -223,984.20 | 4,323,298.71 | 3,852,960.36 |
| IGF | 1,014,978.00 | 1,116,857.52 | (101,879.52) | 8,221,346.00 | 1,580,329.90 | 6,641,016.10 | 2,953,157.13 | 5,024,804.95 | (2,071,647.82) | 5,809,833.00 | 1,921,276.83 | 3,888,556.17 | 17,999,314.13 | 9,643,269.20 |
| DACF | 1,814,123.00 | 745,349.62 | 1,068,773.38 | 2,447,275.00 | 1,697,786.67 | 749,488.33 | 3,524,845.87 | 2,715,663.08 | 809,182.79 | 3,305,999.22 | 1,639,388.55 | 1,666,610.67 | 11,092,243.09 | 6,798,187.92 |
| DDF | 464,751.00 | 461,367.47 | 3,383.53 | 507,471.00 | 274,231.00 | 233,240.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 732,976.00 | 267,024.00 | 785,921.00 | 0 | 785,921.00 | 2,758,143.00 | 1,468,574.47 |
| Others | 495,000.00 | 475,653.82 | 19,346.18 | 346,537.00 | 320,979.62 | 25,557.38 | 391,511.00 | 13,511.52 | 377,999.48 | 23,000.00 | 24,937.99 | -1,937.99 | 1,256,048.00 | 835,082.95 |
| Donors | 100,000.00 | 426,267.77 | (326,267.77) | 0.00 | 310,433.75 | 310,433.75 | 30,000.00 | 76,272.71 | 46,272.71 | 115,635.00 | 0.00 | 115,635.00 | 245,635.00 | 812,974.23 |
| TOTAL | 4,788,852.00 | 3,807,563.81 | 981,288.19 | 12,422,629.00 | 4,856,858.76 | 8,186,637.74 | 9,091,056.71 | 9,605,282.99 | (514,226.28) | 11,372,144.22 | 5,141,343.57 | 6,230,800.65 | 37,674,681.93 | 23,411,049.13 |

Table 1.3 Total Expenditure/Releases

| COMPENSATION | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Year | Requested A | Approved B | Released C | Deviation (B-C) | | Actual Expenditure |
| | | | | A-B | B-C | |
| 2014 | 707,600 | 707,600.00 | 627,067.70 | | 80,532.30 | 627,067.70 |
| 2015 | 970,000.00 | 970,000.00 | 721,422.37 | | 248,577.63 | 721,422.37 |
| 2016 | 1,323,405.00 | 1,323,405.00 | 1,152,217.82 | - | 171,187.18 | 1,152,217.82 |
| 2017* | 1,500,554.98 | 1,500,554.98 | 1,676,715.72 | | (176,160.74) | 1,676,715.72 |
| Sub-total | 4,501,560 | 4,501,560 | 4,177,423.61 | | 324,136.37 | 4,177,423.61 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 4,246,706.40 | 4,246,706.40 | 3,010,192.14 | | 1,236,514.26 | 3,010,192.14 |
| 2015 | 2,222,899.60 | 2,222,899.60 | 1,980,611.53 | | 242,288.07 | 1,980,611.53 |
| 2016 | 6,668,750.62 | 6,668,750.62 | 5,904,690.71 | | 764,059.91 | 5,904,690.71 |
| 2017* | 4,271,746.24 | 4,271,746.24 | 2,003,317.79 | | 2,268,428.45 | 2,003,317.79 |
| Sub-total | 17,410,102.86 | 17,410,102.86 | 12,898,812.17 | | 4,511,290.69 | 12,898,812.17 |
| GOODS AND SERVICES | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 1,364,060.00 | 1,364,060.00 | 806,284.04 | | 557,775.56 | 806,284.04 |
| 2015 | 1,623,429.00 | 1,623,429.00 | 695,697.67 | | 927,731.33 | 695,697.67 |
| 2016 | 1,098,901.09 | 1,098,901.09 | 977,364.65 | | 121,536.44 | 977,364.65 |
| 2017* | 743,763.00 | 743,763.00 | 582,692.99 | | 161,070.01 | 582,692.99 |
| Sub-total | 4,830,153.09 | 4,830,153.09 | 3,062,039.35 | | 1,768,113.34 | 3,062,039.35 |
| Grand Total | 26,741,815.53 | 26,741,815.53 | 20,138,275.13 | | 6,603,540.40 | 20,138,275.13 |

* Expenditure as at November, 17

1.3 Key Problems/Issues/challenges Encountered during Plan Implementation stages

Despite of the achievements, the implementation of the DMTDP, 2014-2017 prepared under that Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II, 2014-2017 framework was beset with a number of limitations and bottlenecks. The performance review undertaken brought the following to light;

- Poor linkage and coordination between the some of the Departments and Agencies Annual Action Plans and the DMTDP. For instance there were instances where actions plans of decentralized departments and agencies seems to be different from programmes and projects outlined in the DMTDP.
- Inadequate and delayed in the released of funds affected the implementation and completion of most of the programmes and projects contained in the plan.
- Poor communication and dissemination strategy to disseminate the contents of the plan lead to inadequate knowledge of content and direction of the DMTDP by both departments of the Assembly and stakeholder. Copies of DMTDP were not made available to them to serve as a guide.
- Difficulty to reconcile technical planning with political decisions. While politicians are interested in staying in power and doing cosmetic and symbolic things, planning decisions are futuristic and it is often difficult to reconcile the two.
- Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of DMTDP due inadequate release of funds for proper monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.
- Inadequate consultations in the planning and implementation processes due to inadequate funds and time.
- Poor linkage between planning and budgeting. Cost of implementing plans usually far exceeds district revenue base.
- There was low political commitment to the implementation of most of the non-physical projects outlined in the plan compared to physical projects.
- Service delivery constraints including human resource and logistics.

1.4 Lessons Learnt/Way Forward

The team proposed the following recommendations to be mainstreamed into the current (2018-2021 DMTDP) following successful review of the DMTDP, 2014 -2017.

- All departments of the Assembly and Agencies as well as the civil society organizations and the private sector that would have a role to play in the plan implementation process should be adequately consulted and their plans and programmes given space in the broad district development plan. Strengthen of collaboration and networking amongst DA, Civic Unions, NGOs and CBO's is therefore important
- District administration must find alternative ways of mobilizing funds for development of the district rather than the continuous reliance on traditional funding sources such as the DACF. For instance the DA could hold a strong partnership and commitment meeting with both the Traditional council and Newmont Ghana Gold limited on the provision and funding of key development or flagship projects or programmes which would be branded by the financier as part of the cooperate social responsibility.
- Participatory methodologies must be adopted throughout the plan preparation process to ensure district ownership of the plan and what it seeks to achieve.

- Transparent and accountable measures must be put in place and adhered to. This would increase public confidence in the system and ensure community involvement in the plan implementation.
- Monitoring is a critical component of any development intervention. The MPCU should therefore be capacitated financially and logistically to continuously monitor, review and evaluate the plan to ensure achievement of set objectives and goals.
- Plans can only be realized when accompanied by realistic budgets. It is therefore important that budgets drawn by the Assembly are closely linked with the plan.
- Extensive dissemination of the contents of the DMTDP, 2018- 2021, to ensure ownership, participatory implementation and monitoring.
- Political commitment towards implementation of programmes and projects in DMTDP.
- Timely release of funds.
- Strengthening and resourcing of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Units for Regular joint review sessions to assess progress of implementation quarterly, midyear and end of year.

1.5 DISTRICT PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

1.5.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

The DAs through the DPCUs are undertook an assessment of the capacity of key staff within the departments on their ability to successfully develop and implement the DMTDPs. The rationale was to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources were in place for effective DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The assessment looked at organisational structure of the DA, human resource capacity disaggregated into sex, age, staff strength and qualifications, infrastructure and facilities (the current stock and conditions) and their spatial distribution in the District.

1.5.1.1 Organizational Structure of the DA

The Asutifi North District like all other District in the Country is headed by the District Chief Executive who is the political and administrative head and the Presidents representative in the District. The DCE is supported by the District Co-ordinating Director, the secretary and the departments of the Assembly. Each department head is responsible to the District chief executive through the DCD. The departments provide critical support by way of facilitating the implementation of programmes and projects and also advice the DCE on matters relating to their field of operation or expertise.

Beyond this, is the general Assembly which is the highest decision making body of the Assembly. It consist of 70% Assembly members elected by universal adult suffrage to represent their electoral areas and 30% nominated by the government in consultation with interest groups in the District. Currently there are 36 Assembly members in the Assembly.

Beneath the General Assembly is the Executive Committee and the subcommittees which also perform critical roles by recommending or proposing development interventions, strategies and policy objectives towards the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP to the General Assembly for ratifications and approval. The Assembly is fortunate to

have majority of the departments operational. However only four is fully integrated into the Assembly.

1.5.1.2 Human Resource capacity

The Asutifi North District Assembly has a total staff strength of 149 excluding Education, Health, Forestry, Finance departments which all fall under schedule II of Legislative instrument 1961 as of November, 2017. Out of the 149, 119 are permanent staff and paid by Controller and Accountant Generals Department while 30 are casual and paid by the Assembly with its Internally Generated Funds. In terms of sex, 91 are males whilst 58 are females. This gives a sex ration of 1:2 approximately.

Data from the Human Resources Unit further indicates that permanent staff of the Assembly has varying educational qualification ranging from post graduate to no education qualification. Only 4% of the staff have post graduate qualification 24% first degree, 23% Diploma, 13% NVTI, 4% SSSCE, 23% MSLC and 9% no education.

In terms of age, majority of the staff fall within the age bracket of 30-39 (42%), followed by 40-49 and 50-59 years which represents 26% respectively. 6% are between the ages of 20-29 while 1% is above 59 who will be retiring next in June 2018. The data again suggest that majority of the Assembly staff are in their prime and possess the skills and experience which could be leverage to facilitate the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP, 2018-2021.

It is also interesting to note that, about 26% of the staff will be retiring in the next 4-9 years. The Assembly will therefore need to formally make a request to the Office of the head of local government Service indicating explicitly the caliber of officers or staff affected for incorporation into the services recruitment plan.

Again, the analysis of the data against the minimum and maximum staffing norms of the Office of the head of Local Government Service clearly shows that the District needs more staff to be able to deliver on its mandate. Minimum staff required by a District according to staff norms is 230 excluding Education, Health, Forestry, Finance departments as against the current Assembly staff strength of 122 (permanent) representing 53% of the minimum staffing norm.

1.5.1.3 DPCU Capacity and Management Index

The Capacity and Management index tool was used to assess the capacity of the DPCU to develop and implement DMTDP, 2018-2021. This was to enable the Assembly to evaluate the status, conditions, needs and capacities we have to manage database, computer systems, as well as existing incentives to motivate the staff to give up their best in the preparation and implementation of the District plan. The key issues and related conditions and capacity of the District are detailed in Table 1.4.

Based on the outcome of the assessment and the related condition and capacity of the district, it could be said that there is adequate capacity to develop and implement the DMTDP. However, there is the need to strengthen the DPCU in the area of staff complement, training, logistics and funding. All the DPCU staffs are at post and have the required education; however some would

require training in Monitoring and Evaluation skills, team building techniques and database management. Table 1.5 indicates the DPCU Capacity and Management Index.

Table 1.4 Key issues and capacity of the District

| ISSUES | CONDITIONS AND CAPACITIES |
|---------------------------|--|
| DMTDP | The District has successfully prepared and adopted a DMTDP under the An Agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all, 2018 – 2021 national policy framework pending approval by the National development Planning Commission (NDPC). |
| Human Resources | <p>The District has in place a monitoring and evaluation team comprising the District Planning Officer, the District Budget Analyst, The Convener, Works Subcommittee, District Internal Auditor and the User Department depending on the sector of the project or programme. Other existing structures involved in Planning and M&E activities at the District level include the DPCU, the Sub-Committees of the Assembly as well as the District AIDS Committee. The Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) further complement the Development Planning and M&E activities of the Assembly. Monitoring of projects and programmes implemented in the District are under taken regularly, formal evaluation are seldom carried out.</p> <p>Although, the District has fully constituted the DPCU in line with the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 932, the full complement of staff, the capacities of about 64% of the members in Development planning and M&E are quite low. The need to build the capacity of members for effective Planning and M&E activities is therefore very necessary.</p> <p>Members will require training in;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and Evaluation. ▪ Database management and other computer programs. ▪ Team and Consensus building techniques. ▪ Facilitation skills ▪ Report writing and ▪ Development Planning |
| Material Resources | <p>The DPCU lacks a vehicle solely assigned for Planning and M&E activities. It has to constantly compete with other Units for use of vehicle for planning and M&E activities in the District. This at times affects the number of monitoring and evaluation that needs to be undertaken.</p> <p>Important logistics such as digital camaras, presentation boards, photocopiers, moderations box and scanners are all lacking in the Unit thus hindering effective performance. The Unit currently has One (1) laptop for its activities. The desktop computer has been down since 2016. Ideally the DPCU should have about 2 Desktop computer and accessories and a laptop computer.</p> <p>Internet connectivity is not available in the whole of the Assembly neither to talk of the DPCU. The Unit has to rely on the individual cell phones to send and receive correspondence from both the Ministries, RCCs, and</p> |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| | <p>other stakeholders.</p> <p>The DPCU currently has no Documentation Centre. It lacks data information system including both soft and hardware for data analysis. The need to acquire the Ghana Info, SPSS, Spectrum and other related software for data analysis and train its members its use. It also lacks referrals like Acts of Parliament and Legislative Instruments, periodicals and manuals.</p> <p>In terms of office space, the DPCU has two offices for its development planning and M&E activities. This meets the requirement for the effective functioning of the Unit.</p> |
| Financial Resources | <p>Financial resources are made available to DPCU to undertake planning including M&E activities such as plan preparation, data collection and analysis, report writing and other related activities of the DPCU. Funds were release towards the preparation of this DMTDP, 2018-2021. Also, funds are released quarterly for M&E activities provided the almighty DACF are released by the Administrator.</p> |
| Recommendations | <p>Provide the needed logistics including a vehicle for effective M&E activities.</p> <p>Capacity building for Members of the DPCU in Development planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Report writing, Facilitation skills and other related refresher courses that will help enhanced the performance of the assigned functions of the DPCU.</p> |

Table 1.5 DPCU capacity and Management Index

| CAPACITY INDICATORS | SCORE | AVERAGE SCORE |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Qualification of Personnel | 5,5,4,5,6,5,7,5,5,8,8,7,7,10,9. | 96/15 = 6.4 |
| 2. Staff Compliment | 5,6,4,10,5,5,4,4,5,6,7,5,4,4,1. | 75/15 = 5.0 |
| 3. Skills and Knowledge | 8,6,6,8,7,8,8,7,8,7,6,6,8,9, 10 | 112/15 = 7.47 |
| 4. Availability of Funds | 7,4,6,6,5,7,8,5,6,5,6,6,5,5,4 | 85/15 = 5.67 |
| 5. Utilisation of Funds | 7,7,8,6,5,4,5,6,6,4,4,8,8,5,5 | 88/15 = 5.87 |
| 6. Timely Access to Funds | 8,8,8,6,6,7,7,5,5,5,7,5,6,8,6 | 97/15 = 6.47 |
| 7. Leadership | 6,7,7,6,5,8,9,8,7,8,7,5,6,7,9 | 105/15 = 7.0 |
| 8. Management | 7,8,4,5,6,7,4,5,6,7,9,3,4,5,6 | 86/15 = 5.73 |
| 9. Workload | 6,7,6,5,7,8,6,5,7,6,5,5,7,5,5 | 90/15 = 6.0 |
| 10. Motivation/Incentives | 3,4,5,6,6,5,2,8,5,5,3,4,5,2,7 | 70/15 = 4.67 |
| 11. Equipment/Facilities | 7,2,8,7,4,5,8,5,5,8,4,3,5,6,10 | 87/15 = 5.80 |
| Total Score | | 66.08 |
| Index | | 66.08/11= 6.01 |

1.5.1.4 Infrastructure and Facilities

The District has one of the best office infrastructure for all its departments. The District education, Health, Agric, Social and Community Development are occupying all are occupying at least 2-3 office space for its operation. Majority of the offices are furnished with office furniture and tables to facilitate the delivery of services. In terms of residential accommodation the Assembly has accommodation for all the Heads of Department and Agencies working the District. Notwithstanding this, the Assembly as a way motivating and attract the best qualified staff has made it policy to construct at least One (1) staff quarters every year within the planned period. This will also ensure that staff posted to the Assembly will not have problems with accommodation. Figure 1.1 shows the photos of the main Administration block, Agriculture Department, Education and Health Departments,

Figure 1.1 Office Blocks at the District Assembly



Main Administration Block Housing Finance, Works, Physical Planning and Others



District Health Management Team Block



Ghana Education Service District Office



District Department of Agriculture

1.6.1 Physical and Natural Environment

This section looks at the physical and natural characteristics as how they interact with the people who dwell in the District. It describes the location on Size, Climate, Vegetation, Relief and Drainage, Soil, Geology and minerals of the District as well as their implication for the development of the District.

1.6.1.1 Location and Size

The Asutifi North District is situated in the South western part of the Brong Ahafo Region and lies between latitudes 6°40' and 7°15' North and Longitudes 2°15' and 2°45' West. The District shares common boundaries with Sunyani Municipal to the North, Tano North and South to the North East, Dormaa East District to North West, Dormaa Central Municipal to the west, Asutifi South District to the South East, and Asunafo North Municipal to the South West. Figure 1.2, 1.3 shows the location of the District in the National and Regional context whilst Figure 1.4 shows the map of the District show major communities.

In terms of land size, the District covers an area of 936sq.km representing approximately 2.37 percent of the land surface area of the Brong Ahafo Region. Kenyasi, the District capital, is about 50km from Sunyani, the Regional capital of Brong Ahafo, and 72km from Kumasi, the Ashanti Region capital.

1.6.1.2 Climate

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone marked by double maxima rainfall. Major rains start from April to July (maximum) and minor from September to October (minimum) with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 125cm and 200cm. However the rainfall pattern has been erratic some years now which is affecting food and cash crop production. There is a sharp dry season also known as the harmattan food and cash production in the District which occurs between November and March when the tropical continental air mass sweeps over the area. Within this period, the District is very vulnerable and susceptible to bush fires. Bush burning is rampant during the dry season. Community sensitization and fire volunteerism activities needs to intensify to reduce the incidences of bush fires during the period.

The average highest monthly temperature is about 30⁰ C and occurs mostly between February to April and lowest 20⁰ C occurs in August. Relative humidity is generally high ranging between 75% to 80% during the two rainy seasons and 70% to 80% during the rest of the year.

1.6.1.3 Vegetation and Forest Resources

The District falls within the green belt. The over-bearing vegetation within District is the mist semi-deciduous forest. This forest type is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram and Fununtum. The mist semi-deciduous forest type like any other vegetation has largely been disturbed by man's activities in recent times, depriving the District of its invaluable tree species and other forest products. The natural vegetation cover seems to be fast depleting into secondary forest as a result of excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators and mining activities. Also, improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation slash and burn uncontrolled bush fires and sand winning activities further add impetus to the depletion of the forest. These developments call for immediate measures to protect this sensitive ecological zone. There are however, large areas of forest reserves which

cover a total of 475.63km² of the entire District land surface area. These forest reserves include the Biaso Shelter Belt which stretches within the district from Biaso-Kasapin, Biaso in the western corner of the District to Gambia no. 1 to join the Bia-tano Forest reserve which also stretches to Kensere, through to Donkorkrom then moves northwards to meet the Asukese forest in the Northern part of the District. The Asukese forest reserve also joins the Amma shelter belt forest reserve out the District.

The importance of the vegetation as forest reserve cannot be over emphasized as they serve as protective cover and watershed to some of the major rivers (Goa and others) that drain the land, supply of traditional food source such as snails, mushroom, a source of raw materials for local industries such as carpentry, carving, sawmill and others. Most importantly, shrubs and trees serve as medicinal purposes. Figure 1.5 shows the vegetational and forest reserve map of the District.

1.6.1.4 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the District is generally low lying and undulating with an average height of about 700 feet above sea level. The lowest part along the river basins is about 650ft above sea level whilst the highest points is about 1400 feet above sea level can be found along a chain of maintain in the North East the District. These chain of maintains form water shed to the many tributaries of the Tano river and other streams. Also, there are out-crops of gigantic rode few over Birimain rocks basement standing about 750-900 feet above the band plateau surface in the District.

Generally, the District is well drained. The Tano river and its tributaries namely, Goa, Ntotro, Subri, Asundua, Apensu rivers, criss-cross the District exhibiting a dentic pattern. While some of the smaller rivers and streams may dry up in the dry season, the major river Tano, Subri flow throughout the year. These rivers and streams could be dammed to serve as small scale irrigational schemes for continuous agricultural production and safe water production for domestic use. However, the persistent farming around the catchment areas of these rivers and streams seems to have adversely affected their level of flow or volume, especially in the dry season, causing acute water shortages among several communities who rely on them as major sources for domestic water supply.

Ground water potentials in the District is slightly variable with the flow generally towards the North-East and South-East of the District. This is mostly depended on the nature of the under lying rock formation and rainfall patterns. The current combination of lack of water storage in the wet season, building or development in Buffer/Marsh areas, high evaporation and low infiltration rate to charge aquifer in some parts of the District contribute to water deficiencies in the dry season. Notwithstanding this, there is generally good groundwater potential across the District.



Figure 1.2 Location of the District in the National context

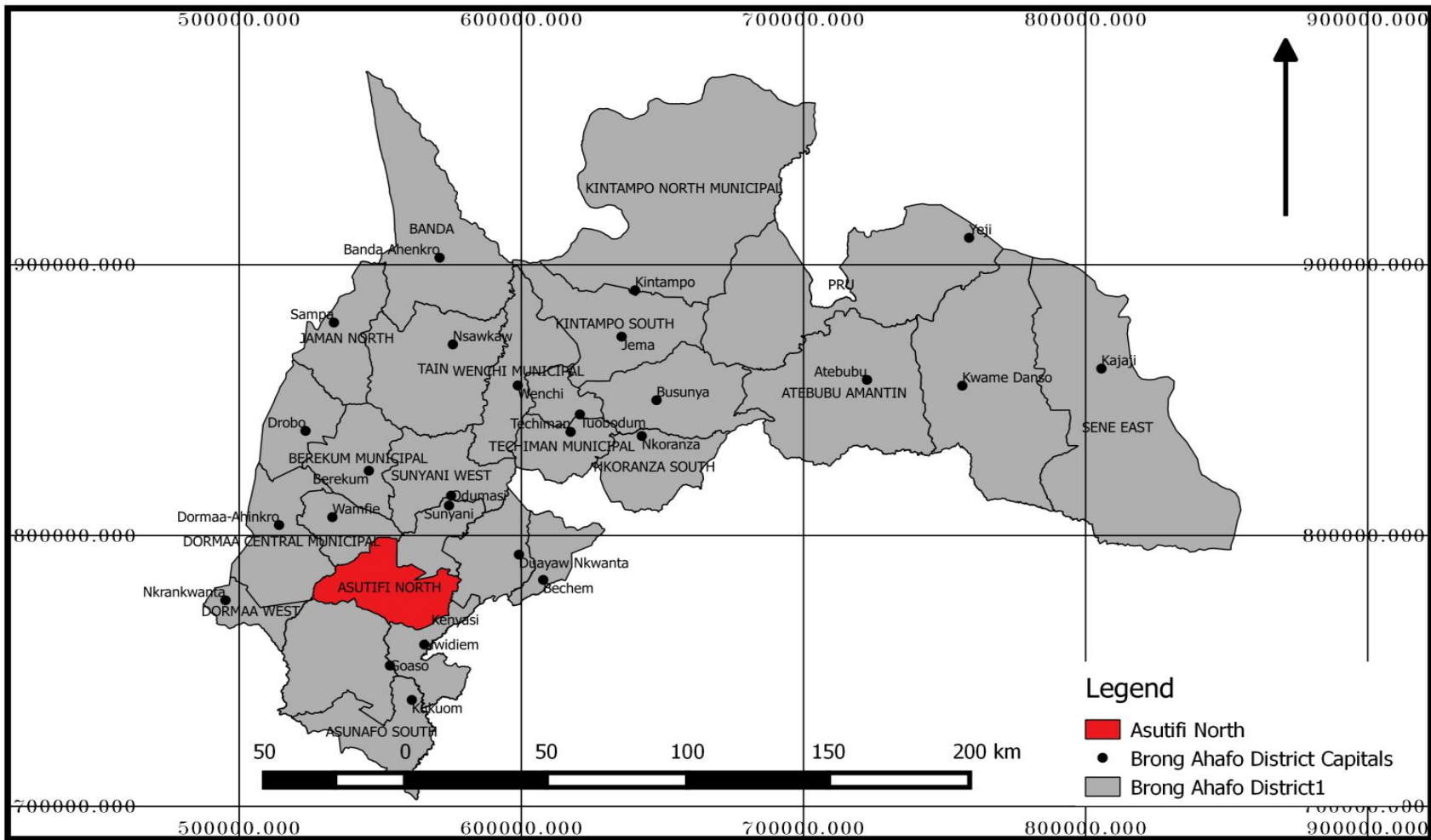


Figure 1.3 Location of the District in the Regional Context

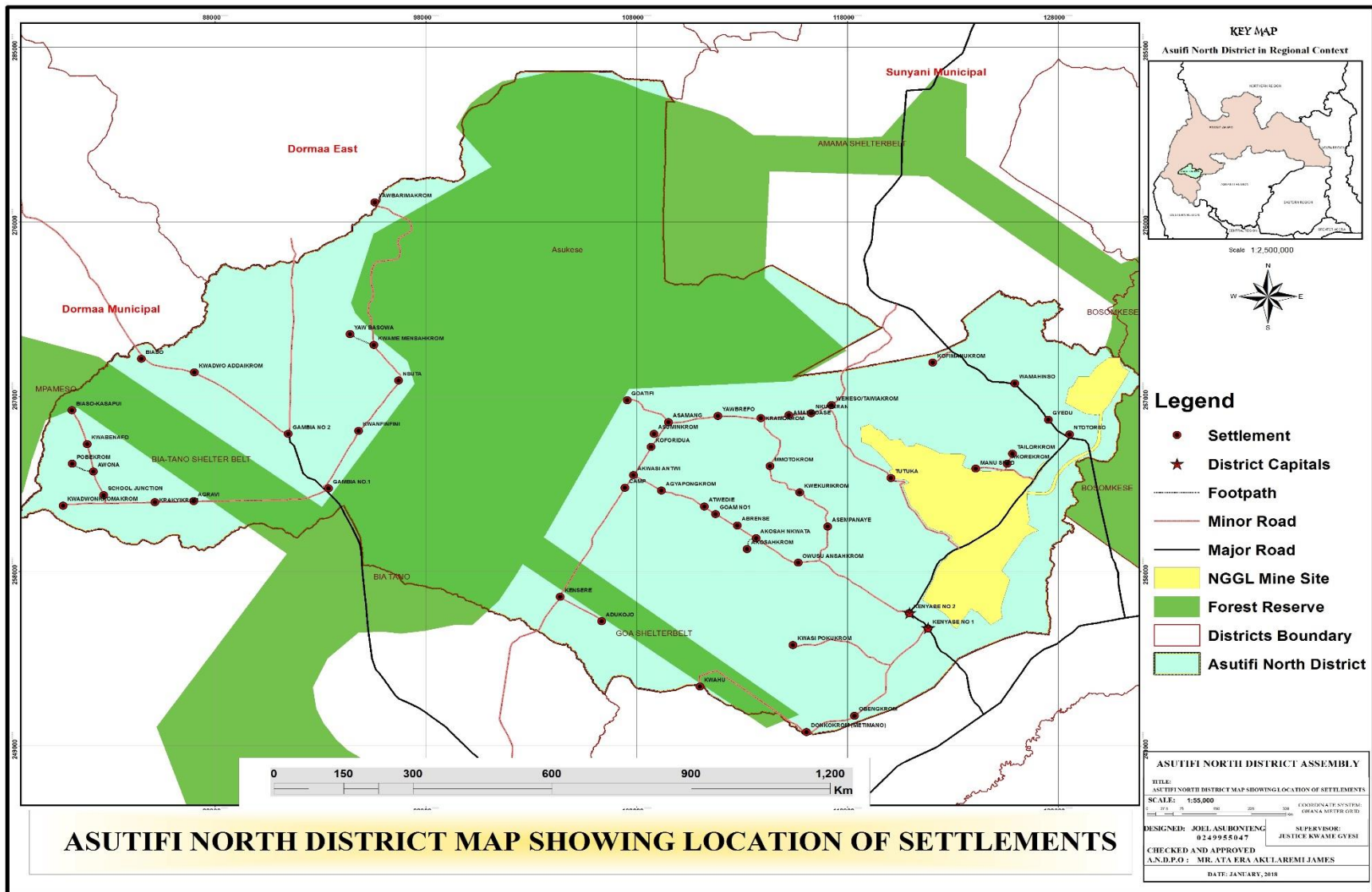


Figure 1.4 Map of the District Showing the Location of major settlements

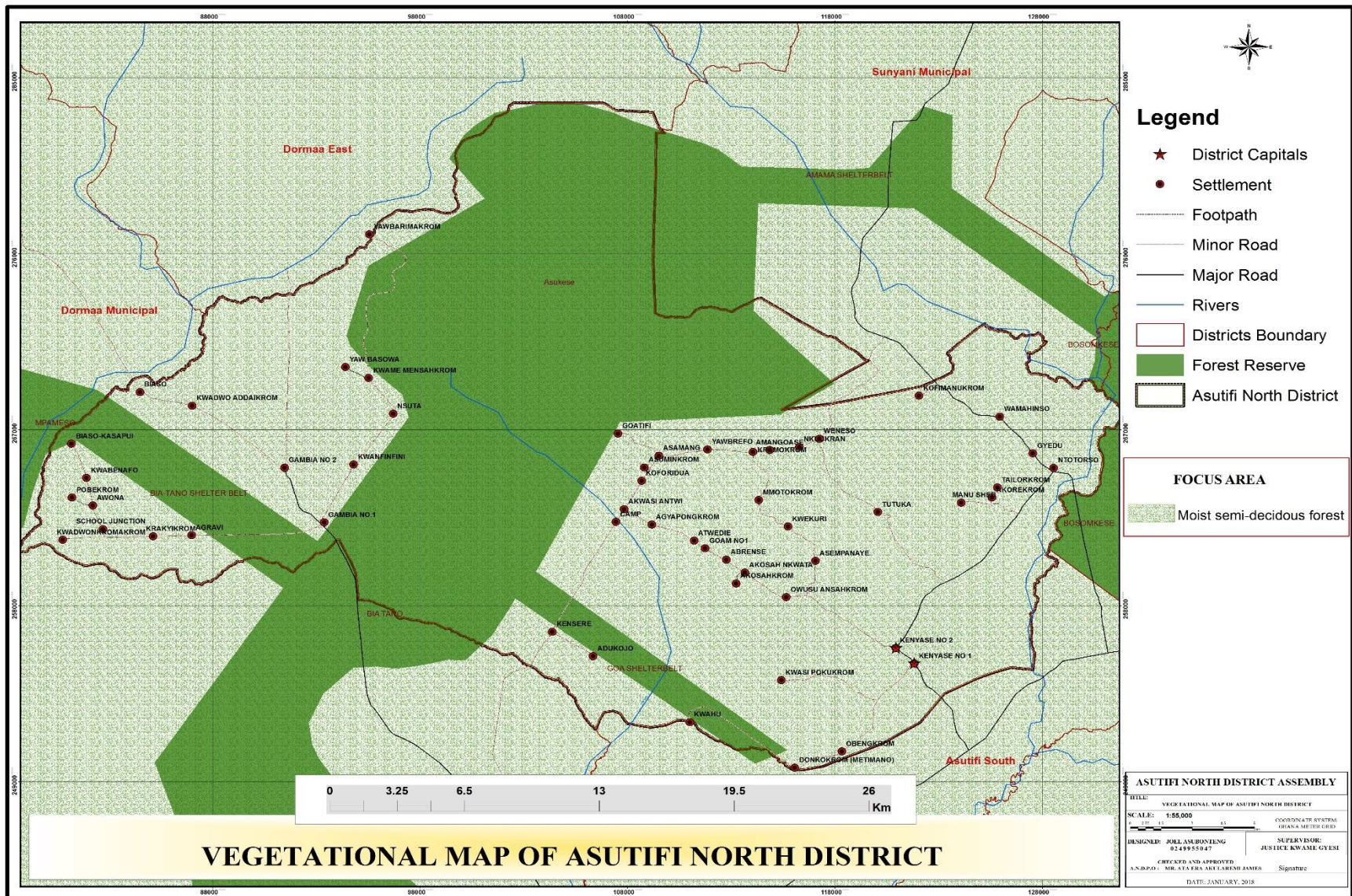


Figure 1.5 Vegetational and Forest Reserve maps of the District

1.6.1.5 Soil

The main type of soils in the District is the Forest Ochrosols which are reddish brown and well drained. It contains high humus content and are very fertile. Geologically, the soil associations encountered in the District are: Kumasi Association, Asuansi-Kumasi Offin, Hwidiem Association, Akumadan- Bekwai Oda Complex and Birim-Awaham/Chechewere Kakum Association.

The district can boast of good fertile and abundant arable land which is favorable for the cultivation both food and cash crops ranging from cocoa, plantain, citrus, oil palm, cassava, maize, cocoyam and vegetables. The soil type has greatly influences the vegetational cover in that Kumasi- Offin Compound Association supports all kinds of tree crops due to its loamy nature and therefore influences the forest type in the District. These natural potentials could be harness for large scale agriculture to increase crop production for local consumption and export.

1.6.1.6 Geology and Minerals

Geologically, the District is underlined by the Birimian and Dahomeyan rock formations which are potential sources of minerals such as granites, clay, sand, gold, diamond deposits and the like. The Birimian formations are known to be the gold bearing rocks. The Birimian rocks also have a high potential for Manganese and Bauxite. Currently, gold is being mined in area where these rocks are found by Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, one of the biggest mining companies in the world. These areas include Kenyasi No.1&2, Ntotroso, Gyedu-Wamahinso and other smaller communities. However, other exploration activities are on-going in other communities within the District.

Studies have shown that Diamond abounds in large quantities at Wamahinso and exploration is yet to begin. There is also a widespread deposit of sand and clay in the District. The sand and clay deposits can be found at Kenyasi, Gambia No.2 and Gyedu. There are rounded out-crops of granite found over the Birimian rocks at Kwadwo Addaekrom, Goa Asutifi, and other smaller communities which have high potential of iron and bauxite. Figure 1.6 shows the geological and resource maps of the District.

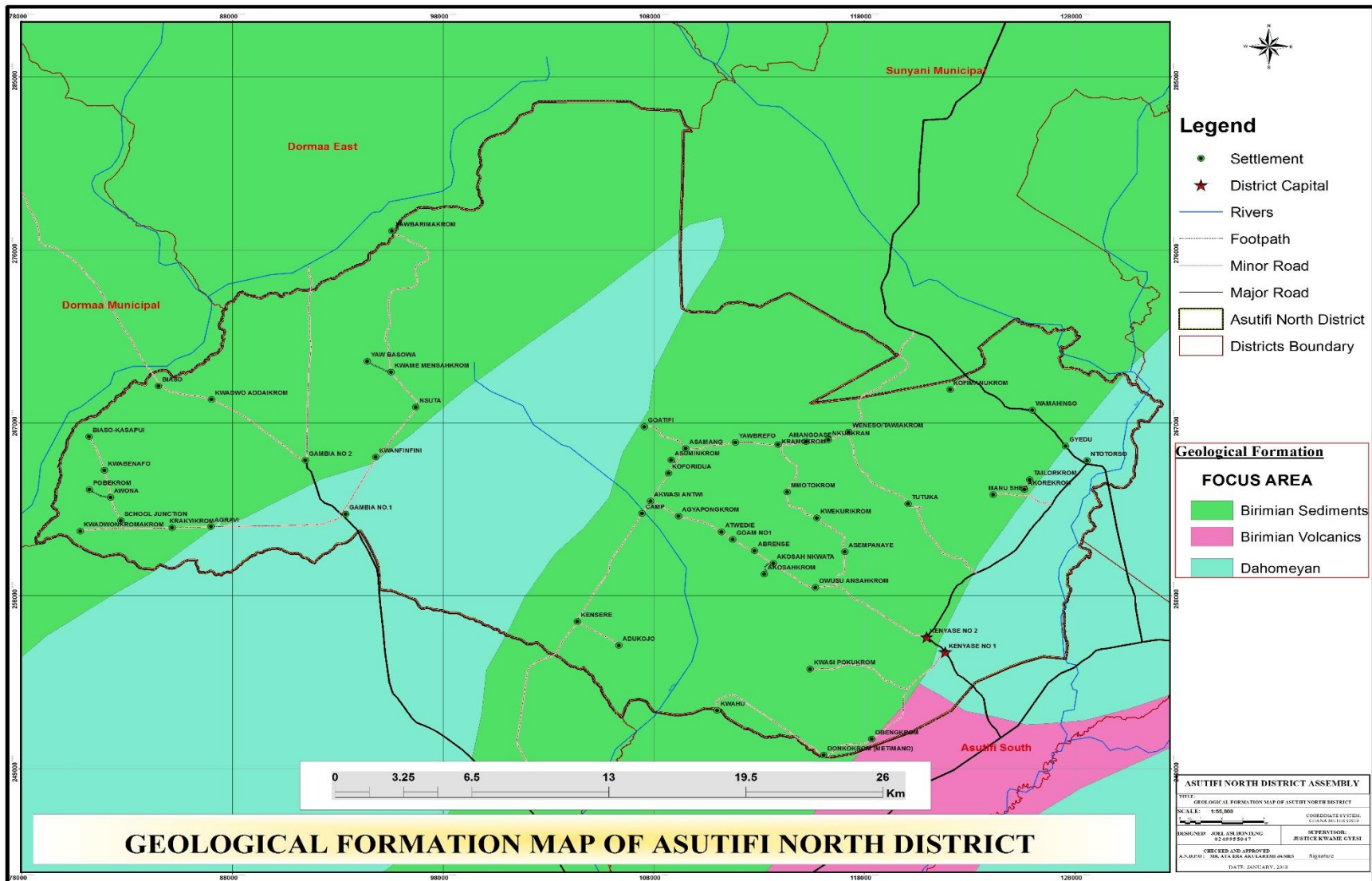


Figure 1.6 Geological Map of the District

1.6.2 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment

1.6.2.1 Biodiversity

As indicated earlier, the Asutifi North District is endowed with rich natural and biodiversity capital ranging from natural forest, large deposits of gold, clay deposit, manganese, arable lands which can be sustainably harnessed for the total development of the District. An area of about 475.63km² (50.81%) has been set aside as forest reserves whilst a 208.294km² out of 555.32km² of Newmont Ghana Gold Limited lease mining area is within the District.

The natural vegetation is basically determined by precipitation. However, increase in human activities such as unsustainable logging of trees and mining is gradually degrading the natural rainforest into savannah land. In addition, indiscriminate clearing of lands for agricultural activities and bush burning also contributes to the depletion of the rainforest.

Dispersion and variety of habitats in the District support a diversity of wildlife species that have varying habitat requirements, life histories, and conservation status. Of the 215 vertebrate species documented to be found in the district, 113 species occurred exclusively in the Forest Reserves, 12 species occurred exclusively outside of the Forest Reserves, and 90 species were found in the Forest Reserves and outside the Forest Reserves. Wildlife includes 35 species of mammals, 8 species of bats, 6 species of small mammals (rodents), 167 species of birds, and 16 species of amphibians and reptiles.

Like vegetation, animal species has been extensively affected by alteration and fragmentation of habitat resulting from mining activities, bushfire, logging, human settlement, and agricultural activities. Bush meat hunting has also reduced numbers and geographic distribution of many mammalian species, especially those associated with forest communities. Critical factors which need serious attention include indiscriminate mining activities which is currently destroying both farmlands and water bodies through the introduction of chemicals in their operations; logging of trees destroying the habitat of other species and reduces the tree cover which gradually leads to desertification; bushfires, hunting and urban sprawl all combine to degrade the quality and quantity of the plant and animal species in the Asutifi North District.

1.6.2.2 Climate change

Climate change is, without doubt, acknowledged as one of the most complicated environmental issues, one which presents the greatest challenges to society as a whole, including the scientific and technical community and government authorities in the world.

With Ghana being a signatory of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, it is important for departments, agencies and individuals to be proactive in dealing with Climate Change. In the Asutifi North District, significant changes can be observed in plant and animal life cycles. Prevalence of pests and increase in the frequency of heavy rainfalls and prolonged dry seasons can be attributed to Climate Change. These changes gravely affect farming activities which eventually threatens the livelihood of farmers. This further makes the people more susceptible to poverty. Based on the above threats there is the need for the Assembly in collaboration with other stakeholders to; evaluate the environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change on the District; design, implement and follow-up

on adaptation measures; as well as create awareness and educate the locals on the issues of climate change.

Though there is no substantive study on climate change in the District, it is inconclusive to pin point the environmental and socio-economic effects of climate change in the District. However, with keen observation it can be seen that the quality and abundance of foodstuff is greatly reduced. Increase in pests, frequency of heavy rainfalls and prolonged dry season, which can be linked to climate change, is negatively affecting agricultural activities in the District.

1.6.2.3 Green Economy

Green Economy has been identified as one of the best lines of action in dealing with climate change. This model mainly highlights sustainable development without degrading the environment and has a high political focus. It can be adopted in all sectors of the economy to promote the conservation of natural resources and the environment. The local economy of the Asutifi North District Assembly is viable for the adoption of Green Economy in its implementations. Currently, the District is striving to implement certain aspects of Green Economy. There is therefore, the need to encourage green economy in the District.

The potentials of Green Economy in the District include the following;

- **Energy:** The abundance of sunshine throughout the year makes it possible for solar thermal technologies such as solar dryer, solar heater and solar photovoltaic technologies, to be used to supplement the heavy dependence on the National Grid. Also, the biomass within the district can be harnessed to produce biofuels for transportation and biogas for cooking.
- **Water:** Integrated Water Resource Management can be adopted where water bodies within the District are managed to maximize social and economic welfare without compromising the sustainability of other ecosystems in the District.
- **Tourism:** The existing forest reserves (Biaso Shelter Belt, Bia Tam Forest Reserve and Goa Forest Reserve) in the District could be developed into tourist attractions to generate income for the District.
- **Agriculture:** With the District being an agriculture hub, agroforestry can be adopted where trees are catered for together with crops and/or animal production systems in agricultural settings.
- **Built Environment and Urban Planning:** With the District being a budding one, there is the potential of it optimizing infrastructure such as transport, waste, housing, energy, water and sanitation in order to realize sustainable development without degrading the environment.

Currently, there is minimal application of Green Economy in the development of the District. However, efforts are being made with the introduction of solar rechargeable lanterns in the various communities for use by the local people.

1.6.2.4 Environment in General

1.6.2.4.1 Natural Environment

The environment in the Asutifi North District is basically that of an agricultural environment where agriculture activities abound and thrive. The District is known for its fertile land which

yields bumper harvest for most food and cash crops. There are also vast forest reserves which serve as repository for the natural environment. However, mining and lumbering activities which are on the increase are competing for space with the natural environment.

Activities such as mining and logging are fast destroying the landscape of the District. Other activities such as bush burning and indiscriminate hunting are depleting both plant and animal resources. Also, rising populations in the District is further expanding the settlement area into the natural environment thereby destroying both plant and animal species and depleting natural resources in the District.

1.6.2.4.2 Built Environment

The 2010 PHC indicates that the District has a total of 7,923 houses containing 12,138 households. The housing environment in the District is characterized by unkept surrounding poor sanitation, and exposed formation due to severe erosion, lack of well-constructed drains and tarred roads in the various settlements. Majority of the houses in the District are of poor quality due to the use of poor or substandard building materials.

Also, majority of the dwelling units are constructed with cement (48.3%) and mud bricks (45.4%). There is haphazard construction of buildings in some settlements due to the non-adherence to planning schemes resulting in the upsurge of unauthorized buildings along flood prone and buffer areas. The building Inspection Unit needs to be strengthened to enforce building standards and the use of high quality materials in construction by the private. Further key stakeholder like Nananom, the Physical Planning Department needs to ensure that planning schemes are adhered to.

1.6.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Operation and Delivery Issues

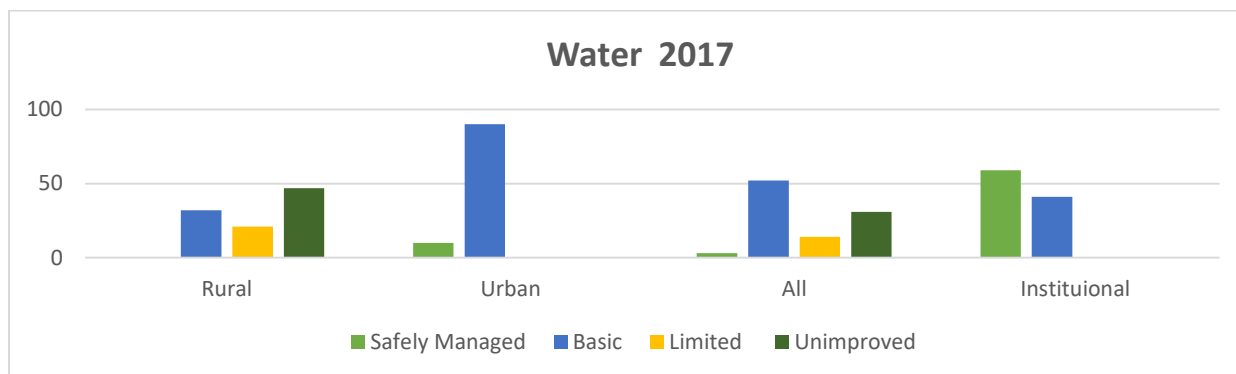
The operational issues related to WASH services in the District, to a large extent is an indication of the future ability of the District to respond to its increasing population and pressing WASH requirements. This section discusses the current level of WASH services in the District in terms of issues pertaining to the financing, management models, and monitoring and evaluation.

1.6.3.1 Types and Levels of Services Provided

The types and levels of services, Figure 1.7, indicate that 55% of the people in the districts are covered (3% with safe water on premise and 52 % with Basic service). The users receiving a basic level of water service spend less than 30 minutes to obtain water from a safe source. The water facilities are 166 boreholes, 26 limited mechanized systems, and 4 small town water supply systems.

However, only 3 percent of the population has access to safely managed source, which refers to household connection within premise. It was also noted that while all the piped water systems are functioning, 12 percent of the boreholes are not functioning. While all urban dwellers were receiving a basic water service or better, 21percent of the inhabitants in the rural areas spend more than 30 minutes to access safe water and 47 percent have unimproved access, meaning relying on dug wells. There are whopping 49 communities in the district that are also not served at all. The water situation in the institutions (Education, Health, Markets) is impressive with 59% of the institutions having safely managed water sources and leaving 41 percent with basic access.

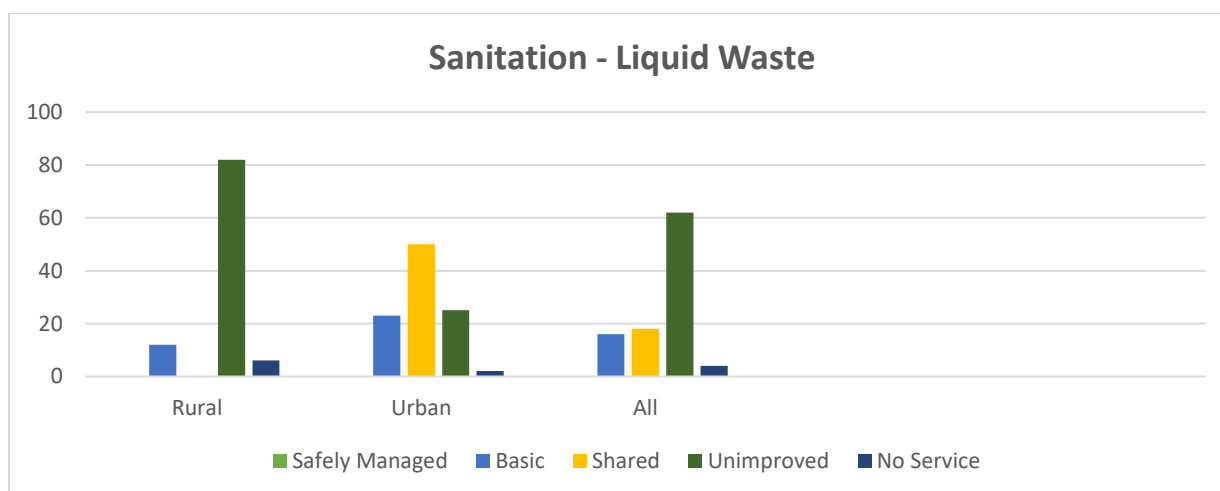
Figure 1.7 Water Services levels received by users in Asutifi North District



Source: DiMES & DPCU Survey Result, July and August 2017

The sanitary facilities in the districts present a situation that is not encouraging (Figure 1.7 and 1.8). There is obviously no safely managed sanitation service in the district and liquid waste (wastewater) are not treated. There are only 16 percent of the inhabitants with access to basic sanitation - implying access to and use of household toilets, and this comprises 3 percent rural and 13 percent urban. In addition, 18 percent use shared toilet facilities all in urban areas, which are public and used by a number of families. In all 62 percent of the population use unimproved facilities, including pit latrines. In the rural areas 82% of the inhabitants use unimproved facilities compared to 25% in the urban areas. Four percent of the population also ascribe to open defecation in both rural and urban areas. There are 75 institutional sanitary facilities with 80 percent providing a basic service and the remaining 20 percent are unimproved.

Figure 1.8 Status of Liquid Waste Management

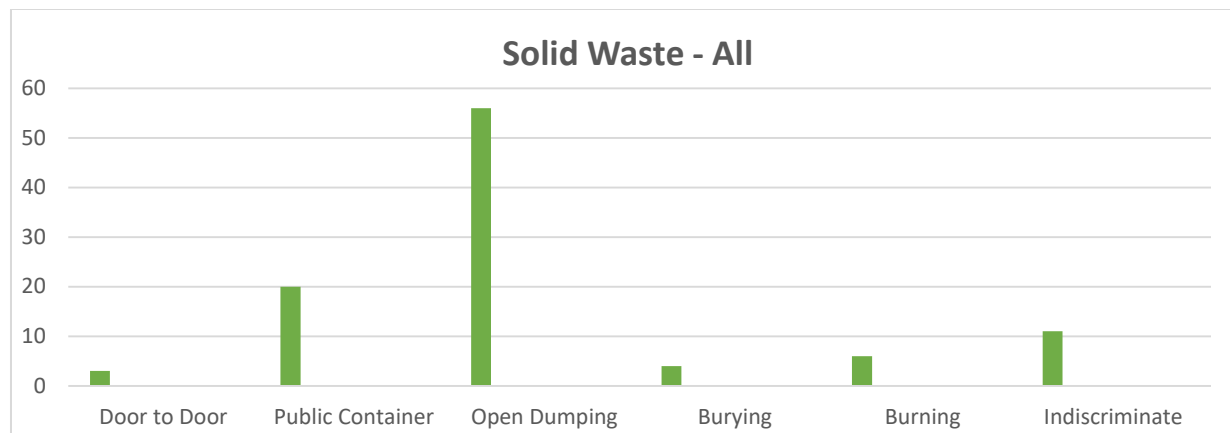


Source: DPCU Survey Result, July and August 2017

The situation becomes even dismal for solid waste management. There is no safely managed service in the district as the waste is not treated. Only 3 percent of the population have “Door to

Door” service and all are in the urban areas. An additional 20 percent who are served by public dumps in containers thus registering 23 percent with basic solid waste service.

Figure 1.9 Solid waste management practices in Asutifi North District



Source: DPCU Survey Result, July and August 2017

Eleven (11) percent of the population resorts to indiscriminate dumping. The remaining 56 percent use open dumping, burying and burning to dispose of their refuse. The spectacle of refuse dumps along roads in the district is an epitome of the challenge of waste management. While there are about 140 communities with population above 75 in the district, there are 44 solid waste dumping sites served by 44 skip containers. This is an indication that nearly 60 percent of communities above 75 people in the District are not served thus waste are disposed-off using unimproved methods. The remaining 49 communities with population below 75 are not even considered at all within this threshold.

1.6.3.2 Status of WASH Service Delivery

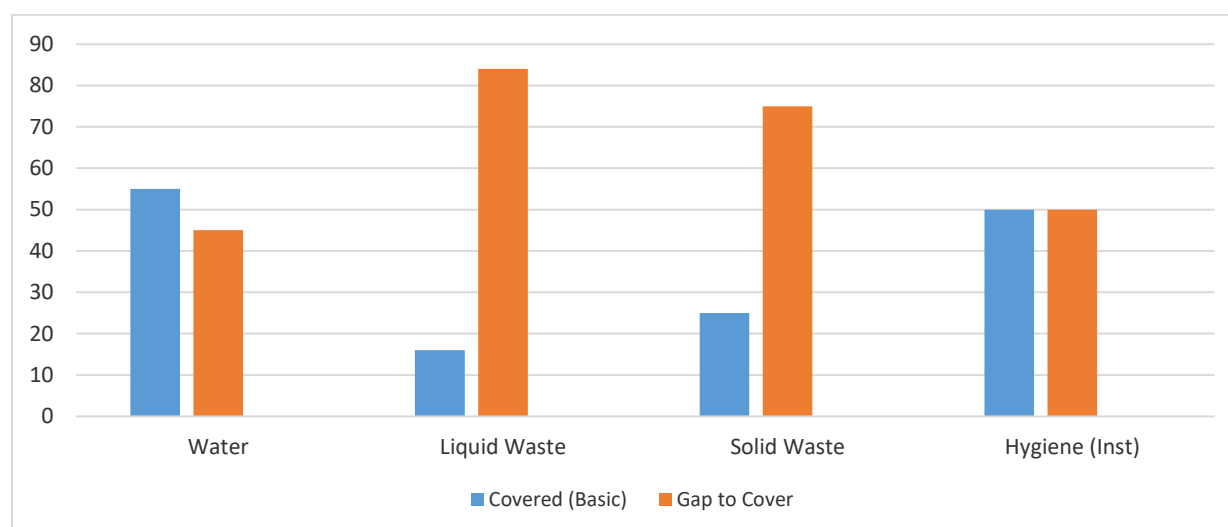
The status of WASH Delivery in the District is obvious by almost 50% of the people in the District have basic access to water. However, only three percent have access to a safely managed source. In the case of sanitation, only 16 percent of the population has access to basic sanitation services.

The Asutifi North Water Service Monitoring Report (2017) of hygiene was limited to 75 institutions in the areas of health and education. The hygiene indicators revealed that in the health institutions 75 percent have access to hand washing facilities, thus receiving a basic service level and the remaining 25% have no access to hand washing facilities and therefore have no service. For the educational institutions, only 13 percent have hand washing facilities and the remaining 87% have no facility at all. The district is behind the highest expected target for water service by 97 percent and even at the basic level it is still behind by 44 percent to catch up and cover all. The district is again expected to make a 100% overturn to cover all with the expected sanitary facility while even with a step lower at the basic level it still has a gap of 82 percent to reach the target.

For solid waste disposal only 3 percent make it to the expected mark and 25 percent reach the basic level. For full coverage even to the basic level there is still a gap of 75 percent of the

population to cover. It must however be noted that there are about 49 communities in the District which are not served at all by with water, sanitation or hygiene. Figure 1.10 shows the WASH service coverage and Gaps that needs to fill.

Figure 1.10 WASH Service Coverage and Gaps for Asutifi North District



Source: DPCU Survey Result, July and August 2017

The service delivery with respect to IWRM is poor because the upper course of Tano flows through the district, but the forest protecting the watershed has been destroyed by illegal mining and the Forestry Department has not been able to deal with the situation. The status of WASH service delivery in this District is relatively high though only about half are covered and particularly in urban areas as indicated in Table 1.6

Table 1.6 Status of WASH Service Delivery

| System (Water and Sanitation) | Types of system | Number of systems | Public stand pipes | Household connections | Coverage (2016) | Functionality 2017 |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Point Sources | Boreholes and Hand Dug Wells with Handpumps | 166 | N/A | N/A | 68% | 80% |
| | Piped Schemes | Limited Mechanized | 16 | 16 | | |
| | Small Town | 4 | 108 | 453 | | 100% |
| Sanitation | Institutional facilities | 75 | - | N/A | | N/A |
| | Dumping Sites | 44 | N/A | N/A | | |
| | Final Disposal Sites | 1 | N/A | N/A | | |
| | Household facilities | 1,146 | N/A | N/A | | |
| | Skip containers | 44 | N/A | N/A | | |

Source: DPCU Survey Result, July and August 2017

1.6.3.3 Equity of Access to WASH Services

The equity situation with regards to WASH in this district is expressed in two forms by the rural-urban dichotomy and also by the economic disparity and in a few cases a spatial or social challenge. The piped systems are deservingly in the urban areas as it requires some minimum population to satisfy the economic requirement. While the Newmont Company is motivated to provide water systems and borehole fitted with handpump as a social responsibility, the areas outside the Company's concessions remain the most underserved. The other observation is that the District Assembly pays immense attention to the urban areas and market centres with contracted waste managers but the rural areas are left to manage their own waste. This becomes a challenge for the bigger villages as waste management in particular goes beyond the local capacity. A lot of effort is however being made to remove the existing disparity and serve all. The District Assembly is providing facilities for the areas that do not enjoy any corporate social responsibility from the mining company, thus keeping the balance. In many of the rural areas for instance, the facilities are operated and managed by the local Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs), and the WSMTs raise some revenue from tariffs for minor maintenance. However, to promote equitable access to WASH service delivery, the cost of major maintenance is borne by the District Assembly.

1.6.3.4 Models for Operation and Delivery of WASH Services

The Figure 1.11 indicates that there are about 17 percent of WASH facilities in the district which did not have any management structure in place. There are a couple of different models developed to provide the WASH delivery systems in the District. In rural areas, water facilities like water point systems (boreholes or hand-dug wells fitted with hand pumps) are provided by the District Assemblies, development partners, NGOs, and private companies. These facilities are mainly used in the rural areas and currently there are 166 (both public and private – from all mapped facilities in the District). Water is drawn from the ground through the use of hand pumps like Nira, Afridev, Indian Mark II and Vergnet. These water facilities are technically protected from potential external contamination before and during drawing of water. These water systems include public owned (by the Assembly) and privately owned (self-supply) facilities. However, over 97% of these water facilities serve the public. These public facilities after construction are handed over to the District Assembly (DA) to manage and a local Water and Sanitation Management Team (WSMT) is formed to manage the facility. In a few cases witnessed in some of the big villages, the facilities are managed by private persons who render accounts to the Unit Committees supervising on behalf of the DA.

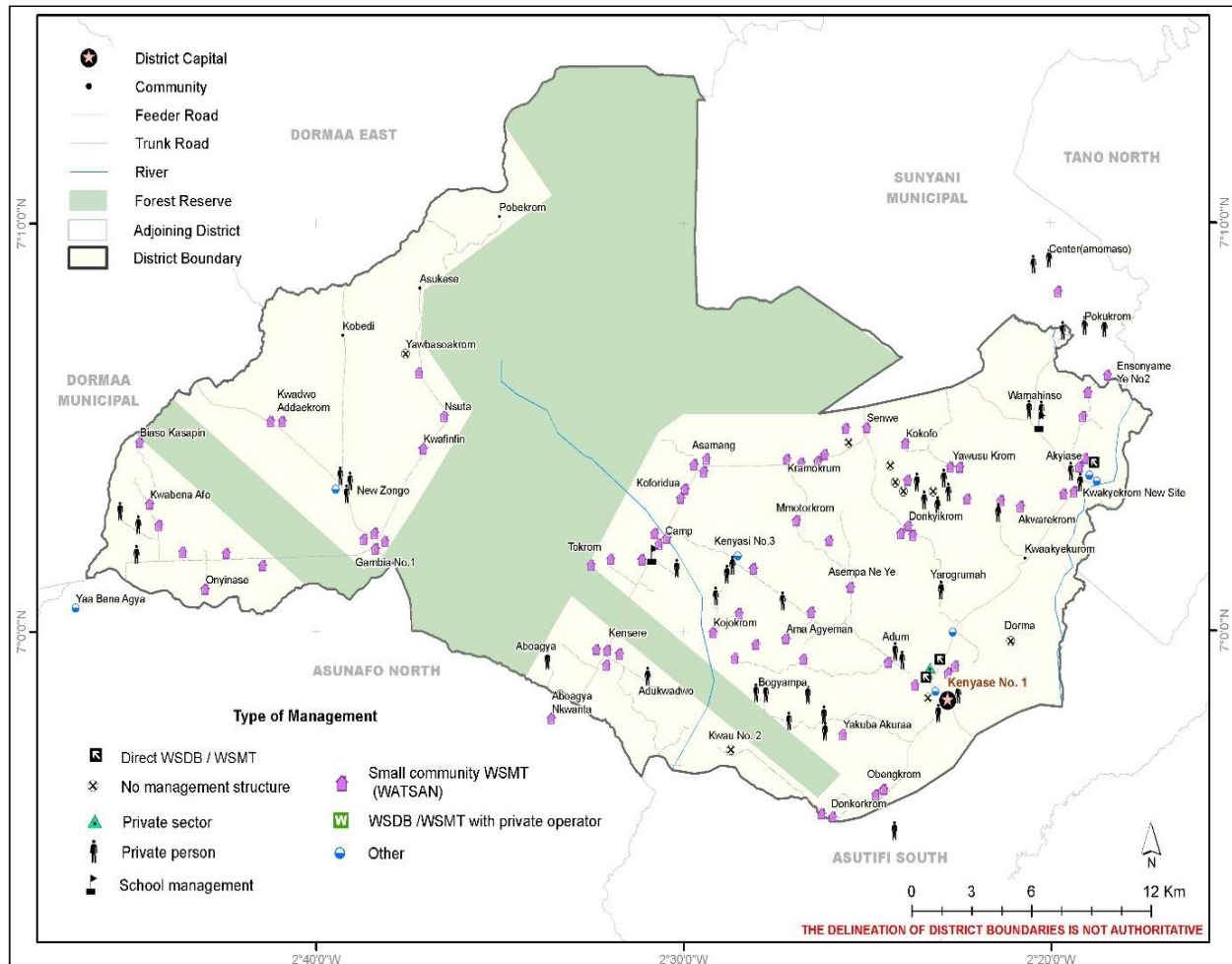


Figure 1.11 Map showing an Overview of Hand pump Management types in the district

In the urban areas the facilities are a bit sophisticated, small town systems and limited mechanized facility. These are water facilities with the technology of mechanized boreholes with limited and extended reticulation (distribution). The water source is groundwater developed through boreholes or wells with mechanical pumps (electric pumps) installed to pump water to storage tanks which are connected to two or more taps public (standpipes), households and institutions. The infrastructure is provided by the DA, private individuals and the mining company as well as some development partners. The facilities may be managed directly by the WSMT of the respective urban centres and a few of the limited mechanized facilities which are contracted out to private vendors who collect tariffs and undertake minor maintenance.

The situation for sanitation presents a more diverse situation of models for managing solid and liquid waste. With respect to collection and transport, the services of a cesspit emptier operator is limited only to the urban communities where few people with household toilets have access to this service (Table 1.7). Currently, there is only one active service provider (a private operator with a cesspit emptier) available in the District. The district does not practice safe reuse or disposal of treated faecal sludge because there is no engineered final faecal sludge treatment and disposal facility in place. Based on the toilet technologies available, it is estimated that only 30%

of all faecal sludge generated are treated onsite (using septic tanks and K(VIP) systems) and an insignificant fraction is safely treated offsite (see Table 1.5).

Table 1.7 Sanitation technologies and practices

| Technologies | (2014) Coverage (%) |
|---|----------------------------|
| WC (Water closet & pour flush toilets) | 4.5 |
| KVIP/VIP | 29.3 |
| Pit latrine | 11.4 |
| Shared or use of public toilets (WC, KVIP, pit latrine etc) | 50.3 |
| Open defecation (OD) | 4.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

In the rural areas, solid waste is “managed” through crude dumping which is sited by the community and often supervised by the local Unit Committees. The dumping sites are subjected to periodic burning or left to decay. The liquid waste in rural areas is often “managed” by the Unit Committees using traditional pit latrines. The perimeter of the facility is kept clean through communal labour. The urban case presents different models in managing solid waste. A final disposal site is delineated by the DA and managed by private contractors. Skip containers are placed at vantage points and waste from the households are dumped in the containers, which are then conveyed to the final disposal site. The conveyance process is managed by the private sector using tractors and skips.

Table 1.8 Wastewater /faecal sludge management

| Technology/practices | Coverage (%) |
|--|---------------------|
| Faecal sludge treated onsite | 30 |
| Faecal sludge treated offsite | 0 (none) |
| Availability of cesspit emptier to users | <20 |
| Availability of engineered sludge treatment facilities | 0 (none) |
| Safe reuse & disposal of <u>treated</u> faecal sludge | 0 (none) |

Source: Data from District WASH Master Plan Team, 2017

The situation with respect to greywater/sullage management is shown in Table 1.9. The results show that greywater management in the District has not received attention. The haphazard disposal practices and neglect of proper greywater management could have serious consequence on water source quality such as potential contamination when groundwater recharge uses subsurface flows from polluted streams, rivers, drains and runoffs.

Table 1.9 Greywater/sullage/liquid waste management

| Category of service/facility | Coverage (%) |
|---|---------------------|
| Through sewerage | 0 |
| Through stormwater drainage/gutters | 8.6 |
| Through soakaway or catch pits | 3.9 |
| By open disposal (unto streets, compounds, etc) | 87.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2014

Overall, the existing infrastructure is not adequate and standard for safe solid waste treatment and disposal are required. There is no engineered landfill in the entire District which means that even the fractions of waste collected from generators (homes and communities) are not safely disposed off. There are few public dump containers, skip containers, and skip trucks in the District. The existing disposal practices are largely unimproved (public open dump, indiscriminately disposal, open burning, and individuals burying any waste they generate). Table 1.10 shows solid waste service and infrastructure coverage estimate for 2017.

Table 1.10 Solid waste service and infrastructure coverage estimate - 2017

| Category of service/facilities | Coverage (%) |
|--|---------------------|
| Door to Door | 3.3 |
| Public Dump (Containers) | 20 |
| Public Dump (Open) | 55.7 |
| Engineered Landfill site (offsite treatment) | None |
| Onsite treatment & disposal (burying by self, rural) | 3.8 |
| Onsite treatment (Open burning by self) | 6 |
| Indiscriminate disposal | 11.2 |
| Availability of Trucks (Skip trucks) | < 30 |
| Availability of containers (skip containers) | < 30 |
| Source separation practices | 0 (None) |

Source: Data from District WASH Master Plan Team, 2017

This model, with a keen partnership by the DA, the Private sector and households has seen it working in the urban centre though not without obvious challenges. The urban liquid waste is disposed by four key latrine technologies using the i) KVIP mostly for households, ii) Water Closets, used by households and institutional facilities, and in a few cases of (iii) Pour flush and iv) Aqua privy. It is apparent that through these latrine technologies serve nearly 40 percent of the population receive sanitary services. The remaining majority of 60 percent find their own means which may not auger well for inhabitants and the environment of the District.

The drainage systems in the District are limited and largely unimproved (non-engineered). There are few places with proper drainage in the urban settings and they are woefully inadequate. The rest are largely earth drains and mostly created by runoffs. A drainage plan is warranted to guide the district and to avoid extreme events like flooding in future. There have to be a comprehensive drainage design with full considerations for flood control, watershed management and mechanisms of sustainable maintenance.

Table 1.11 WASH Service Delivery Models

| Sector | Locality | Type of Delivery Model (s) | Type of Infrastructure | Provider of infrastructure |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Water | Rural | WSMT Private Persons | Boreholes & Hand Dug wells with handpumps | DA, Development Partners, Private Persons |
| | Urban | Direct WSMT Self-Supply | Small Towns Limited Mechanized | DA, Development Partners, Private Persons |
| Sanitation | Rural(Solid) | Crude dumping | Dumping sites | Community, DA |
| | Rural(Liquid) | Unit Communities | Traditional Pit latrines | Community |
| | Urban(Solid) | Public Private operator | Skip Containers Assembly Tractor Final Disposal Sites | Private (Zoomlion, Waste Landfill Co. Ltd) Public(DA) |
| | Urban(Liquid) | | WCs, KVIPs, Pour Flush, Aqua Privy | Individuals (Household), Public (Institutional) |

1.6.3.5 Financing of WASH Services in the District

Financing of WASH facilities in the District is very critical as the public discussion revealed that it is one of the key constraints to the delivery. The financial requirements for WASH delivery are in three areas; expenditure in capital, operations and maintenance expenditure, and monitoring cost. The capital expenditure for the facilities are provided by the District Assembly with resource from the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Fund (DDF) and Royalties from land. Development Partners as well as Private Sector (Newmont, Individual investors) also contribute by directly developing the facility. The central government through the sector agencies also contributes and constructs these facilities directly. Financing of operations and maintenance (O&M) depends on different modes including pay-as-you fetch, applied in the urban areas and big villages. With other financing methods, households are levied on monthly basis. This is often collected and managed by the respective WSMTs or Unit Committees. The other area for financing O&M is monthly metered billings which are read at the end of the month and customers issued bills to pay at designated points. This is used mainly in the urban areas where users are connected to a metered distribution piped network. It is also noted that the DA subsidizes the operations and maintenance particularly for some of the rural areas and low-income segments of the urban areas. The final segment of cost in the water sub-sector is on monitoring. The DA practically bears all the monitoring cost financed from the DACF, the DDF and the receipts on Royalties.

The Sanitation sub-sector has three major funding sources; the DA drawing on the DACF, DDF and Royalties, the Private sector, mainly Newmont Mining Company and also individual households. The operational and maintenance cost are mainly Pay as you use for the public toilets at public places and villages, while the DA subsidizes the ones in low-income communities. The monitoring costs for the sanitary facilities are equally totally borne by the DA drawing on the DACF, DDF and Royalties.

1.6.3.6 Types of Management of WASH Assets in the District

The asset management modalities for water facilities in the District follow the national Community Ownership and Management concept adopted by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). Infrastructure acquisition is facilitated by the CWSA with the District Assembly, Government of Ghana, Development Partners, Private Sector, and Private Individuals in recent times.

Asset management responsibilities rest with the District (District Works Department) and beneficiary communities (Water and Sanitation Management Teams). There is currently no credible plan to ensure effective asset management of water and sanitation facilities in the District. There is therefore the need to prepare a comprehensive asset register and a credible plan for all public water facilities – including small town’s piped water and water point systems to facilitate sustainable operations of WASH assets in a cost-effective manner has been prepared.

The current operational management of the WASH facilities are by three entities: the community, the private sector, and NGOs. The communities represented by the Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMT) and the Unit Committees operated the community WASH facilities including the rivers, the boreholes, community toilets and waste disposal sites. The community institutions are responsible for minor maintenance, collecting fees on levies and reporting on the facilities operation to the District WASH Team.

Some of the facilities are managed by private sector and these are mainly facilities build by the DA or NGOs and then franchised to private managers who pay a percentage from their earnings to the DA or the community. While the community managed facilities enjoyed subsidy by the DA, the private sector managed facility only accesses subsidy through free monitoring services by the District Works Department.

The institutions within the districts have their own WASH facilities mainly for use by students and at the worst case staff but are often use by residents closer to these institutions. In many situations therefore the facilities easily turn into public facilities. A total of 49 schools with latrine facilities were identified. In each area council, one school was found with a broken down or collapsed toilet facility or was no longer in use. The Anglican school in Kenyasi No 1 had a functional latrine in place, in addition to broken down latrines (see figure below). Of the school latrines in use 9 percent were unimproved. Less than half of the school latrines 44 percent, were “fly free” and only a quarter of schools with functional latrines had water and soap (or ash) in place for handwashing.

The situation of solid waste management for the institutions is no better as only three institutions out of 52 could be considered to meet basic standards while the rest use unimproved methods including open dumping. The management of these institutional facilities are undertaken direct as part of the management of the respective institutions.

The last type of management of the WASH facility is by NGOs. These are often local NGOs that build such facilities and operate often as a pilot for communities to emulate. Some international NGOs also jointly operate such facilities with the DA to make as a means to enhance the capacity of communities to take up. The DA described a lot of such joint efforts as PPP although

there were no defined sets of rules of agreements to facilitate such “PPPs” as described. While there is a lot of efforts to formalize some of these processes, many of these agreements are semi-formal as a means of learning than an end in itself.

1.6.3.7 Critical Development Problems and Challenges

The District WASH opinion discussion in March 2017 indicated that their greatest challenge to WASH is with water pollution. This is a very dangerous accession as issues of pollution may not be easily comprehensible and appreciated by the average person in that Districts however this was very much articulated. The discolouring of the rivers gives a visible indication on the pollution, while there is also a recorded spillage from the Newmont Mining Company which affected some river bodies. There is a documented source of four cases of such spillage affecting river Asupre and Subri WACAM (2016). The same study by WACAM (2016) purported that the underground water which feeds the borehole elevated levels Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Magnesium indicating high cancer risk upon ingestion. The accession of water pollution in the District as a key challenge to WASH is therefore not unfounded.

The situation with the water pollution is complicated and worsened by the high level of environmental degradation by the illegal mining (Galamsey) degrading wetlands and river banks as well as watersheds. The destruction caused to rivers and water sources is devastating and the chain-saw operations leading to the disruption of forest have exposed all these vital elements to sustaining life to disruption. All these have been aggravated by the high spate of urbanization in the District triggered by legal and illegal mining. This has suddenly increased the demand for water and the level of generated waste and the land space for management. The stretching dry season leads to shortened wet season thus reducing the amount of rain received attributed to climate change. There are potent environmental challenges affecting water and sanitation services though many of them ignited by negligence of the people and of course state institutions responsible for establishing control. The practice forming at dry river beds during the dry season has become very common as a coping strategy and with the increasing use of chemicals for farming, the contamination is very obvious.

Some of the challenges are also related to access to particularly sanitary facilities as in the absence of toilets facilities free range becomes the order of the day for as many as 60 percent in this case. The limited means and systems for collecting, gathering and disposing-off waste poses a key challenge to realizing success in the sanitation sub-sector.

The other area expressed by many participants at the public platform is individual attitudes which indicates the cultural limbo the country generally subsists. While the cultural elements that controls hygiene, waste management and protection of water sources have been discarded, the adoption of so called modern practices to manage WASH is challenged by contrary attitudes.

1.6.3.8 Integrated Water Resource Management

The Water Resources Commission (WRC) instituted Water Basin Boards in all water basins across the country. The Asutifi North District is in the Tano Basin. The Tano Basin Board (TBB) was constituted in 2011, inaugurated in 2012 with the responsibility to coordinates activities and initiate interventions for the ecological health of the Basin. The board has representatives from

about 15 groups or stakeholders including the Asutifi North District. The mandate of the WRC to protect freshwater sources.

The main consumptive uses of water in the basin are for domestic, industrial/mining and agricultural (irrigation). The Tano River and its tributaries constitute the major source of water supply both surface and ground in the basin, providing all-year-round reliable water source.

At the moment the linkage with WASH is not very strong. The programs and activities of the TBB could be well integrated with WASH service delivery in the District. More collaboration and regular interactions with key stakeholders like the District Assembly and EPA on water and environmental safety should be encouraged for the interest of WASH and WRM.

1.6.4 Natural and Man-made Disasters

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) defines disaster is an event, which affects the lives of human beings, their properties, infrastructure and the environment. It destructs day to day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with day to day life. It increases the need for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind rain, blasts, bombs and accidents. Above all it happens suddenly and gives no warning.

The District has well established NADMO Office with adequate office accommodation and the requisite staff working in the respective zone. The organization is always ready to deal or response to any disaster that may erupt in the District. Furthermore, fire volunteers have been formed in the 5 substructure and trained annually on bushfire prevention and management.

1.6.4.1: Natural and man-made Hazard and Disasters

The Asutifi District has been free from severe Natural disasters such as drought, earthquake, flooding and bush fires. However, there had been incidences of ripped roofs of schools buildings and mud buildings collapsing in rural areas and few urban settlements during torrential rain falls and heavy storms. Also there have been a few reported cases of bushfires that have destroy peoples cocoa farmers and the vegetation.

Despite the non-experience of serious nature disasters in the District man-made hazard and disaster causal agents like the building on marsh and buffer areas or water course seems to have become the order of the day. This has the potential to cause flooding after a heavy down pour. Non-adherence to Local schemes by some developers needs to be thoroughly addressed by the Assembly and Nananom to forestall and future disaster.

Another man-made hazard and disaster in recent times is the increase in illegal human activities such as ‘galamsey’. The abandon of pits after ‘galamsey’ activities pose as a threat to innocent individuals who may end falling into such pits. Also, the collapse of some of the dug-out pits leads to the loss of human lives at times. Though there is currently a ban on illegal and small scale mining in the country the uncovered dug-out pits still pose as a hazard to people which needs to be addressed. Bushfires resulting from slash and burn farming practices and illicit hunting activities cannot be left-out when touching on man-made hazard in the District.

1.6.5 Natural Resource Utilization

The Asutifi North District by virtue of its geographical location is endowed with numerous natural resources ranging from minerals (Gold, Diamond, granite rocks), forest, timber, arable lands, water bodies and wildlife, which have contributed immensely to the socio-economic development of the people in the District and nation at large. These natural resources are important sources of wealth but before they can be harnessed, they have to pass through the stages of exploration, mining, harvesting and processing.

The utilization of natural resources is an essential condition of human existence, throughout the history of mankind. The exploitation of these started as far back as the time the Kenyasi was founded or discovered by Nana Mensah Kumta. At that time, the exploitation was mainly for domestic or local consumption. For instance wildlife was hunted for food, timber for shelter, shrubs and medicinal plants for treatment of ailments and the land was tilled for farming and among others.

However with the emergence of industrialization, many companies have secured permits and lease from central government to sustainably exploit these natural resources. Timber processing industries or merchants and the forestry service division have been at the forefront of exploiting the timber species for processing for exportation and local consumption. It is however, sad that the rate at which the forests are being destroyed or unsustainably exploited in the name of furnishing forest related goods like furniture, paper, pulp and also as a source of domestic energy is at an alarming rate without recourse to replenishing the lost forest species. The Asukese, Bia shelter belt and Bia-Tano forest seems to be currently on its knees due to over exploitation by legal and illegal means. Deforestation, extinctions of timber species, soil erosion and ozone depletion are some of the threats and problems associated with unsustainable exploitation of the natural resources in the District.

Another natural resource currently being exploited in the District is Gold. Newmont Ghana Gold Limited in 2005 secured lease or titles and permit from the central government to explore and mine gold deposits in the Ahafo area including Kenyasi, Gyedu, Wamahinso and Ntotroso. The mining though has provided a variety of socio-economic benefits through the creation of job opportunities, payment of royalties, property rates and grounds to both local and central government and Traditional Authorities for development of their respective areas. The setting up of the Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation where USD1 per ounce of Gold sold and a net profit of 1% is paid to the foundation's account for distribution to the affected mining communities to implement development programmes or projects of their choice needs to be commended.

Notwithstanding the socio-economic benefits the exploitation of the resources may bring, the environmental cost to mining if not well handled can be massive in terms of land conversion and degradation, habitat alteration, water and air pollution. There have been recent concerns from community members of polluted underground and surface water, noise pollution, spillages of toxic substances, conflicts over lack or inadequate job opportunities, poor land and crop compensations and inadequate provision of infrastructure to the affected communities. Also of concern is the rapid urbanization as a result of the legal and illegal mining activities and its attendant social effects on the community.

1.6.6 Population Characteristics

1.6.6.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The 2010 and Housing Census puts the population of the District at 52,259 representing 2.7% of the region's population. The current growth rate is estimated at an average 2.3% per annum. Data from the GSS further estimate the population of the district to be 68,886 in 2021. The resultant effect of this increase population is that agricultural lands may be reduced and degraded further compounding the issue of desertification and environmental degradation which are already a challenge in the District. Pragmatic policies therefore needs to be put in place to protect District lands, forest resources and other life supporting systems from the ravages of population pressure. Table 1.12 shows the projected population trends from 2018 to 2021.

Table 1.12 Projected Population Trends (2018-2021)

| Year | 2010 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Population | 52,259 | 62,817 | 64,284 | 65,754 | 67,206 | 68,886 |

Source: GSS, 2016

1.6.6.2 Spatial Distribution of Population

Population distribution in the District to a great extent is based on the availability of essential services such as water, electricity, roads, agriculture resources and other supporting infrastructure. The five major and most populous settlements in the District namely; Kenyasi, Ntotroso, Gyedu and Wamahinso have all developed along the principal roads passing through the District capital from Sunyani-Ntotroso-Kenyasi – Goaso Highway. Out of the 2010 PHC population figure of 52,259, these settlements alone constituted 25,244 representing 48%. The remaining population of 27,015 (52%) people are in scattered over 139 settlements in the District's hinterland. Hence, the population is not evenly distributed in the District. As a result, interventions to ensure evenly distribution of infrastructure especially foe the less endowed areas should be pursued to redistribute the population evenly in the District. Table 1.3 illustrates the 20 largest settlements by population in the District.

Table 1.13 Population of 20 largest communities by Sex, households and houses in the District

| S/No | Community Name | Total | Male | Female | House holds | Houses |
|------|----------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1 | Kenyasi 2 | 11,444 | 5,643 | 5,801 | 2,838 | 1,183 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 2 | Kenyasi 1 | 5,347 | 2,692 | 2,655 | 1,427 | 620 |
| 3 | Ntotroso | 4,703 | 2,334 | 2,369 | 1,209 | 641 |
| 4 | Gyedu | 2,112 | 1,065 | 1,047 | 506 | 270 |
| 5 | Wamahinso | 1,638 | 829 | 809 | 331 | 241 |
| 6 | Kensere | 1,191 | 610 | 581 | 248 | 210 |
| 7 | Gambia li | 1,184 | 614 | 570 | 278 | 142 |
| 8 | Atwedee (Kenyasi No.3) | 997 | 534 | 463 | 208 | 232 |
| 9 | Josephkrom | 912 | 445 | 467 | 181 | 80 |
| 10 | Obengkrom | 910 | 455 | 455 | 192 | 154 |
| 11 | Pobe / Kuamakrom | 873 | 442 | 431 | 213 | 140 |
| 12 | Yaw Owusukrom | 833 | 441 | 392 | 172 | 133 |
| 13 | Gambia | 831 | 433 | 398 | 178 | 148 |
| 14 | Asamang - Goamu | 815 | 415 | 400 | 161 | 184 |
| 15 | Nkrankrom | 798 | 368 | 430 | 128 | 116 |
| 16 | Asempanaye | 789 | 432 | 357 | 171 | 150 |
| 17 | Dokyikrom (Tutuka) | 766 | 432 | 334 | 181 | 195 |
| 18 | Biaso | 751 | 378 | 373 | 130 | 139 |
| 19 | Kwarkukrom | 684 | 388 | 296 | 147 | 136 |
| 20 | Temebabi I (Kwaku Fokuo) | 651 | 346 | 305 | 145 | 112 |

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census District Analytical Report, Asutifi North.

1.6.6.3 Population Density

The District has a total land surface area of 936km² which is static and an estimated population of 68,663 (variable) in 2021, the population density is estimated to be 73 per square kilometer of land. Table 1.14 shows the trend of population density from 2010 to 2021.

Table 1.14 Projected Population Trends (2018-2021)

| Year | 2010 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Total Population | 52,259 | 62,817 | 64,284 | 65,754 | 67,206 | 68,886 |
| Total Land Size | 936 km ² | 936 km ² | 936 km ² | 936 km ² | 936 km ² | 936 km ² |
| Population Density | 55.83 | 67.11 | 68.67 | 70.25 | 71.80 | 73.35 |

1.6.6.4 Rural-Urban Split

According to the 2010 PHC the population of the District is largely rural with a total of 35,468 and urban population of 16,791. This means that for every 100 persons randomly selected 8 of them live in the rural areas of the District. In Ghana, settlements with population over 5000 are considered urban, among other criteria. By this criterion, only Kenyasi No. 1, Kenyasi No. 2 and Ntotroso towns had population above 5000 in the 2010 PHC. Table 1.15 illustrates the population of the District by type of locality and sex.

Table 1.15 District Population by Type of Locality and Sex.

| Total Population | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sexes | | | Sexes | | | Sexes | | |
| 52,259 | 26,761 | 25,498 | 16,791 | 8,564 | 8,227 | 35,468 | 18,089 | 17,379 |

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census District Analytical Report, Asutifi North.

1.6.6.5 Household Size and Characteristics

Household according to the 2010 PHC is a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share same house keeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicates District recorded 12,138 households with a household population of 51,524 which translates into an average household size of 4.2 persons which is relatively lower than the regional (4.5) and national (4.7) figures. More than two-thirds of the households in the district are found in the urban areas while one-quarter are located in the rural areas. The average household size in rural locality is high (4.4 persons) than that of the urban (3.8 persons).

In terms of household composition, the data further shows that children constitute the highest percentage (44.1%) of household members, followed by household heads (23.6%), spouses (11.4%), grandchildren (7.6%), and other relatives (4.8%). About 32.3% of the household are male headed whilst female household heads constitute just 14.5%. Also, male children (45.0%) in the households are slightly higher than that of the female (43.3%) children. This pattern is also observed in the categories for grand-children and other relative, while female spouses form a high percentage (21.7%) as compared to male (1.5%).

The household structure indicates that, the nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological or adopted children, constitute about one-third (33.0%) of the total household population with slightly more male headed (33.7%) than female headed (32.3%). The household composition and structure further indicates that the traditional family structure (20.6%) still exists in the District. The dominance of male headed household seems to have also contributed to the poverty situation of the households.

1.6.6.6 Age and Sex Structure

The age structure of the District population depicts the general trend at the regional and national level indicating a broad base that gradually tapers off with increasing age due to death. According to the 2010 PHC the district a youthful population with almost half of the population is below 20 years. This has implications for policy planning and the provision of social services like health, education and recreational facilities. Also, job creation related interventions needs to be embarked upon for the larger segment ages 15 – 64 years (56%). Males dominate the population of the District. The sex ratio, male to females is 105 in contrast to the regional ratio of 98.2.

The population of children (0-14) is also significantly high (40%). In order to guarantee the future development of the District, every effort necessary must be made to ensure that this group receives quality education they need to put them on a better pedestal for the future. Table 1.16 below is a breakdown of the age and sex composition of the population of the District.

Table 1.16 Age – Sex Composition of District by Locality

| Sex | Type of locality | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Age Group | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Sex ratio | Urban | Rural |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| 0-14 | 20,765 | 10,689 | 10,076 | 106.1 | 5,912 | 14,853 |
| 15-64 | 29,394 | 15,064 | 14,330 | 105.1 | 10,216 | 19,178 |
| 65+ | 2,100 | 1,008 | 1,092 | 92.3 | 663 | 1,437 |
| All Ages | 52,259 | 26,761 | 25,498 | 105 | 16,791 | 35,468 |

Source: *Population and Housing Census, 2010*

1.6.6.7 Labour Force

As indicated earlier the District has very active and youth population with majority (56%) of the population falling within the economically active age group (15-64years). Of these, 51% are males while 49% are females. This existing large labour force is an asset and could be properly harnessed and directed through quality education, training and social and technical infrastructure to position it to pursue the District's and National development agenda at large.

1.6.6.8 Occupational Distribution of Labour Force

According to the 2010 PHC, Skilled Agricultural forestry and fishing work is the major occupation in the District accounting for about 58%. A significant proportion of the economically active populations are engaged in Services and sales workers (11.2%), Craft related trade works constitute (10.3%), whilst 10.3% falls Plant and machine operations and Assemblers related workers category.

1.6.6.9 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under 15 years and ages 65 years and older) to those in the “economically active ages (15-64 years). The age-dependency is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population should carry- even though some people defined as “dependent” are producers and some people in the “productive” ages are economically dependent (Population Handbook, 2011).

The Asutifi North District has a total dependency ratio of 77.8. This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group there are 78 persons dependent on them. The dependency ratios for the rural and urban areas are 84.9 and 64.4 respectively. Comparatively, the dependency ratio for the district (77.8) is lower considering the region as a whole (98.2). This figure may look good on one hand but on the other may be misleading in that there are people within the active age group who are unemployed or students while some are merely unpaid family labour and apprentices. The reality is that the economic dependency may be worse, thereby putting undue pressure on paltry household incomes.

1.6.6.10 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Mortality is the occurrence of death in a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Data from the 2010 PHC shows that the total number of deaths recorded in households in the Asutifi North District is 458, which translates into a crude death rate of 8.8 per 1000. The CDR for the district is relatively high compared to the regional CDR of 6.1.

1.6.6.11 Fertility and Children Survival

Fertility refers to the frequency of child bearing among a population. Fertility rate measures the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population and is measured by; Total

Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). Fertility is influenced not only by age but also by factors such as marriage, health status, place of residence and educational attainment.

Asutifi North District has a TFR of 4.3 live births per 1000 women, which means that on average every woman in the reproductive age group will have four children. The GFR is almost 127 live births per 1,000 women whereas the CBR is 31 live births per 1,000 population. These figures are lower compare to the regional and national levels. The fertility levels tend to be lower for urban than rural areas of the District. Rural women indicate higher fertility than their urban counterparts. This may be affected by their educational attainment.

Survival rate for children is at year 2010 PHC was estimated at 88.9 comparable to the regional average of 86.2. This implies that less than 11 percent of the children born to women (12 – 49) years ever die. Child survival in the district is high. Reasons must be identified and the factors sustained, while at the same time intensifying fertility reducing programme activities to control the high population growth.

1.6.7 MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

Migration is an enduring theme of human history and is considered one of the defining global issues of the twenty-first century. In Ghana, as in other parts of Africa, migration is largely informal and undocumented, making accurate data on the phenomenon extremely scant. Despite this, literature always points to a long history of population mobility with migration playing a central role in the livelihood and advancement strategies of both rural and urban populations.

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that 20,236 persons representing 38.7 percent of the population are migrants. Less than one-third (27.3%) of the migrants enumerated in the District were born elsewhere in the Region (Intra-Regional Migrants). A total of 14,273 migrants representing 70.5 percent were born in other Regions in Ghana. Of those born in other Regions, it emerged from the analysis that those who were born in the Ashanti Region form about one-third (33.6%); followed by the Upper East Region (18.3%) and Northern Region (10.4%). The remaining seven Regions accounted for 37.7 percent of the Inter-Regional Migrants in the District. A total of 445 persons enumerated in the District were born outside Ghana and constitute just 2.2 percent of the migrants in the District.

With regards to duration of residence of migrants in the District, about one-third (36.5 %) of persons enumerated in the District have lived for one to four years with only 16.4 percent having lived in the District for 20 years and more. About one-half of the persons born outside Ghana have lived in the District for less than five years whereas 6.2 percent have lived for more than 20 years.

It is more likely that the presence of a mining firm in the District and agricultural opportunities have accounted for the relative migrant population of (20,236) in the District compared to that of the Region with a total of 75, 1196.

1.6.7.1 Impacts of Emigration on the District

In the area of emigration, the exodus of both skilled and unskilled workers from the District is well known. Notable among these skilled workers are those in the health and teaching sectors as well as graduates from the various tertiary institutions who are very important to the socioeconomic development of the District and the health and wealth of the people. Reasons such as inadequate salaries for workers in the public sector and the lack of job opportunities in the private sector have all been seen as a contributing factor to the difficulties in retaining them. Other factors include lack of working equipment and infrastructural development as well as the desire to improve upon knowledge and skills. These factors have, to some extent, accounted for the emigration of students, skilled and unskilled labour to other developed communities in the country. It is against this background that the District's migration profile has been prepared to highlight the impact migration have on the development of the District.

Emigration has both positive and negative impact in the District. Remittances have both direct and indirect effects on the welfare of the population in the District. Remittances have been found to have an income stabilizing effect at both the macroeconomic level and at the household level because migrants living abroad send more money to help their families back home which help households to minimize the effects of economic shocks on household welfare. More so, emigration has contributed immensely to human capital formation as significant number of people leave the District to further their education in and outside the country while income from remittances is disproportionately spent on education and health rather than everyday consumption. A number of natives over the years have left the District to acquire academic and professional skills. Many of these persons return to the District and other parts of the country to add to our human capital and contribute to our national development efforts.

Moreover, High labour emigration has had a negative impact on the District over the years as highly skilled and non-skilled labour continue to leave the District in search for greener pastures hence worsening the business environment, especially the small scale enterprises which pose serious challenges to the District's identity and control. Temporary circular migration increases the risk for family breakdown, fragmentation of social networks and psychosocial stress. The emotional impact is not just limited to the migrants themselves, but also to the family left behind. Especially in poorer households where the whole family cannot afford to emigrate together, they emigrate one member at a time resulting in eroded family structures and relationships

1.6.7.2 Impacts of Immigration on the District

Since the emergence of Newmont Mines in the district, the District has been boosted financially through the royalties paid to the Assembly but has contribute to many farmers having to move internally from their natal regions into other regions in search of empty land for the cultivation of both food crops and cash crops. Immigrants in the District have for some time now influenced socio-economic change by making their skills available where they were most needed, by bringing new sense of values and new modes of economic behaviour into established enterprises, by introducing new skills into the economic life of the receiving areas, and sometimes by opening up the possibility of profitable investment in the areas where they lived. The welfare gain for the District is due to the fact that immigration has increased the supply of labour, which increases employment opportunities as well as production through the contribution of immigrants to innovation.

Despite the benefits of immigration, immigration has become an economic burden, as immigration is feared to lead to high unemployment and increased job competition that allegedly brings down the wages for the locals, and the increased fiscal burden for caring for a growing population of immigrants as well as heavy burden on public services, social tension and increased criminality. Since incoming migrants need to be integrated into the labour force, which intensifies the competition for existing jobs, this tend to become more worrisome about the potential adverse impact of immigration on natives' opportunities with regards to employment.

1.6.8 Gender Equality

Ghana's decentralization policy is mainly to enhance popular participation of stakeholders in decision-making at all levels of development. It is therefore important to ensure that all sections of the population is represented in the local governance structures as well as given access to public decision-making processes at the local level. Women and girls who arguably form the majority of the population are most often, underrepresented or not presented at all in decision making processes of most of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies.

In almost all issues relating to community development women and girls have not been as involved as men. Their roles and interest are often ignored and in most cases relegated to the background during decision-making. This situation therefore calls for the inclusion of these groups of people who constitute a significant part of the population of the District to play a major role in local level decision-making and development.

Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals talks about achieving Gender equality among country or member states. Gender equality is achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviors, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favored. This therefore means that there should be fairness in the treatment of men and women, according to their respective needs. There should not be any discrimination where boys are taken to schools whereas girls are left behind to take care of the home or kitchen. The two have the same opportunity to attend school or participate in any form of decision making that is likely to affect him or her.

The population of District is estimated to be 68,886 in 2021 with women and girls constituting almost 50%. Therefore providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision making will fuel sustainable development and benefits society and humanity at large. Also, total neglect of women and girls in the planning process is likely that majority of programmes and projects proposed in the plan will benefit only men to the detriment of women and girls. To forestall this, the DPCU undertook a detailed analysis of gender and ensured women and girls were active involvement and participated in the preparation this policy document.

1.6.8.1 Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Gender roles are nothing but the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations that society has prescribed and allocated to men, women, boys and girls. Gender roles can broadly be categories into three (3) namely; reproductive, productive and community management roles. The analysis

of the gender roles by the DPCU in the District to some extent not different the broader categories identified above. Each role in one way or the other fits under one of the broader roles. However, for better appreciation of the issues at the local level, the identified roles have group under more district specific manner.

A further analysis of the roles suggest that women, men, boys and girls are likely to be involved in all three broad areas of roles. However, women do almost all of the reproductive and much of the productive work. Any intervention in one area will affect the other areas. Women's work load can prevent them from participating in development decision making. When they do participate, extra time for farming, producing, training or meeting means less time for other tasks such as child care or food preparation. Table 1.17 shows prescribed societal roles and Responsibilities, Needs and Interests and current situation of identified gender groups in the District.

Table 1.17 Defined Societal Roles and Responsibilities of Men, Women, Boys and Girls

| No | Gender Group | Defined Roles and Responsibilities | Needs and Interest | Current Situation (Remarks) |
|----|--------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Men | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise monies for the up keep of their families/households. • Provision of food for the family. • Provision of accommodation for the family. • Are often heads of families or households. • Are often owners of productive resources such as land. • Entirely responsible for the welfare of their families and households and provide security for the family. • Recognized as decision makers and hence involved in decision making that affect development of their communities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have access to reliable sources of incomes that enable them meet the needs of their families. • They are actively involved in decision making both within the family and in the communities. • Their families and especially their wives submit to their decisions. • Are recognized as leaders and given the due respect. | Men are actively involved in decision making and general development of the district |
| 2 | Women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare foods for their families • Ensure up keep of the home • Nursing and raising of children in the family. • Fetching of water and firewood • Must back the decision of the men • Support the family with income through trading. • Assist in farming and harvest of farm produce. • Carrying of farming produce on their heads where means of transport is not available. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are involved in making decisions that affect their lives and families. • Have their own children • Proper upbringing of their children • Peace in family and society. • Have happy /successful marriages | Involvement of women in decision making and the development process is limited because of marginalization by men and the busy schedule of women child care and other roles. |
| 3 | Boys | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in house chores like pounding of fufu and fetching water for the family. • Behave like men and for that matter like the father. • Take over the responsibilities of the father in his absence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. • Are given chance to participate in decision making. | Involvement of boys and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited due inadequate or lack of national policy to effectively integrate the |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--|---|
| | | | | youth in development. |
| 4 | Girls | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the mother in all house chores like sweeping, cleaning, washing, cooking and fetching of water. Behave like women and for that matter like the mother. Take over management of the household in the absence of the mother. Assist in taking care of siblings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. Are given chance to participate in decision making. | Involvement of girls and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited due inadequate or lack of national policy to effectively integrate the youth in development. |

Source: ANDA, DPCU, 2017

1.6.8.2 Access to and Control over Resources and Benefits

The above defined roles and responsibilities performed by men and women in the District have great influence on access to and control over resources, benefits and decision-making. It is one thing having access to use a resource or influence a decision and another thing having not absolute control over it.

In the performance of productive, reproductive and community management defined roles and responsibilities, what is require is the use resources. Availability of resources to women engaged in work generally generates benefits for individuals, households, the communities and the District at large. The gender and development approach to development requires sensitivity to women's access to the resources needed for their work, their control over those resources to use as they wish, their access to the benefits gained from family and personal work, and to the control they have over the benefits. Resources such as land, equipment, tools, labour, cash/credit, employable/income earning skills, employment, leadership, education and information, self-confidence and credibility and time are generally critical but scarce for women.

There are ample evidence to the fact that, women in the District have access to most of the resources they use to perform their defined roles and responsibilities, but no control over them. For instance, women have access to land, food, income, local political processes but no control over ownership, its allocation, how it can be spent and little influence and control over the nature of issues to be addressed and final decisions.

Studies and assessment conducted by DPCU suggest that access to and control of the resources is skewed towards men. The data, further shows that, women control most of the productive roles (petty trading, farm produce, hairdressing, dressmaking, baking etc) are dominated by women. The sub-sectors therefore needs to be promoted by the Assembly to help bridge the gap in other roles especially in community management and political roles.

1.6.8.3 Information on Available Public Services

Information it is often said is power and most often the foundation for knowledge and decision making. Hence, access to information on available public services on gender issues

is critical. It is sad to note that these critical information on opportunities available for women and girls seems to be virtually lacking in many part in the District. Key stakeholders have not been able to effectively take advantage of existing avenue (Royal Fm) to fully package and disseminate information on public services that women and girls can access across the District. This may be due to inadequate funds and poor collaboration with the private sector (FM Owners).

The resultant effects of lack of information on access to and control of resources and benefits, opportunities have been the many wrong assumptions about what women will be able to achieve and how they will benefit from both women-specific and “integrated” projects.

However, with the establishment of a Gender Desk and an assigned Officer, it is expected that more sensitization programmes will be carried out with the support of Civil Society Organisations, Women Consultative Committees in the District, NADef, NGGL, NCCE, DSW and Development partners who are working directly on gender issues to effectively disseminate the required information needed to position women and the vulnerable in society to fully participate in decision making at the local level.

1.6.8.4 Practical Gender Interest and Needs

This basically has to do with those needs of women and men that can be met without challenging gender inequalities. They relate to satisfying both men, women, girls and boys basic material needs for their day to day survival such as food, water, clothing and shelter. It may also include access to health care, water and sanitation, education for children, housing and basic services, income generation for household among others.

The Assembly working with the District Health Department, Health Insurance Scheme, and Education Unit are providing health, education and water infrastructure to the door steps of majority of the communities through the construction of Community Health Planning System (CHPS) compound, schools and water facilities to provide basic services to the population. Aside the introduction of the Free Senior High School , Free maternal care, Free school uniforms and the mass registration of the vulnerable, indigents, under 18 years and 70+ school children, pregnant women and the vulnerable have access to education and health care.

Though the Assembly (Government) is providing these practical needs and interests which are critical for the survival of boys, girls, men and women in the District, the responsibility falls on parents to ensure their children’s easily assess these services.

1.6.8.5 Strategic Gender Interest and Needs

Strategic gender interest and needs are those that are related to changing the situation of marginalized peoples especially women and girls to reach social equality. Addressing strategic needs requires actions to bring about structural social changes. It may include the need for constitutional equality of women, reproductive rights, political voice or protection of women from violence, increased ability to improve the lives and futures of their children, more economic security, independence, options and opportunities and reduced vulnerability, violence and exploitation.

1.6.9 Settlement systems

1.6.9.0 Introduction

This section discusses the spatial organization of human economic activities over space in the district. It provides a summary of the socio-economic profile within a spatial context and further shows the type, number, distribution of facilities and services and how these factors ultimately shape the hierarchy of settlements in the district.

1.6.9.1 Distribution of services and infrastructure

A cursory look at the location and distribution of education, health, road network and water and sanitation facilities indicates that majority of the facilities are found in the five populous urban communities compared to the rural communities. Kenyasi, the District capital for example is enjoying majority of the good services and infrastructure distribution in the District. However, strenuous efforts is undertaken by the Assembly to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas. From 2014 to 2017, substantial investment in the education, rural electrification, health, roads and water and sanitation facilities centred on rural communities.

Among the beneficiaries were Alhajikrom, Kwabenafo, Kojokrom, Tiwiahkrom, Goamu-Koforidua, Gotifi, Yawbrefo, Amomaso, Akosakrom, Kajoaddaekrom and Atwedie. This strategy needs to be pursued in the 2018-2021 DMTDP as the rural population served as the food basket and contribute significantly to the entire socio-economic development of the District.

1.6.9.2 Human Settlement Pattern and Hierarchy of Settlements

There are over 139 human settlements of varying sizes performing various functions in the Asutifi North District. Kenyasi I and II is the only first order settlement in the District. There is however no second order settlement, indicating the concentration of people (32%) and functions in the Capital. There are two (2) third (3rd) order settlements namely Ntotroso, Gambia No. 2, whereas there are five (5) fourth (4th) order settlements namely Gyedu and Wamahinso Gambia No.1, Goamu, Dokyikrom, and Ola resettlement.

A chary look at the hierarchy of settlements in the District shows a pattern where the high order settlements are surprisingly are located along the Trunk roads in the District. Only Ntotroso, Gyedu and Wamahinso second, third and fourth order settlements are located on the truck roads. A possible explanation for this pattern could be the booming mining activities and the fact that Kenyasi is the District requires high social services to meet the demands by companies and people who are attracted to the district.

The pattern also reveals a situation where settlements that do not lie along any of the trunk roads are linked by very poor feeder roads. Taking into consideration the fact that these settlements are predominantly agrarian, the existing pattern and road network makes movement of goods between farm gates and market centres extremely difficult and expensive.

Kenyasi, the District capital and the only first order settlement in the District is geographically located in a gold rich zone which has attracted a number of invested both in the service and construction industry to provides to Newmont Ghana Gold Limited which current mining in the district.

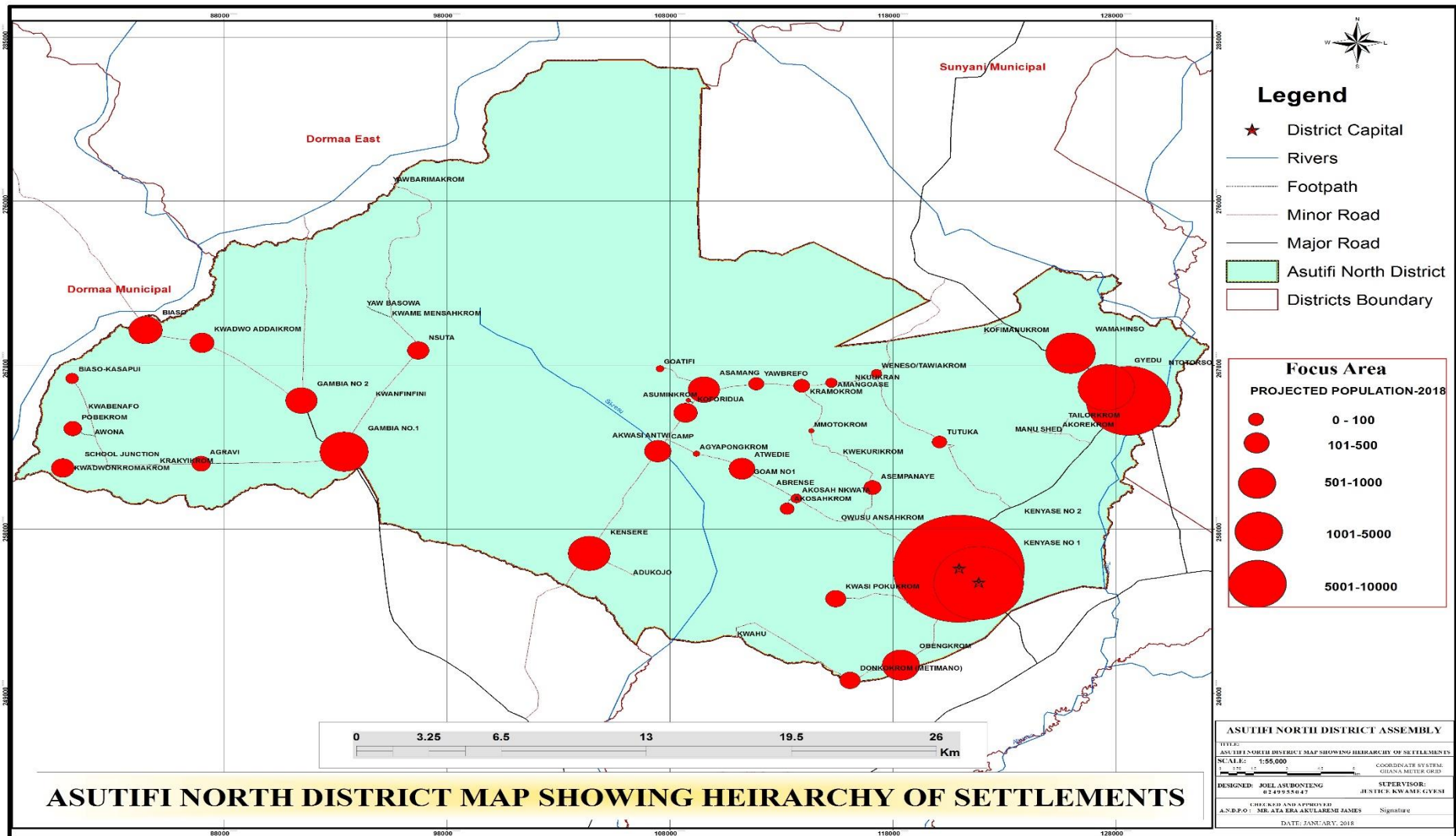


Figure 1.12 Map of Asutifi North District Showing the Hierarchy of Settlements

1.6.9.3 Surface Accessibility to Services

One of the key determinants of the standard of living of any group of persons or community is access to essential social and economic services. Accessibility is determined by the distance that must be covered in order to receive services from the facility under consideration. An analysis of accessibility to selected services has been done to determine areas within the District that have easy access to these services. Consistently, areas of limited access were also carved out. A number of factors was taken into consideration to determine only the physical accessibility to these facilities. The factors taken into consideration included;

1. The surface condition of roads in the District
2. Acceptable travel times to the selected services;
3. Speed limits on the roads; and
4. waiting time (before one gets a means of transport)

Table 1.18 depicts the speed limit and the waiting time on the various types of roads within the District. Column 2 of Table 1.19 also shows the acceptable travel time to access the various facilities/services in the District. Based on the determined speed limit and waiting times on the various roads in the District, an analysis was done and the area of coverage of the selected facilities/services are shown in columns 3 to 5 of table 1.19.

Table 1.18 Acceptable Waiting Time and Speed Limit

| | 2nd Class | Feeder 1 | Feeder 2 | Walking |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Average speed | 80km/hr | 40km/hr | 10km/hr | 4km/hr |
| Waiting time | 15mins | 60mins | 120mins | - |

Table 1.19 Acceptable Travel Times and area of coverage of services

| Service | Acceptable travel time | 2nd Class Road | Feeder road | Walking |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Health | 30 minutes | 32km | 10km | 2km |
| Agric Extension | 20 minutes | 21.3km | 6.7km | 1.3km |
| Banking | 40 minutes | 42.7km | 13.3km | 2.7km |
| Market | 40 minutes | 42.7km | 13.3km | 2.7km |
| Education (SSS) | 45 minutes | 48km | 15km | 3km |

In the selection of services for the analysis, both Social and economic facilities have been selected because of their influence on achieving sustainable development. The Social services selected are education and health. Banking and market services have also been selected to give the analysis some economic consideration. Finally, access to Agricultural Extension Services was included considering that about 58% of the labour force is engaged in agricultural activities.

1.6.9.3.1 Accessibility to Educational Infrastructure (Senior High School)

From table 1.19, the acceptable travel time adopted in reaching an educational facility (Senior High School) is 45 minutes. This means that for an individual to travel to any Senior High School, it must not take more than 45 minutes. If it takes more than 45 minutes to reach a Senior High School, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service.

Going by the second class road in the District, any community within 48km distance from the location of a Senior High School is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 15km from a Senior High School, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 3km. (See table 1.19).

Data from the District Education Directorate indicates that there are Two (2) Senior High Schools in the District, namely; OLA Senior High School at Kenyasi and Gyamfi Kumanini Senior High School at Wamahinso. Using these two (2) schools as the service centres, all the communities along the major road, running from Wamahinso through Gyedu, Ammomaso, and Ntotroso Resettlement to Ntotroso have access to a Senior Secondary School. Similarly, communities in the north western and central portions of the District also have access to the service.

Even though communities running from Wamahinso, through Gyedu, Ntotroso to Kenyasi and also those from Gambia, Kensere and Goamu to Kenyasi have access to Senior High School, the distance seems to be far and serves as a disincentive to a lot of Junior High School (JHS) graduates. The establishment and construction of a Senior High school at the Gambia and Goamu Area Councils would help improve access to Senior High School education in the District. Figure 1.13 depicts accessibility to SHS in the District.

1.6.9.3.2 Accessibility to Health Facilities

The acceptable travel time adopted in reaching a health facility is 30 minutes. This means that for an individual to access a health facility, it must not take more than 30 minutes. If it takes more than 30 minutes to reach a health facility, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the service.

Going by a second class road, any community within 32km distance from the location of a health facility is therefore said to be accessible to the facility. In a like manner, all settlements within 10km from a health facility, travelling along a feeder road can also conveniently reach a health facility. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 2km. (See table 1.19 above).

In calculating accessibility to health services, Health centres, CHPS compound and Community and private Clinics were chosen.

Very characteristic of most Districts in Ghana, there is a concentration of Health facilities in Kenyasi the district capital. Currently, there is no Hospitals in the District but, one (1) health centre, (three) 3 private clinics and One (1) maternity home in Kenyasi. Outside Kenyasi, there are two (2) Health Centre at Gyedu and Gambia and Four (4) CHPS at Goamu Koforidua, Atwedie, Biaso and Krakyekrom. Figure 1.14 shows accessibility to health facilities in the District.

1.6.9.3.3 Accessibility to Market Centres

The District adopted 40 minutes as the maximum time it must take in reaching a market centre. This means that for an individual to travel to any market centre, it must not take more than 40 minutes. If it takes more than 40 minutes, then the person or community is said to be out of reach of the centre.

Travelling along a first class road, any community within 42.7km distance from the location of a market is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 13.3km from a market centre, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not exceed 2.7km.

There are 3 identifiable market centres in the District with all three (3) located along the major road and towns namely Kenyasi, Ntotroso and Gambia. Figure 1.13 shows the Map of Asutifi North District Depicting accessibility to market centres.

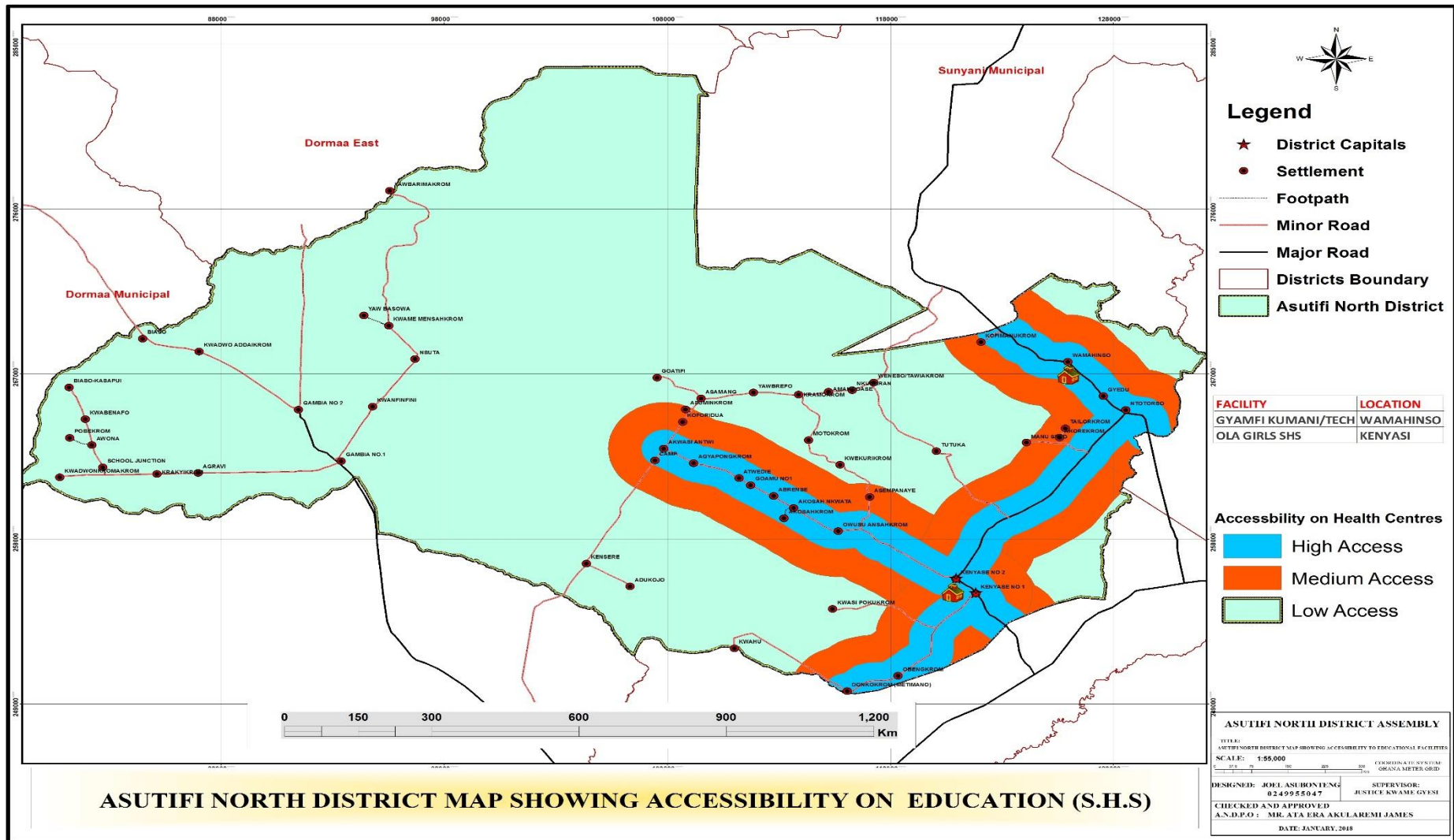


Figure 1.14 Map of Asutifi North District Depicting Accessibility to Senior High School (SHS) Education

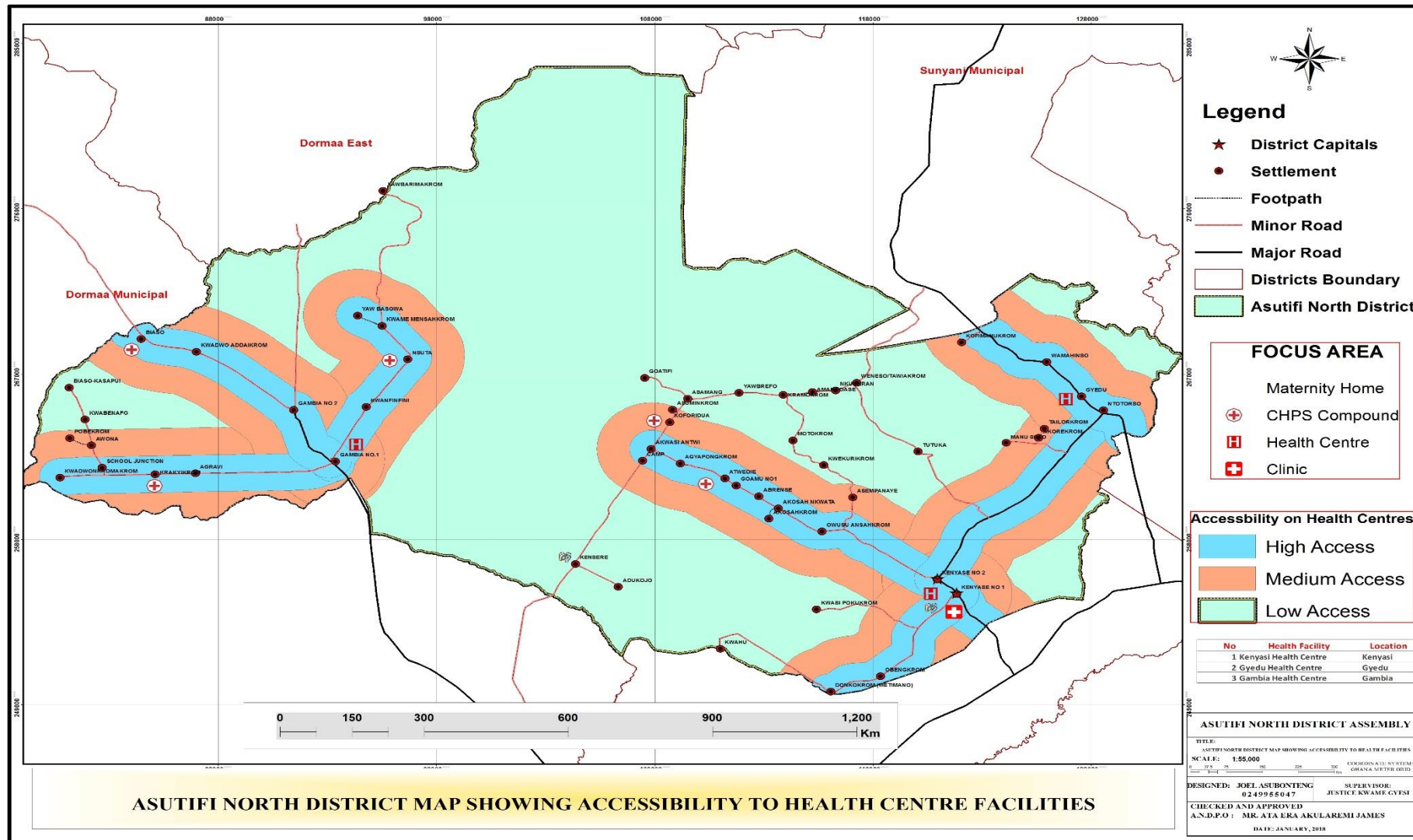


Figure 1.15 Map of Asutifi North District Depicting Accessibility to Health Services

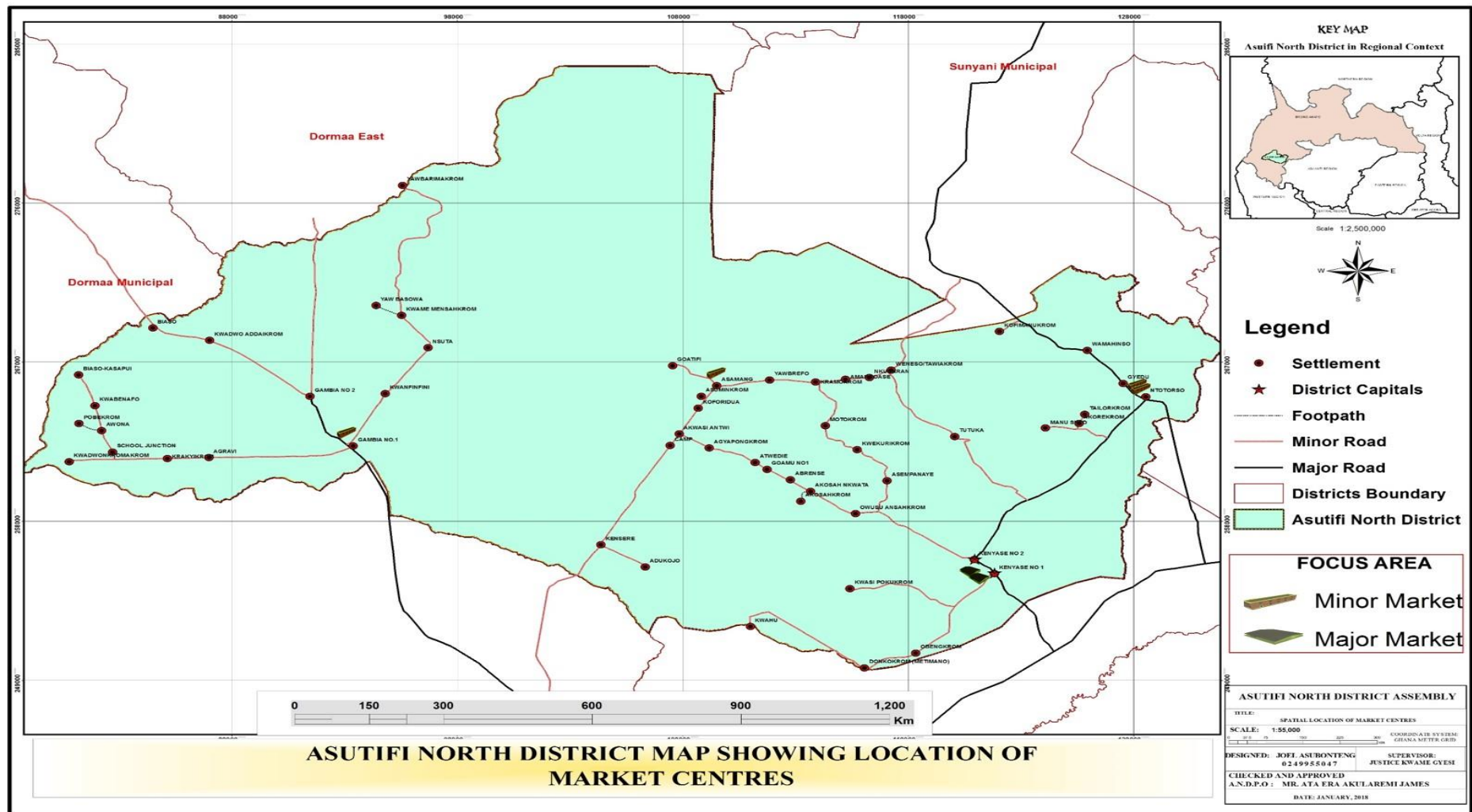


Figure 1.16 Map of Asutifi North District Depicting Accessibility to Market Centres

1.6.9.3.4 Accessibility to Banking Services

From table 1.19, the ideal travel time for an individual to reach a banking facility is 40 minutes. This means that for an individual to access any Banking Facility, it must not take more than 40 minutes. Beyond 40 minutes any community will be out of reach of the service.

Going by a first class road, any community within 42.7km distance from the location of the Bank is said to be accessible. Similarly, all settlements within 15km from a Bank, traveling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach it. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 2.7km.

Throughout the District, only Kenyasi and Ntotroso have Banking facilities. Since these two settlements are along the major road, running from Wamahinso in the South, through Ntotroso, to Kenyasi in the north, all settlements along the road have access to the facility.

Most communities to the west of the District however do not have access to a banking facility. This is due to the fact that most of the communities in that area not linked by any road. For this reasons, villages like Goamu -Koforidua, Biaso and Kensere, Kojo Nkrumah, Gambia, Atwedie among others, are not within reach. This has implications for the economic growth of these communities since these communities may not be able to save as well as apply for financial assistance to improve upon whatever economic activities they may be engaged in. Figure 1.14 shows accessibility to Banking Services in the District.

1.6.9.3.5 Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services

The acceptable travel time adopted in accessing Agricultural extension services is 20minutes. This means that for an individual to access an Agricultural extension service, he must not spend more than 20 minutes. If it takes more than 20 minutes to access extension service (being the extension officer reaching the farmer or vice versa), then the community is said to be out of reach of the service.

Using a first class road, any community within 21.3km distance from the station of an Agricultural extension officer is said to be accessible. In a like manner, any settlement within 6.7km distance, travelling along a feeder road, can also conveniently reach him. However, if the means of transport is merely by walking, then the distance must not be over 1.3km. (See table 1.19).

The Asutifi North District has sixteen (16) Agricultural extension stations serving the various operational areas within the District. A look at Figure 1.15 shows that almost all the communities in the District have access to extension services, except those settlements in the western portions that are not linked by any form of road. These settlements are also far from the stations (more than 1.7km).

Figure 1.15 gives a picture of accessibility to agricultural extension services in the District

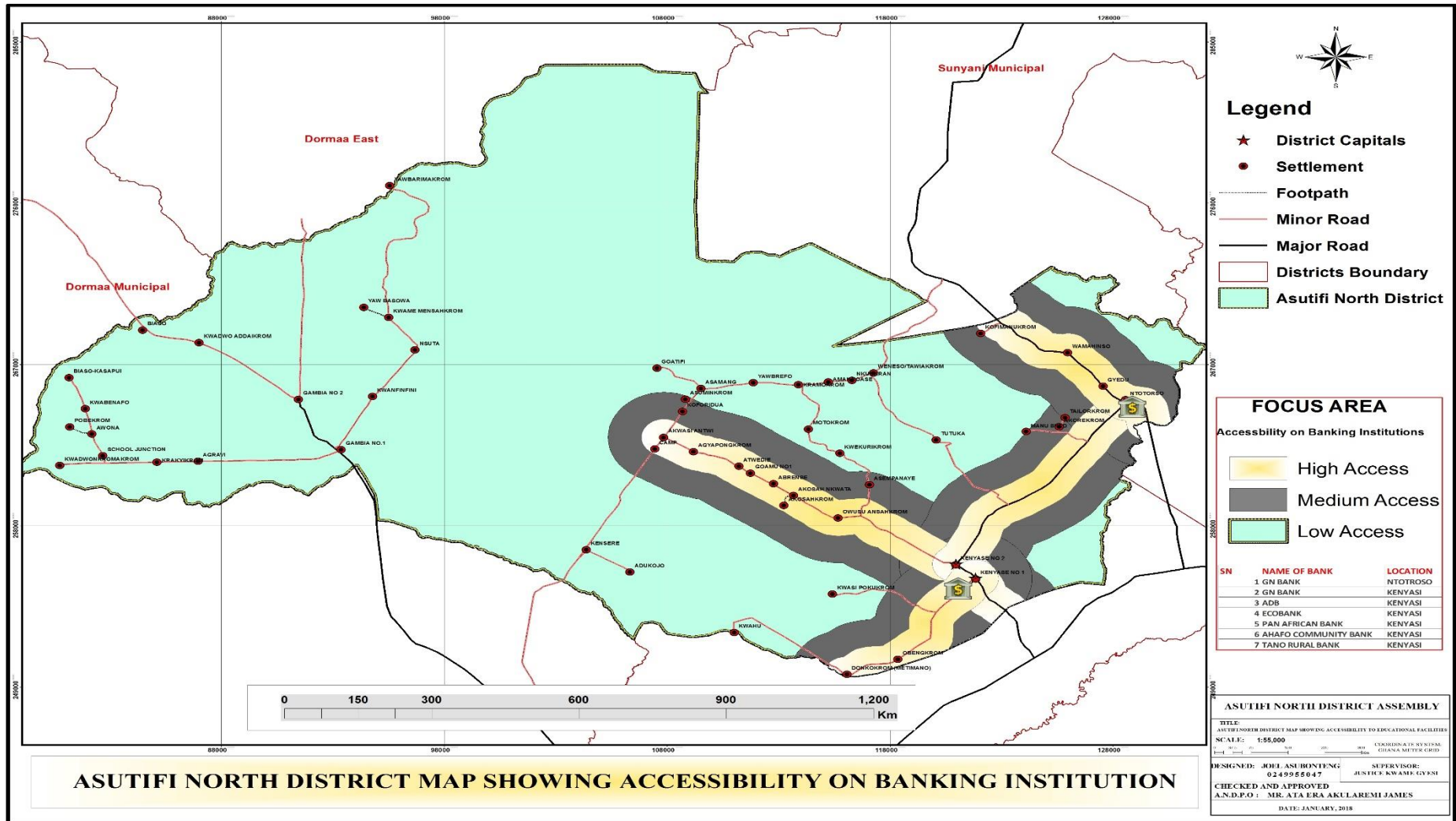


Figure 1.17 Map of Asutifi North District Depicting Accessibility to Banking Services

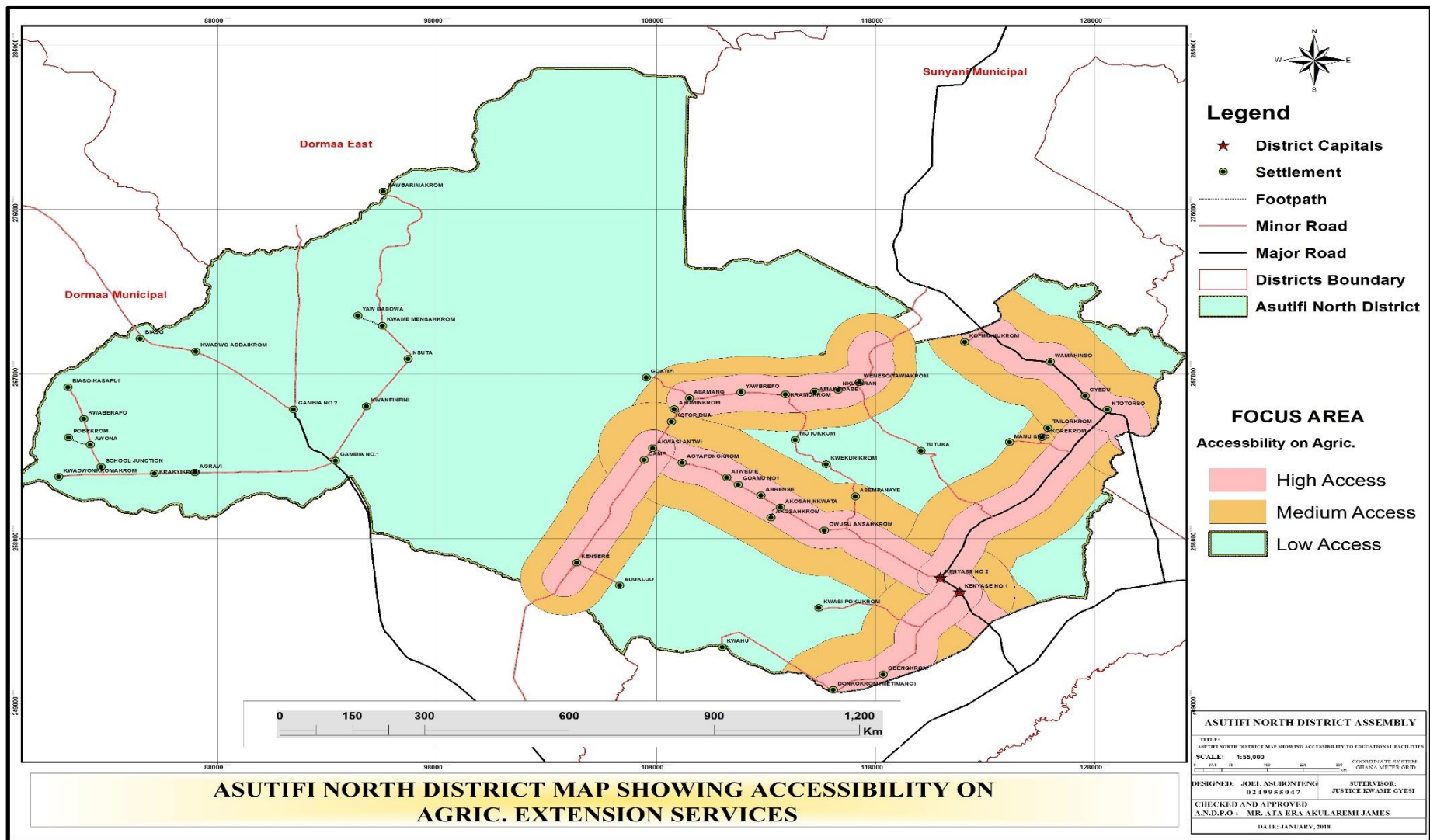


Figure 1.18 Map of Asutifi North District Depicting Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services

1.5.4.3 Scalogram Analysis

To further understand the level of disparity in the spatial distribution of functions and spatial efficiency, the Scalogram analysis was conducted. The largest eighteen (18) settlements from the 2010 Population and Housing Census District Analytical report with populations above 600 were selected for the analysis to determine;

- Which settlements in the District are central, have adequate functions and services and need only investments that maintain and strengthen their current comparative advantages;
- Which settlements are functionally deficient or could serve a greater population with strategic investments services and facilities that are currently absent but could be provided in the settlement; and
- How can the settlement system be changed to make it more articulated and integrated and to allow it to provide a physical base for more widespread economic development.

Kenyasi, the District capital performs 50 of the total functions selected for the analysis and has a total of 16,791 people constituting 32 percent of the District total population. It has high total centrality index of 3362 and hence the only first order settlement.

There is no second order settlement. The next settlements on the hierarchy include Ntotroso, Gyedu and Wamahinso. The centrality index of Ntotroso increased from 814 in 2014 to 1029 in 2017 whereas that of Gyedu (365 to 525) and Wamahinso (187 to 243) also witnessed an increase. The increment in the centrality index of these communities is a clear indication that these communities or towns are assuming more central roles in the District by virtue of their location.

The degree of functional complexity, distribution and hierarchy in the District as evident in the scalogram analysis explains the very weak energy exchange in the District. The ineffectual and inept spatial, economic and social interactions/linkages do not promote the maximum amount of access to people living in all parts of the District. Hence the District is unable to perform as a system made up of functionally diversified settlements with a network of social, economic and physical interactions.

Table 1.20 is the Scalogram analysis showing the types and levels of facilities found in the specific settlements selected for the analysis.

Table 1.20 Scalogram Analysis

| | | SCALOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL MATRIX) - 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|---------|----------|---------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------|----------|----------------|---------------|-------------|------|----------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | SERVICES | Population (2010 PHC) | University/Tertiary | SHS/Voc/Tech | JHS | Primary | Hospital | Health Center | Clinics | CHPS Compounds | Maternal Child Health | Agric Extension Service | Agric Station | District Headquarters | Police Station | Police Post | Commercial Bank | Rural Bank | Market | Magistrate Court | Fire Station | Post Office | Postal Agent | Cell Phone | Electricity | Pipe | Borehole | Hand Dug Wells | Water Closets | Septic Tank | KVIP | 2 nd Class Road | Feeder Roads | Hotel | Guest House | Restaurant | Filling Station | Lorry Parks | Total No. Of Functions | Total Centrality | Hierarchy Of Settlements | | | | | |
| | SETTLEMENT | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| WEIGHTS | | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 1 | Kenyasi No. 2 | 11,444 | | X | X | X | | X | | X | X | X | | | | | X | X | | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | 26 | 1,388 | 2nd | | | |
| 2 | Kenyasi No. 1 | 5,347 | | | X | X | X | | X | | | X | | X | X | | X | X | X | X | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | 24 | 1,974 | 1st | | |
| 3 | Ntotroso | 4,703 | X | | X | X | | X | | | | X | | | | X | X | | X | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | 22 | 1,229 | 3rd | | | | |
| 4 | Gyedu | 2,112 | | X | X | X | | X | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | | | | 16 | 525 | 4th | | | | | |
| 5 | Wamahinso | 1,638 | | X | X | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | X | | X | | | | 8 | 243 | 5th | | | | | | |
| 6 | Kensere | 1,191 | | | X | X | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | X | X | | | | | 8 | 137 | 9th | | | | | | |
| 7 | Gambia No. 2 | 1,184 | | | X | X | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | X | | | | | | 7 | 154 | 8th | | | | | | |
| 8 | Atwedie (Kenyasi No. 3) | 997 | | | X | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | 5 | 87 | 12th | | | | | | |
| 9 | Josephkrom | 912 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | 18th | | | | | | |
| 10 | Obengkrom | 910 | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | 7 | 74 | 13th | | | | | | |
| 11 | Pobe/Kuamakrom | 873 | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | X | | | | | | | 4 | 39 | 17th | | | | | | |
| 12 | Yaw Owusukrom | 833 | | | X | X | | | | X | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | 8 | 212 | 6th | | | | | | |
| 13 | Gambia No. 1 | 831 | | | X | X | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | X | X | | | | | | 8 | 169 | 7th | | | | | | |
| 14 | Asamang-Goamu | 815 | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | 7 | 74 | 13th | | | | | | |
| 15 | Asempanaye | 789 | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 55 | 15th | | | | | | |
| 16 | Dokyikrom/Tutuka | 766 | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | X | | | | | | | 6 | 89 | 11th | | | | | | |
| 17 | Biaso | 751 | | | X | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | X | | | | | | | 6 | 101 | 10th | | | | | | |
| 18 | Kwekurikrom | 684 | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | 5 | 49 | 16th | | | | | | |
| TOTAL SETTLEMENT | | 36,780 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEIGHT | | | 400 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| CENTRALITY INDEX | | | 400 | 100 | 12.50 | 5.88 | 500 | 80 | 300 | 50 | 50 | 12.5 | 100 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 66.67 | 50 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 100 | 100 | 11.76 | 14.29 | 75 | 40 | 12.5 | 25 | 6.67 | 200 | 25 | 33.33 | 33.33 | 50 | | | | | | |

1.5.3.6 Poverty Profiling

The relevance and preference for the use of district specific poverty profiles and poverty pockets in the design of pro-poor programmes is very essential. Such design is based on the common understanding that poverty manifests itself differently in different locations and as such pro-poor programmes must also vary accordingly if they are to effectively address the varying needs of the poor.

Various stakeholders in the District were asked of their perceptions of poverty and how poverty is manifested in the various communities. The stakeholders included Heads of Departments of the Assembly, Civil Society Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Representatives of the Private Sector, school teachers, health workers, representatives of traditional authorities, farmers and the media.

The stakeholders were made to identify the causes of poverty and the coping mechanism. The consultative process identified the poor as farmers (especially, especially landless migrant farmers) who are not able to transform their resources into useful production. These are subsistence farmers who live from hand to mouth. In addition, the poor included petty traders, casual labourers, the unemployed and the vulnerable. Poor housing conditions and structures are also signs of poverty in the District.

To enable the poor cope with the situation, most of them resort to borrowing, begging, and engagement in low paying menial jobs, illegal mining and to some extent stealing.

The stakeholder meetings divided the District into poverty pockets based on several characteristics which included availability and access to socio-economic services, the hierarchy of settlements, and resource availability among others. The pockets therefore gave indications of the deprived nature of the Areas and how poverty is manifested among the people, but not the levels of poverty itself. Five poverty pockets were identified. The pockets based of the five sub-district structure boundaries.

Figure 1.19 shows is a pictorial presentation of the poverty pockets and Table 1.21 describes the pockets and their respective characteristics.

Table 1.21 Poverty Pockets and their Characteristics

| POCKET | COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE POCKET | POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS (MANIFESTATIONS) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Pocket 5 (Poorest Pocket) | Goamu Area Council communities: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostly migrant farmers ; - Majority are farm labourers; - Most are also landless farmers; - Farming is done largely on subsistence basis; - Predominantly in production of food crops and cereals, plantain, cocoa; - Very poor road network; - Inadequate basic infrastructure, ie, health, education, water and sanitation, electricity - Population size of communities are relatively smaller (most are less than 1000); - Sparse distribution of population; - Bush burning is a regular feature; - Poor housing condition; - High out-migration rate; |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High school drop-out and poor school performance; - Prevalence of water and sanitation related diseases; |
| Pocket 4 | Gambia Area Council communities: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostly migrant farmers ; - Majority are farm labourers; - Most are also landless farmers; - Farming is done largely on subsistence basis; - Predominantly in production of food crops and cereals, plantain, cocoa; - Very poor road network; - Inadequate basic infrastructure, ie, health, education, water and sanitation, electricity - Population size of communities are relatively smaller (most are less than 1000); - Sparse distribution of population; - Bush burning is a regular feature; - Poor housing condition; - High out-migration rate; - High school drop-out and poor school performance; - Prevalence of water and sanitation related diseases; |
| Pocket 3 | Ntotroso Area Council Communities: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fairly good road network; - Have relatively good social and economic infrastructure; - Mostly traditional subsistence farmers and commercial farmers; - Cultivate both cash crops and food crops; - High population density; - High out-migration rates; - Relatively well resourced; - Availability of weekly markets - Existence of electricity |
| Pocket 2 | Kenyasi No. 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fairly good road network; - High level of services and functions; - Mostly traditional subsistence farmers and commercial farmers; - Cultivate both cash crops and food crops; - High in-migration rates; - Relatively well resourced; - Availability of weekly markets - Existence of electricity |
| Pocket 1 | Kenyasi No. 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Endowed with socio-economic infrastructure; - Relatively better road network; - High level of services and functions; - High percentage of formal sector workers; - Vibrant commercial sector; - Seat of political administration; - High rate of in-migration; - High population density |

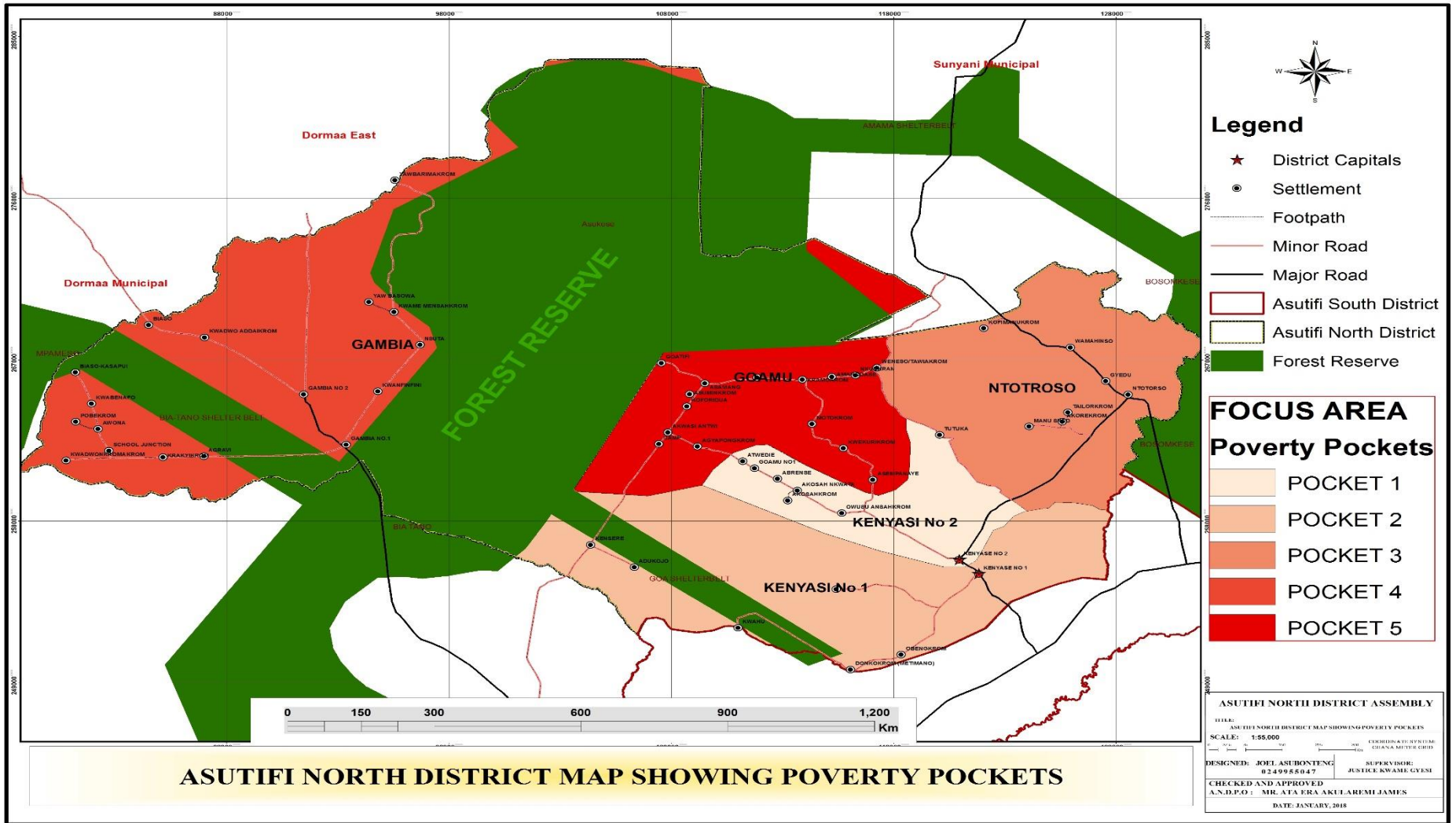


Figure 1.19 Map of Asutifi North District illustrating Poverty Pockets and Enclaves

1.6.10 Culture

Culture consist of the beliefs, behaviors, objects and other characteristics common to members of a particular group or society. Through culture, people and groups defines themselves, conforms to society's shared values and contribute to societal development. Therefore having a fair view or idea about the culture of any society or community is very important in development planning as these greatly informs development and sustainability strategy to adopt for proposed programmes and projects. This section of the document is devoted to discussing the critical aspect of the culture of the people in the District taking into consideration a brief history of the Ahafo people and Kenyasi, traditional set up, ethnicity, communal spirit, traditional knowledge, attitudes and practices, participation, religious composition and among others.

1.6.10.1 A Brief History of the people of Ahafo

The subject of Ahafo History is woven around its traditions and politics dating back from the 17th century through the formative period of the Ashanti Kingdom which provides a control to the Ahafo experiment; to the early colonial period right up to Independence and after.

The history of Ahafo is woven inextricably around chieftaincy in relation to Kumasi, the traditional headquarters. This has become a reality because notably Towns and Communities like Kenyasi No. 1, Kenyasi No. 2, Ntotroso, Kukuom, Akrodie, Nkaseim, Mehame, Bechem, Yamfo, Duayaw-Nkwanta, Tanoso, Susuanso, Acherensua claim origins of migration to the present-day Ahafo Settlement from different areas within the Asante Kingdom and this confirms the over lordship of every Asantehene and hence nullifies the he position of Ahafohene. The historical facts about Ahafo have remained fragmentary or are scattered in bits and in parts in several books of Ghana's History and recording them within the compass of one book much may be omitted-even the most important. Generally, due to the scarcity of written sources on Ahafo History in particular, a historian or a chronicler would have to rely on oral traditions, personal communication, personal interviews and secondary sources which have been used where appropriate to find a relative solution.

Semantically, the term "Ahafo" meant the domain of cheap and abundant resources such as food, meat, cola, gold and among others. Therefore the "Ahafo" is a geographical description not the people. It is only through the avenue of Linguistics, Traditions, Custom, Taboos and simple life-style which are similar, if not the same as the Ashanti's would conclude their nature as Ashanti's. The Ahafo Settlement started after the end of the famous "Ebiri Moro War" around 1830 during the reign of King Opoku Ware I of Ashanti Empire.

1.6.10.2 A Brief Historical Profile of Kenyasi

The oral history of the chiefs and people of Kenyasi states that they migrated from Denkyira Mmrayem to Asante during the reign of King Opoku Ware 1. In their period of state formation, they migrated under the leadership of Nana Appea Mensa who had been the Kontehene of Denkyira Mmrayem. Their departure from Denkyira Mmrayem was necessitated by the constant harassment meted out to them by the Denkyira King and so migrated to Asante to seek refuge and peace. Their first Abode in Kumasi was at the Palace of Bantamahene, the warlord of the Asante Army whose duty also was to receive immigrants.

Ultimately, they became part of the Asante Kingdom. Their leader Nana Appea Mensa who with other Asante troops attacked the Sefwi chief called Ebiri Moro who took advantage of the exist of King Opoku Ware 1 and part of the Asante Army to attack the Akyem state. Nana Appea Mensa and his men were among the troops of Bantamahene who captured the Sefwihene Ebiri Moro, Nana Appea Mensa was also a skillful hunter who shot and killed Two Elephants simultaneously, and therefore the Bantamahene gave him the accolade 'Kumta'. He therefore assumed a new and proud name as Nana Mensa Kumta.

Later after the Ebiri Moro war, Nana Mensah Kumta relocated under permission following a request to the Bantamahene. Nana Mensah Kumta and his men also came to settle on the vast Ahafo Lands vacated by the Sefwis. They settle under a tree called Kanwen and the new settlement became Kenyasi. Their first duty to the Asantehene through the Bantamahene was to serve the Asantehene with Food and Meat which were in abundant in the Ahafo forest. They were also bound to report to the Asantehene any imminent threat from around.

1.6.10.3 Traditional Set-up

The people of Kenyasi are predominantly Akans who speak Twi as their major language. The traditional set up is mainly determined by the kinship system. The kinship system is determined through Blood, Adoption, Assimilation and covenant. The Kinship system provides values like the feeling of belongingness, feeling of rootedness, acts as security and insurance cover and neighborliness. Dissecting the Kinship system further produces families. The people of Kenyasi trace their families equally through blood, adaptation, covenant and assimilation. It determines their system of inheritance which is maternal. Thus one becomes a member of a family because he/she relates matrilineally. The matrilineal family usually is headed by an abusupanin who might be elected by the status of being the oldest member of the family or someone who might be imbued with the sense of organizational ability and direction. Mostly, the position of the Abusuapanin has been the preserve of a man but in some cases a woman as the members of the entire family may direct. The Abusuapanin perform varied roles such as political, Social/Religious, Rallying point to ensure security to perpetuate the family, Mediation/Arbitration and Moral control.

Politically, the Abusuapanin represent the conscience of the Abusua group and also, is seen as the first gentleman or first lady. During the past era of state formation, the Abusuapanin could lead battles and could rule as an absolute leader. She/he has the knowledge of the history of the origin of the family dating back to the Man/Woman who formed the family unit. She/he knows the oath of the family and transmits these histories to the members at special occasions like Akwasidae, Fofie and more recently at Christmas and Easter periods. Socially, the Asuapanin connect the entire family to their ancestors through libation as an act of prayers and communication. The ancestors who are considered the living/dead members of the family are seen as the umbrella covering the entire family given its organogram. The Abusuapanin solicits their blessing, prosperity, longevity through the act of libation on sacred and special days to ensure the continuous survival of the members of the family unit. He/she presides over all family meetings and most especially at times when a member of the family engages in marriage rites through which new family members would be given birth to ensure the perpetuity of the family. At such gatherings he reminds the members of the sacred Oaths of the family and their past histories throwing light on the feeling of the sense of rootedness and belongingness.

Morally, the Abusuapanin exhibits moral uprightness for the emulation by the rest of the members insisting on uprightness behavior. As such every member must be a credible ambassador to protect the good image of the family. A breach of any moral code will attract sanction from the Abusuapanin.

The Abusuapanin arbitrates or mediates in family disputes to ensure harmonious existence. Since all the members of the family unit have and also share things in common, there could be land disputes, boundary disputes and other wrangling in which the Abusuapanin must resolve for peace and unity.

1.6.10.4 Ethnicity Diversity

The main tribes in the District are the Ashanti's and the Bono's constituting about 54.3% of the surveyed population. These tribes have much in common. Among the minor tribes in the District are the northern tribes (Wangara, Dagombas, Kusasis) forming about 19.4%. Others include the Fantes and Ewes. The homogeneous character of the residents is welcomed as the likelihood of ethnic conflicts is minimized. The long stay of the migrant settlers also puts them in a position of readiness to support long term development projects. Table 1.23 shows the composition of ethnic groups in the District.

Table 1.22 Composition of Ethnic Groups in the District

| ETHNIC GROUP | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Bono | 93 | 11.0 |
| Asante/Ahafo | 458 | 54.3 |
| Northern Tribes | 164 | 19.4 |
| Fantes/Others | 129 | 15.3 |
| Total | 844 | 100.0 |

Source: ANDA, DPCU, 2013

1.6.10.5 Situation of Communal spirit

The communal spirit has been the avenue through which the community has emerged and survived. The desire to die for one's community created HEROES and HEROINES. In the early days of settlement communal spirit moved people to fight and defend their community without counting the cost.

The chief was seen as the focal person to mobilize for attack and defense to protect the community and its environs. The use of communal spirit created a lot of facilities such as provision of toilets, buildup of classroom blocks, post office, sinking wells, ensuring safe territorial boundaries before the onset of modern government administrative structures. Through urbanization, migration, emigration, western education, science and technology things have changed and communal spirit has dwindled if not eliminated. Communal spirit rested on the youth who are the bedrock of the communities, but today, migrations for paid and white color jobs have seen the bulk of the youth deserting their communities. This is called the Youth Bulge. This situation has become detrimental to socialization processes and there must be a way out to re-attract the youth back to their communities for communal development. This is a social

problem that confronts governments. Skills through technology must be provided, job opportunity must be created and scientific agricultural must be pursued to re-attract the youth.

This calls for a radical land policy to enable more land to be at disposal of the enterprising youth to use their energies in profitable ventures to raise the living standards in their communities.

1.6.10.6 Traditional knowledge

Development is a process of national building which starts from communities. We could have informal and formal development process. Formal development could be born out of technological pursuance. Partnering the formal could be an informal/traditional process that can be applied to enhance development. Out of many approaches, we could rely on arbitration/mediation traditionally for conflict resolution. A conflict may be a protracted disagreement between groups or parties. It may start as an issue which if not resolved may generate into dispute and finally conflict. An unresolved dispute becomes a conflict in which groups take aggressive sides and become adversaries. One does not become ones keeper and the Peace of communities and societies are torn apart. The traditional arbitration methods could be pursued to promote peace and foster unity towards progress and development.

This approach is less costly as the payment of legal fees, time wasting court decisions are avoided. Family groupings could form arbitration committees to address grievances and adjudicate justice. The traditional set up could apply this process to resolve disputes. Much as we have respect for our traditional set up, we could also have confidence in their decisions. Disputes over land, boundaries, petty family squabbles and wrangling could be settled out of courts with less cost. It will deepen our trust in traditional set up to partner government in a holistic development of communities, societies and the entire nation.

1.6.10.7 Attitudes and Practices

Among the people of the Kenyasi there exist some forms of attitudes and practice that can be harnessed for the development of the District. Among such practices include their respect to tradition and elderly, festivals celebration, high communal spirit, recognition to the traditional authority, the demand for transparency and accountability and readiness to live in harmony with other ethnic groups. These attributes have sharp the development landscape of the District. Recognizing this, the Assembly is always in constant engagement with the populace to brief them on development issues, facilitate the organization of festival and also support the traditional council to function effectively.

1.6.10.8 Religious composition

The distribution of the population by the various religious denominations in the District is not different from what pertains in the religion and nationals levels. Data extracted from 2010 PHC reveals that Christianity (75.9%) has the highest following as compared to the regional percentage of 75.2%. There are a sizeable number who profess Islam (15.9%) who are mainly from the northern Ghana and have settle in the District. Those professing traditional religion, other religion and no religion constitute only 8.2%. Of those professing Christian faith, the proportion of females is higher than males. On the other hand the proportion of males professing Islam, Traditional religion and no religion, is higher than females in the District.

A further examination of the Christian community in the District reveals, about four in every ten Christians is likely to be a Pentecostal/charismatic. Also, 22% of the Christians are Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc) with almost 20% being Catholics and other Christian's denomination constitutes just about 12.3%. Table 1.24 shows population by religious association and sex.

Table 1.23 Population by Religious Composition and sex

| Religion | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 52,259 | 100.0 | 26,761 | 100.0 | 25,498 | 100.0 |
| No religion | 3,231 | 6.2 | 2,185 | 8.2 | 1,046 | 4.1 |
| Catholic | 7,904 | 15.1 | 4,061 | 15.2 | 3,843 | 15.1 |
| Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.) | 9,083 | 17.4 | 4,468 | 16.7 | 4,615 | 18.1 |
| Pentecostal/Charismatic | 17,812 | 34.1 | 8,589 | 32.1 | 9,223 | 36.2 |
| Other Christians | 4,864 | 9.3 | 2,460 | 9.2 | 2,404 | 9.4 |
| Islam | 8,308 | 15.9 | 4,445 | 16.6 | 3,863 | 15.2 |
| Traditionalist | 251 | 0.5 | 171 | 0.6 | 80 | 0.3 |
| Other | 806 | 1.5 | 382 | 1.4 | 424 | 1.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.10.9 Positive cultural practices for Development

There are certain features of the culture of the people in the District that are common to all the ethnic groups and bind them together. Some of these cultural practices have their positive and negative effects.

Puberty as a rite of passage used to be marked in the District. It was used as a way of to announce that the prospective jubilant is on her way to assume the status of womanhood. The girl often between the ages of 16-20 years may go rudimentary lessons of a woman, child care, and home management logistically and financially, service to a husband, Abstinence from pre-marital sex, avoidance of teenage pregnancies, imminent contamination of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD'S) are given to the Nubian Girls.

One of the essences of Puberty rites is to acclaim the integrity of the girl's family that carries respect, glory etc. Among recent times, the neglect of the Puberty Rites have left our girls to off the hood and moral fabric of our society torn apart. Virgins cannot be thought of as teenage pregnancies abound to the extent of seeing children carrying children. School drop-out is on the rise and practical and governmental interventions not headed to. The net effect has been Poverty, Want and Deprivation with standards of living dwindling at a faster speed, especially among the Girls-Child. This Puberty Rites must be re-echoed to be part of our local Re-orientation. The drivers of this needed change must be the Traditional Authorities, Schools, NGO's and social workers. Puberty Rites could present a nice spectacle to investors to support and would even send positive signals to our diaspora relations. Both Governmental and Traditional Penalties must be reinforced to help re-institute the Puberty Rites.

Another positive cultural practices among the people in the District is funeral celebration. Death is inevitable end of man. The people also have some beliefs that death is a journey to ancestral

world hence; there is the need for the organization of a befitting funeral. Death rites are performed when a person dies. To make this transition successful, many rites are performed. However, it seems to be draining the resources of most households as the phenomena has turned into completion among families and households. It is common for families to spend lavishly on funeral rites to the detriment of investing in the wards education and other life changing activities for household members in the District. Traditional Authorities need to intervene to address this challenge by instituting laws on funeral rites organization.

Chieftaincy is one of the institutions that make the people homogenous. There are chiefs in almost every community in the District who are the traditional leaders in the various communities. However, there are some communities and other farming communities that are beset with chieftaincy conflict.

Furthermore, the unique cultural festivals celebrated in the District can be harnessed for development. The Great Apomasu Yam Festival is one of such festivals celebrated by the people of Ntotroso. This festival is held bi-annually from the 2nd to the 4th weeks in February and has been very dear to the hearts of the chiefs and people of Ntotroso Traditional Council/Area and all sons and daughters of Apomasu Shrine who bear the surname “Apomasu” all over Ghana. The two weeks festival is celebrated to venerate the spirits of their founding ancestors, to signify abundant harvest and peaceful co-existence even with strangers.

Notable among the activities of the festival is the “Apomasu Holy Water”. The background of the holy water is that, scouts are dispatched to the original Toabidi Forest –the original enclave of the Apomasu shrine to camp for 5 Days to do a lot of rituals. On the 5th day which has always been a Friday, there has always been a mini-durbar of chiefs and people of Ntotroso including over thirty priests and priestesses drawn from all over Ghana according to their ability, status and potential power to a Fetish Display to await the return of the Holy Water. This scene captures the apex of the whole Festival and the wonders displayed by the carrier of the HOLY WATER in a basin clad in white calico amidst firing of musketry, libations and oral appellations of the Apomasu Shrine reveals the authority, power, the shrine wields at Ntotroso. Like the accolade “No River Thames, no London, the same is “No Apomasu, No Ntotroso”.

The Ntotroso Royal Stool is linked to the Great Apomasu Shrine and the shrine determines and endorses whoever Royal is stooled as a chief of Ntotroso. The Apomasu shrine provides the spiritual, social and political histories of Ntotroso which has inseparable relations with the Apomasu shrine. The Holy Water is sprinkled on the masses around to signify Purity, Wellbeing, Prosperity, Long Life, Peace and Security.

1.6.10.10 Cultural Practices Inimical to Development

Culture, it is said, is the normative standards that govern the lives of a people and which shapes their lives. It reflects in their daily activities from what they eat, how they prepare their diet, dressing, social etiquette and technology. Culture determines Identity and makes someone or a group of people Unique.

The people of Ahafo and for that matter Asutifi North District have diverse culture and values that distinguishes them from others in Ghana. The Ahafo's a part of wider Akans have a lot of

cultural practices that enhances their lives as well as other practices that impede their progress and advancement. A clear example of a militating culture is the Widowhood Rites. This rite debases a widow or widower and reduces the one to almost tatters. Marriage is a union of a man and a woman witnessed by the families of the husband and wife at a ceremony when the bride price is given out. The people of Ahafo (Kenyasi) are part of the wider Akan Group that observes the same form of marriage Rites. The death of a married partner presents a sad story to worsen the plight of the living partner. The surviving partner goes through a lot of debasing rites like going close to nudity in the presence of others which constitutes an invasion of privacy on a breach of fundamental human Right. The deprivation of assets of the lost partner from the living partner is humiliating. This is so because marriage as Team work saw the couple struggling to create wealth for themselves and their children. The living partner loses almost everything and the education of the surviving children is seriously hampered. This widowhood rite is an avenue for Poverty and Delinquency which must be eradicated from our current norms. However, thanks to the Legal Framework that produced PNDCL 111 and other related laws that prohibit and work alleviate the plight of those who might be visited with widowhood as a Rite.

Other cultural practices like Tuesdays being traditional holidays affect the economic lives in the District where over 75% of the people are predominantly engaged in food crop Agriculture. The ban on rearing of Goats in the District also deprives people from the wealth in livestock rearing. Crude and inexplicable Taboos & Superstition deprive people of adventurism, initiative, innovation and change. These are phenomena that should be exploited maximally to alleviate Poverty.

Another cultural practice in District that should be revised positively is around River Tano which dominates the drainage pattern of Kenyasi and Ahafo respectively. The River Tano has been regarded as Sacred and groomed by a Taboo which forbids anyone from fishing from the River. Much as the fishes might seem to be preserved for scientific and Aquatic Studies, non- fishing from the River deprives others of a livelihood of a fisherman, also it accounts for low nutritional values as fresh fish could be a dietary necessity .It also retards the growth of Aqua culture which otherwise could have offered employment opportunities and open up tourism to attract Investors to change the fortunes of the people especially women and the Youth

Early or forced marriage is another negative cultural practice that seems to be raising its ugly head in some parts of the District. Sometimes it is sad to note that girls of school going age have dropped out of school and enter into early marriages. It is high time the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection and the District Assembly stepped in to avert this situation by putting in place pragmatic interventions that will curtail the practice if not eliminate it.

1.6.11 Governance

1.6.11.1: Introduction

Governance in a broad sense, is about the culture and institutional environment in which citizens and stakeholders interact among themselves and participate in public affairs. Governance can be applied in many contexts such as corporate governance, good governance, international governance, national governance and local governance. The hallmark of good governance includes: participation, consensus building, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and

efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, reduction in corruption, accountability and the voice of minority groups.

In view of the above, the development process of the Asutifi North District is underpinned on the various institutional structures including local administrative and institutional structures, traditional governance structures, the private sector and Civil Society Organisations which in diverse ways play critical role in the District. This section therefore examines the administrative structure (establishment, composition and departments of the Assembly), Social Accountability systems that allows stakeholder to interact and part-take in decision making process of the Assembly.

1.6.11.2: Administrative Structure of District Management (Organogram)

1.6.11.2.1: Establishment of the District

The Asutifi District was initial established by Legislative Instrument 1485 of the erstwhile Provision National Defence Council (PNDC), when the country adopted the decentralisation concept in 1988. In the quest to further deepen decentralisation to the doorstep of the people, the government in June 2012 carved out Asutifi South District leaving the mother district to stand separate as Asutifi North District under Legislative Instrument 2093 of 2012 with Kenyasi as the District capital.

Under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Asutifi North District Assembly is the highest political administrative and planning authority at the District level and responsible for the overall governance and development of the whole District. Under the Act, the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

1.6.11.2.2: Composition of the Assembly

The Asutifi North District Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive, 36 Assembly members (made up of 25 members elected through universal adult suffrage and 11 other members appointed by Government in line with the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, which requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with interest groups) and the Member of Parliament in the District. The Convener of General Assembly meeting is the Presiding member with the District Co-ordinating director as the Secretary.

The District Chief Executive, who represents the Central Government in the District, chairs the Executive Committee which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly. The District Assembly has two main committees that is Executive, and Public Relations and Complaints committee.

The Executive Committee of the Assembly has seven (7) sub-committees performing various functions. Five (5) of the sub-committees are statutory and these include: Finance and Administration Sub-committee, Works Sub-committee, Social Services Sub-committee, Development Planning Sub-committee, and Justice and Security Sub-committee. The other sub-committees include; Mining and Environment sub-committee, and Agric and Medium Scale Enterprises sub-committee

The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit reports of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation. The Presiding Member convenes and chairs the meetings of the General Assembly whilst the District co-ordinating Director serve as the secretary.

All the heads of Department in the district reports to the District Chief Executive through the District Co-ordinating director who is responsible for the day to day administration of the Assembly

1.6.11.2.3: Departments of the Assembly

Under the new decentralization reforms and the coming into force of Legislative Instrument 1961 of 2009 and the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 eleven (11) departments are established under every District. The importance of these departments to the Assembly cannot be overemphasized as they provide technical support and inputs on education, works, welfare, sanitation and environment, among others and also facilitate the implementation of key activities or development programmes geared towards poverty reduction.

Notwithstanding the critical roles these departments play, only 10 are operational in the District whilst only 4 has fully been integrated into the Assembly. This may be due to the full non-implementation of the second schedule (Section 78 (1), (4) and 198 (4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 and its corresponding Legislative Instruments. Departments established and operationalized in the District are presented in Table 1.25

Table 1.24 Established, Operational and Fully Integrated Departments of the Assembly

| S/No. | Department Established | Departments Operational | Departments Fully Integrated |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Central Administration | Central Administration | |
| 2 | Finance Department | Finance Department | |
| 3 | Education, Youth and Sports | Education, Youth and Sports | |
| 4 | District Health Department | District Health Department | |
| 5 | Works Department | Works Department | Works Department |
| 6 | Physical Planning Department | Physical Planning Department | Physical Planning Department |
| 7 | Department of Trade and Industry | Department of Trade and Industry | |
| 8 | Department of Social Welfare and Community Development | Department of Social Welfare and Community Development | Department of Social Welfare and Community Development |
| 9 | Department of Agriculture | Department of Agriculture | Department of Agriculture |
| 10 | Natural Resources, Forestry and Game and Wildlife Department | | |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 11 | Disaster Prevention | Disaster Prevention | |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|--|

Source: Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, (Colum 1 Departments established) and DPCU, 2017.

In the performances of the functions assigned to the Departments under Legislative Instrument 1961 of 2009, the Assembly is beset with a number of the challenges including: inadequate office accommodation for Decentralized Departments, inadequate financial and technical logistics for monitoring and evaluation data management and inadequate qualified personnel in some departments.

The organizational structure of the Assembly is shown in Figure 1.25 It is however important to note that the structure may be subject to change with on-going decentralization reforms by the government.

1.6.11.2.4: The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit

Section of 84 (1) of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 established the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) which is the technical wing to advice and serves as a secretariat district planning Authority in respect of planning, programing, monitoring, evaluating and co-ordination. It's also responsible for formulating and updating the components of the development plan of the District.

The DPCU is made up of all the 11 heads of Departments, the Convener of the development planning subcommittee, CSO's, Traditional Authorities and 2 private sector representatives. The DPCU may also co-opt a maximum of five (5) relevant Decentralized Agencies and Organisations to its meetings with the right to vote on issues. The DPCU is chaired by the District Co-ordinating Director while the District planning officer serves as the secretary. The office of the District planning officer serve as the Secretariat of the DPCU.

1.6.11.2.5: District Assembly Sub- structures

Below the Asutifi North District are the Sub-district Structures established under Local Government (Urban, Zonal and Ton Councils and Unit Committees) Instrument, 2010, Legislative Instruments 1967 of 2010 in response to the demand for popular participation in promoting decentralization and good governance. The Legislative Instrument 1967 among others succeeded in reducing the membership of unit committees from 15 to 5 by reducing the number of elected members from 10 to 5 and abolishing the requirement for appointment of 5 members. It was aimed reducing the financial burden and efficient management of the unit committee and substructures.

The Assembly is divided into five (5) Area councils, which is subdivided into 25 electoral areas. There are also 125 unit committee members. The Area councils include; Kenyasi No. 1, Kenyasi No. 2, Ntotroso, Goamu and Gambia. With exception of the Goamu Area Council which is in a rented offices all the remaining Councils have offices built, equipped and furnished by the Assembly. Revenue items has been ceded to them for collection and management of the area of jurisdiction.

In spite of the important role the substructures play, their operations is beset with a number of challenges including inadequate mobilized enough financial resources to initial development

programmes, inadequate logistics, and human resources capacity challenges. The relevant staff required to effectively manage the operations of the councils seems not to exist due to low remuneration. The few staff available who are ready and willing to manage these local councils has little training to enable them carry out their day to day operations. Refresher training programmes needs to be tailored to build the capacity of councilors and staff for effective operation of the Councils.

Although, needs assessment were conducted and validated during the preparation of this policy document, the Assembly needs to support the DPCU to assist the Area council to develop their own plans to guide their development agenda. Also, the Assembly should ensure that a portion of the DACF is located to the Area council to implement their programmes or activities approved by Assembly.

1.6.11.3: Social Accountability Arrangements

1.6.11.3.1: Involvement of Traditional Authorities

Traditional authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are invariably consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Most of the chiefs in the District are caretakers of some paramount chiefs. There are only three paramount chiefs in the District namely Kenyasi No.1, Kenyasi No.2 and Ntotroso. Periodically, forums are held with these traditional authorities to create avenue for them, the Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining the development of the District to enhance its progress. Also during Assembly meetings, the Chiefs some of whom are Government appointees take part in the deliberations.

1.6.11.3.2: Participation of Citizenry in Community Development/Decision making

Participation is the process of equitable and active involvement of all stakeholders in the formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development activities which may have a positive effects on their lives. The concept allows individuals to contribute to the setting up of goals and also suggest best strategies for achieving the goals for their communities.

The level of citizen's participation in the District varies with respects to the subject matter and also a number of factors like the benefits to be gained (either immediate or future) from the issue under discussions, the availability of appropriate mechanism that allows community members to participate in issues that concern them and their political and religious affiliations. Therefore appropriate communication channels must be put in place to allow persons or individuals irrespective of their political background, religious and ethnical affiliation to contribute to the development of their communities, district and the nation at large.

Consultation of the people in the District may take place either through meetings or groups interaction or public hearings. The extent of consultation however, depends on individual and group interest in community matters, whether there is enough prior information about meeting times, whether the meeting times are convenient for a broad cross-section of the population and whether the meetings are called in the first place. For instance, when meetings are called on Thursdays, which is a Market day may not be well attended depending on the target group.

During the consultations at the community level towards the plan preparation process reveal that there seems not be adequate information about decisions taken at the General Assembly with regard to programmes and projects outlined for implementation. Assembly members have failed to inform or hold meeting their respect unit committees prior or after General Assembly meetings. The Assembly needs to facilitate such meetings to improve it feedback mechanism for better decision making and also develop a system of consultation that will be able to involve a wider section of community and that is neither time consuming nor expensive. Regular town hall meetings to explain government policies and how the Assembly is making frantic efforts to address some of the development challenges is laudable and needs to be adopted and sustained

1.6.11.3.3 Citizens Participation in Elections

Apart from the participation in the development process, payment of rates and taxes, one important means through which citizens participate are issues that affects their lives are through elections. Involvement in politics at the local level can take the various forms from voting in elections to holding positions as Assembly members or Unit Committee members.

Participation in general elections has shown tremendous increased over the past two elections. In 2012 for instance, the voter turnout during the run off was 65.2% as compared to 79.96 in 2012. Credit may be given to the Electoral Commission and National Commission on Civic Education for the good work done in the area of sensitization of the public to exercise their franchise.

In general, men turn to be more active than women as it is evidenced in the 2015 District Assembly Local Level and Unit Committee Elections where only one (1) out of the twenty-five (25) elected Assembly members is a female.

1.6.11.4: Application of Community Strategies/public hearing

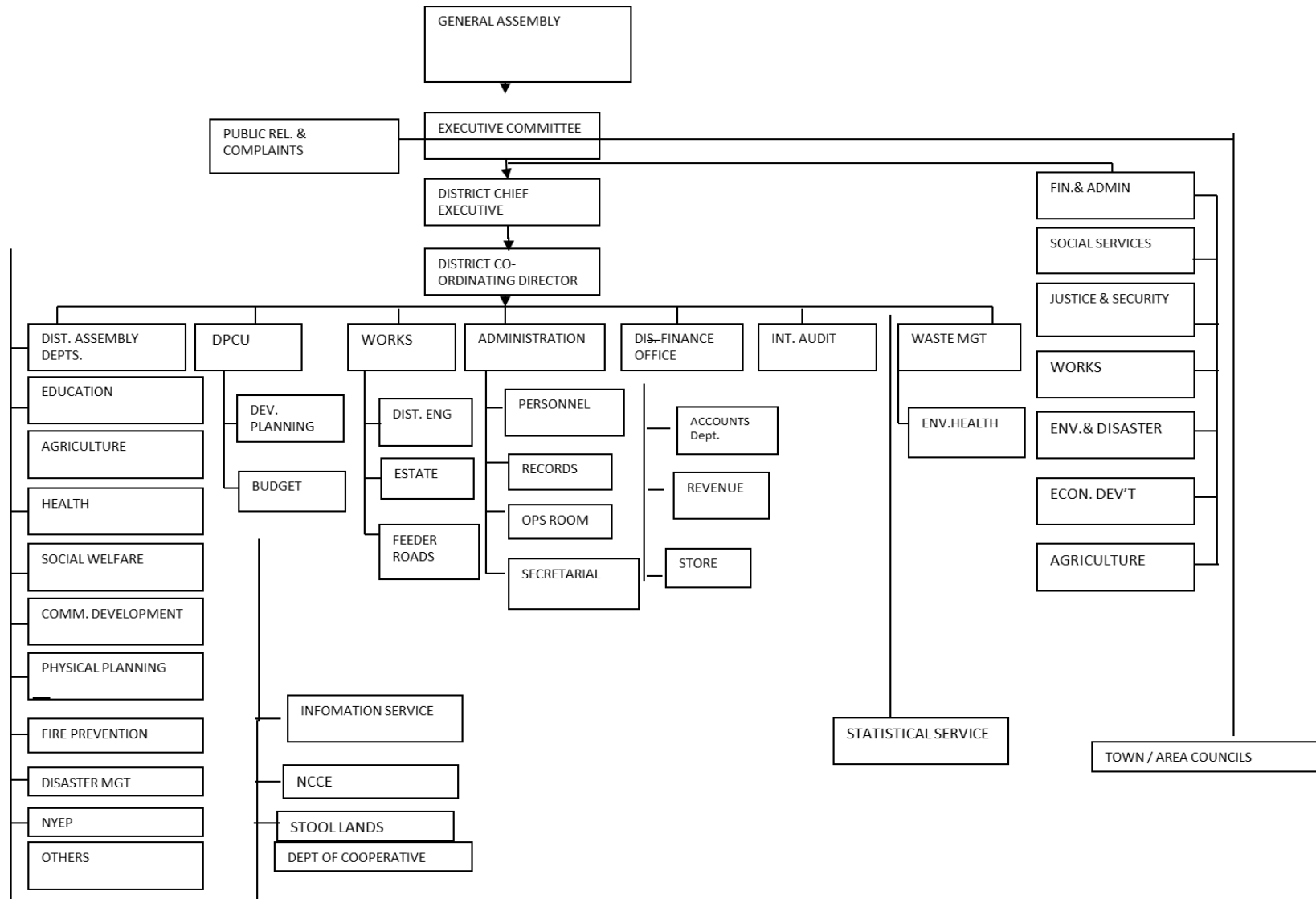
The planning technical team in the course of the preparation of this document, requested the Departments of the Assembly and Agencies to participate fully during the data collection exercise and public hearings. A series of workshops where organized for the departments of the guidelines for the preparation of the plan to enable know the processes the Assembly has to follow to complete the plan. This enhance the output of work submitted by the departments and also easy for collation by the technical team constituted out of the DPCU to lead in the plan preparation process.

This was followed by a number of Public Forum hearings to identify the community problems, challenges, constraints and potentials as a means to solicit the community needs and aspirations from five sub-structures. This will help in designing proper strategies to meet the demands of the people. It was also a platform to present and validate the plan. Recommendation emanating from the public hearings was then incorporated to the final plan for adoption by the General Assembly.

The planning team as part of the communication strategy to inform, educate and disseminate public information to the good citizenry of the District, the Assembly would hold quarterly public hearings or town hall meetings to account to the people on revenue and expenditure performance, government policies, development programmes and projects, security issues and

other critical development initiatives that have been implemented or initiated. The platform will give the public the opportunity to criticize or assess the Assembly's performance. Views and suggestions emanating from the forum will be subsequently addressed. Again, Fee fixing resolutions meetings will also be held every year to agree on fees to be paid by rate payers. Furthermore, to help people understand the role of all sub-committees would visit the local F.M station to present their functions and reports to the people. Aside this, the Development planning subcommittee and DPCU would be tasked to champion the dissemination the content of this policy document.

Figure 1.20 Organogram of the Assembly



1.6.11.5: Role of Non -Governmental /Civil Society Organizations

The role of Non-governmental and Civil Society Organizations in the socio-economic development of the District cannot be overemphasized. The level of participation by these stakeholders in the District's development process is manifested in the level of information sharing, consultation, involvement, collaboration, partnership and empowerment. These are some of the key tenants of participation the Assembly has successfully strived with its stakeholders hence the good working relation and information flow the Assembly and its stakeholders are currently enjoying. However, the bond needs to be strengthened to ensure true ownership and sustainability in development and necessary engagement platforms (public for a, town hall meeting, meet the press) needs to be created for existing and emerging stakeholders and interested groups to effectively contribute to the development agenda of the District.

A number of CSO's/NGO's are working in the District are implementing some development initiatives to complement the Assembly efforts in meeting the needs of the people and also ensuring accountability and participation of the private sector in the development process of the District. These NGO's/CSO's and the initiatives they are implementing include;

1.6.11.5.1. Global Alliance for Development Foundation

Global Alliance for Development Foundation (GADeF) is youth development and philanthropy foundation working to promote youth and next-gen philanthropy and impact investment in Africa. Registered in Ghana and South Africa in 2010 and 2016 respectively, GADeF supports youth organization through grant-making and mentoring with focus on Youth Development and Civil Engagement, Community Philanthropy, Gender and Adolescent Reproductive Health, Advocacy, Research and Development, Coalitions and Institutional Capacity Building and Conflict Resolution & Peace Building. Website: www.gadef.net

1.6.11.5.2. GrassRoots Hub

Grass Roots Hub is social enterprise incubation and innovation Hub for Eco-entrepreneurship, SDGs Innovations and WASH enterprises. GrassRoot Hub provides support for start-up business, co-working spaces and eco-entrepreneurship training for young entrepreneurs. GrassRoots Hub works in partnership with UNLEASH Denmark, SEED and World Economic Forum Global Shapers in its operations at the grass roots level in Ghana.

Website: www.grassrootshubgh.net

1.6.11.5.3. Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation (NADeF)

Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation (NADeF) is a sustainable community development foundation established in May, 2008 through an Agreement signed between Newmont Ghana Gold Limited and the Ahafo Social Responsibility Forum (represented by ten (10) Ahafo mine Communities, Local Government, Regional Government and Civil Society), as a mechanism to share value between the Company and its Stakeholders.

NADeF is funded through an annual contribution from Newmont comprising US\$1 per ounce of gold produced and 1% of net pre-tax profit from the Ahafo mine and operates in ten (10) Ahafo Mine communities namely; Kenyasi No. 1, Kenyasi No. 2, Ntotroso, Gyedu and Wamahinso in the Asutifi North District and Yamfo, Susuanso, Afrisipakrom, Terchire and Adrobaa in the Tano North District. NADeF exist to empower communities through grants, knowledge-sharing,

partnership and capacity building to achieve sustainable development. Areas of support include; Human resource Development, Infrastructure Development, Social Amenities, Economic empowerment, natural Resource Protection, Cultural Heritage and sport development.

1.6.11.5.4 Livelihood and Environment Ghana

Livelihood and Environment Ghana (LEG) is a national social, environment and human rights advocacy NGO established in 2004 in response to the growing threats from the operations of mining. LEG is formally registered under the laws of Ghana since 2007 with the mission to empower communities including grassroot organizations and women associations to protect the environment, promote livelihoods, defend human rights and Raise their voices.

LEG since 2004 has been working to promote human and community rights through sensitization and litigation, preservation of environment and biodiversity through planting of trees and community level education, promote transparency and accountability through training and capacity-building of opinion leaders and community people in mining affected communities, E.g. grant from CIDA was used to trained elected Assembly Members in both Asutifi and Tano North Districts Assembly in 2008 on revenue tracking and sustainable use of mineral royalty, offer livelihoods support to the vulnerable groups (particularly women) in society including serving as a voice for the voiceless, empowering communities for their self-organization through the provision of entrepreneurship skills and soft loans, paralegal training on compensation negotiation and issues on resettlement for mining affected communities. Email: leg2004ah@yahoo.com Website: www.info@leg2004.org

1.6.12 Security

One of the essential component of good governance is justice, security and ensuring relative peace for the people in their communities and the District. This allows community members, market women and other business organizations to go on with their daily activities to improve their lives thereby contributing positively to the overall development of the district and the country at large.

Generally, the District has enjoyed a stable and peaceful environment since its creation with exception of persistence demonstration by the youth against Newmont Ghana Gold Limited over lack of job opportunities and a few land boundary disputes among the various chiefs. These issues seems to be trivial which do not hamper the peaceful atmosphere in the District. There have not been any reported ethnic conflicts in the District as the people do co-exist in a harmonious and peace manner

The District has a well composed district Security committee (DISEC) made up of the Ghana police service, Ghana prison Service, BNI, Ghana Fire Service, DA which oversees all security issues. The committee meets at least every quarter to discuss about the security situation chaired by the able District Chief Executive of the District. The DCD is the secretary to the committee.

The most frequent offenses or crimes reported in the district over the last three years has been assault, stealing, fraud and threat of life.

1.6.12.1: The Police Service

The maintenance of law and order in the District is the sole responsibility of the Ghana Police Service. However, in the discharge of their duty they collaborate with District Security Committee, Traditional Authorities and other security agencies like, Bureau of National Investigations, and the Ghana National Fire Service to ensure that life and property are secured.

The District has three (3) Police stations located at Kenyasi No.1, Ntotroso and Gambia No. 2 with the District headquarters at Kenyasi No. 1. The total staff strength of the Police Service in the District is 66 made up of 56 males and 10 females. With an estimated population of 62,817 as of 2017, the police citizen ratio is 1: 1,366 compared to the national figures of 1:777 and the UN standard of 1:500.

Over the years, strenuous efforts has been made by the Assembly to increase the police strength to meet required standards through lobbying the Regional Police and Inspector General of Police to post police personnel to the District. Also, plans are far advance in the Construction and rehabilitation of Police quarters and the establishment of police training school at Kenyasi No. 1 with support of Nananom. Aside the, Assembly's support, Newmont Ghana Gold Limited and other well wishes in the district in diverse ways support the District police with logistics to facilitate the daily maintenance of law and order.

1.6.12.2: The Ghana Fire Service

The Asutifi North District Assembly has one fire service station with a staff strength of 14 including personnel (4) from the Youth Employment Agency. Of the 11 permanent staff of the Ghana National Fire Service 2 are senior officers and 9 junior staff. The main task of the service includes combating fire, safety issues and resource operation when accidents occur. They are also to sensitize and train fire volunteers' squats. The role of the service in fire combating and training cannot be over emphasizes as 23 fire volunteer squats have trained to champion the course in their various localities.

The service currently has a well-built furnish office constructed by the Newmont Ghana Gold Limited and the Assembly. They are however challenge with logistics (motor bikes, cutlass, Wellington boots, fire beaters, torch lights and computers and chair. Inadequate staff accommodation, lack of extrication pick and extrication tools and motivation where also mentioned as some of the challenges. Considering the critical role played, the Assembly and partner's needs to support the unit to continue its effort in the fight again bushfires in the District.

1.6.13 Local Economic Development (LED)

A strong attention towards Local economic development (LED) in the District can help galvanizes and stimulate participation and entrepreneurial ventures, guarantees suitable conditions for sustainable employment, and promotes favorable environment for human development for the people of Asutifi North District. Local Economic Development is a bottom up approach to economic growth through the realization of the economic potentials of every territory. The crux of LED is that every territory has comparative advantage which can be enhanced if the necessary actions are taken to tackle the bottlenecks inhibiting their success. These can be done through a partnership between the public, private and civil society sectors who all contribute differently to the promotion of LED.

The Assembly in line with the national LED policy guideline has constituted a 13-member District Local Economic Development Platform/Committee to perform the following functions including the coordination of the implementation of identified task by responsible departments and or agencies, ensure capacity development of all stakeholders; mobilize resources to support LED; develop and implement appropriate communication strategy; collate documentation on LED work; undertake joint monitoring and evaluation activities.

1.6.13.1 Opportunities for LED in the District

The Asutifi North can boost of numerous potentials that can be tapped to accelerate economic development in the District. Among such potentials is the vast arable land. The land in the District supports a lot of agricultural activities such as lumbering, livestock rearing and all kinds of cash crop plantation. This however when fully regulated can help in employing the teeming youth population in the District through the government initiative of planting for food and jobs hence reducing the unemployment situation in the District.

Furthermore, the introduction of Newmont Ghana Gold Limited since 2006 has drastically changed the economic activities in the District. Small scale business has blossomed while few more citizens have been employed by the mining company. The company through its activities in the District has established the Newmont Ahafo Foundation Development (NADeF) in collaboration with the District Assembly to aid in the provision of infrastructure as well as awarding of scholarships to the brilliant but needy students in the District. In recent times, efforts have been made to tackle gender inequality with the aim of empowering people in the District, the women consultative committee setup by management of Newmont is a prime example. The purpose of the committee is to augment women's participation in decision making and empower women to be economically self-sufficient through the provision of small loans.

Another major opportunity to the development of the local economic is the new multi-purpose market structure constructed in Kenyasi. This will help uplift local business in the District as well as serve as a marketing hub for its surrounding communities. More so, the strategic location of the District in relation to some market centers such as the regional capital (Sunyani) and Goaso is a major economic boost to the District. Speaking of infrastructure, health facilities cannot be undermined and in this regard that District Assembly with support from Newmont has turned its focus on the construction of a District hospital to ensure that health needs of the people are constantly met.

Moreover, the efforts made by government to stabilize power supply as well as the willingness of major telecommunication networks such as MTN, Vodafone, Airtel/Togo to upgrade and extend their service to other parts of the District is a major opportunity for technological advancement in the District.

In order to ensure the development of the local economy in the District, the District Assembly through the Business Advisory center (BAC) with qualified staffs is readily available to register and give all sort of business kind of support and direction to individuals and organizations seeking to improve their respective businesses.

There also exist a number of financial institution in the District which can be an avenue for granting of small and medium credit facilities to traders, and small scale enterprise to expand their business if the Assembly through the BAC is enable to establish a platform for dialogue with the institution to grant such facilities.

1.6.13.2 Challenges to LED in the District

The District has faced a lot of challenges in its efforts towards the direction of LED. The people of Asutifi North District are predominantly agrarian however; the progress of the agricultural sector has been hampered by the inadequate farm-to-market roads, the low use of technology, poor rural infrastructure, poor marketing channels as well as low-availability of human resources. Micro, Small and Medium scale enterprises find it difficult to access loan from credit facilities largely due to high interest rates, and insufficient collaterals. This makes it difficult for such enterprises to pool resources to fully transact businesses and maximize profit.

Also, the inadequate commitment by local government coupled with the inadequate investment from the private sector to support local enterprises has Stifled SMEs to meet demand and take advantage of large scale production. Moreover, the high tariffs on utility has hindered the implementation of the innovative ideas of citizens to turn raw and semi-finished products into finished and value-added products which will effectively increase their attractiveness and eventually raise price value of such commodities.

The roads in the District are not good enough to instigate the development of the local economy as roads needed to link most farming communities are non-existing. The district does not have the necessary financial capacity to be able to re-gravel and re-shape all the feeder roads. This has a lot of consequences as some rural communities are normally cut off from the rest of the district during heavy rainy season due to the poor nature of their roads. This increases the cost of transportation during this season. In order to reduce poverty, hunger and drastically mitigate the teeming unemployment situation in the District, strengthen the LED through all-inclusiveness (public, private and civil society) is fundamental to change in direction of the desired future that we all aspire.

1.6.14 Economy of the District

1.6.14.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The structure of the local economy is mostly agrarian followed by the service sector, manufacturing and processing activities. The agricultural sector serve as a main source of revenue compared to other sectors. Most farmers, are peasant's farmers who largely depend on rain fed and use of rudimentary system of farming.

The service sector seems is gaining momentum over the previous particularly in the areas of trading, hospitality, and food and beverages retail. The mining companies and its related sub-contractors in the District have provided regular employment for people and also served as ready market for food vendors, housing and the hospitality industry. As at March 2017, out of total staff strength of 3,473 engaged by NGGL and its subcontractors 1,210 (34.8%) were locals from the District.

1.6.14.2 Household Income and Expenditure

Annual distribution of household income is skewed towards the urban areas of the District. For example 25.2% of the households receive GH¢2,000 and above in a year equivalent to 48.5% of the total income in the District. This means that 25.2% of the District's population spend almost half of all total incomes generated in the District, an indication of inequity in the distribution of incomes among localities.

The survey by the DPCU further reveals that about 65.2% of the population receives incomes below GH¢1,000. This income disparity needs to be addressed to ensure social and economic stability in the district. Introduction of viable projects that are geared towards promoting growth and reducing poverty; social inclusion must be pursued to bridge the income gap.

Data from the survey on expenditure patterns in the District shows that about 51.3% of household income was spent on Food and Housing. Households also committed 10.3% of their income to transportation whilst clothing and funerals took 13.9% of income, compared to 13.1% on education related activities. This trend paints a gloomy picture about the priority households on education, which may not compliment the huge investment in the sector by the Assembly and other stakeholder in the District. This may confirm, the abysmal school performance which has been on the decline in recent years. Awareness creation on the importance of education needs to be intensified.

1.6.14.3 Major Economic Activities

1.6.14.3.1 Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the agricultural activities in the District. The services rendered to the farmers include Agriculture Extension Services, Veterinary Services Delivery, Group Formation, Home Visits, Field Visits, Technical Training, On Farm Demonstrations, Pest and Disease Survey Control.

From the 2010 PHC 8,024 households were engaged in agriculture either crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing or fish farming. The most predominant agricultural activities among households is crop farming (7,887) followed by livestock rearing (2,318). At the bottom of households agricultural engagement is tree growing (202) and fish farming (32). The number of rural households (6,318) constituting 78.7 percent is more than that of the urban households (1,706) representing 21.3 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities. Apart from tree planting which has more urban households than rural (56.4 % verses 43.6%); the other agricultural activities have more rural households compared to urban. Table 1.26 presents the distribution of agricultural households by the type of agricultural activity that they are engaged in and locality of residence.

Table 1.25 Households by Agricultural Activities and Locality

| Total Households | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| | 12,138 | 100.0 | 4,265 | 35.1 | 7,873 | 64.9 |
| Households engages in Agriculture | 8,024 | 100.0 | 1,706 | 21.3 | 6,318 | 78.7 |
| Crop Farming | 7,887 | 100.0 | 1,665 | 21.1 | 6,222 | 78.9 |
| Tree Planting | 202 | 100.0 | 114 | 56.4 | 88 | 43.6 |
| Livestock Rearing | 2,318 | 100.0 | 157 | 6.8 | 2,161 | 93.2 |
| Fish Farming | 32 | 100.0 | 4 | 12.5 | 28 | 87.5 |

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, GSS

1.6.14.3.2 Mining

Gold is currently mined in large quantities by Newmont Ghana Gold Limited in the District. In fact, the investment of Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, Ahafo Mine at Kenyasi, the District capital has opened up the area to people and also put the Kenyasi on the national and international map compared to other Districts in the region. The project was initiated in 2004/2005 with exploration and zoomed into full operations thereafter.

Since its operations, a decade ago, the mines is having a greater impact on development as jobs have been created, revenue generated to the Assembly and social responsibility interventions/activities are undertaken to complement the effort of the Assembly in the provision of basic services such as school blocks, water facilities, sport facilities, health facilities and other critical services through the Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation.

Again, the provision of alternative livelihood jobs in the catchment areas have helped to create jobs and diversify the local economy to some extent.

The abundance of mineral deposits such as gold in the District, however, have come with its attended effects. The activities of small- scale mining operators in these gold deposited areas is a source of worry to the people as best mining practices are somehow not adhered thus causing water pollution, land degradation and deforestation although it serves as employment to the people.

With the company now moving into underground mining activities, the Assembly, EPA and other related institutions needs to closely monitor to avoid any potential environmental hazards associated their operations. Furthermore, stakeholder's needs to monitor and ensure that all mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental Impact Assessment (Environmental Permit issued) are fully implemented or adhered to.

1.6.14.3.3 Manufacturing Industries,

The Manufacturing sector employs 5.7% in the population 15 years older of district. The District can boast of small scale or ago-based industries like palm oil extraction, 'gari' processing, mechanical workshops, and a host of others in many other communities. There are other small scale sectors such as wood-based industries (carpentry), metal works, and block moulding and metal-based industries are mostly blacksmithing which are scattered in the District.

Apart from relying on unpaid apprentices, entrepreneurs in these industries employ few people to facilitate their production processes. The average size of small scale manufacturing in terms of members is about three people and in the case of medium scale, it is about ten people in the District. Table 1.27 shows the distribution and location of manufacturing industries in the District.

Table 1.26 Classification and Location of Manufacturing Industries

| Industry | No. | Type of Business | Number Available | Location | Size |
|---------------|-----|----------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| Manufacturing | 1. | Carpentry Shops | 32 | Various | Small/Medium |
| | 2. | Block Moulding | 1 | Various | Small |
| | 3. | Metal Works | 6 | Various | Small |
| | 4. | Gari Processing | 4 | Various | Small |
| | 5. | Lumbering/Sawmilling | 3 | Various | Small/Medium |
| | 6. | Oil Extraction | 4 | Various | Small |
| | 7. | Blacksmithing | 4 | Various | Medium |

Source: DPCU, Kenyasi, 2014

Again, Table 1.27 shows that, labour-intensive methods are used by entrepreneurs in most of the production processes, except in some few cases where chemical (petrol, diesel) and electric energies are used.

Through various interventions, the drudgery associated with Gari production has been eliminated in some pilot communities through the supply of gari- processing machines. Most production processes are financed through personal savings and support from relatives and friends. The main problems inhibiting the growth of the manufacturing industries are access to credit; small market size for products. In spite of the factors militating against growth in the sectors, manufacturing industries have the prospects to:

- Generate employment and improving income level for the rural people
- Utilise local raw materials and thereby provide market for agricultural produce
- Improve growth and development.

The sector must be encouraged to play a more meaningful role in the District Economy.

1.6.14.3.4 Energy

The District energy sources are analyzed on the basis of electricity, fuel wood, petroleum products such as petrol, diesel oil and liquefied petroleum gas, solar, flashlights/torch and among others. It is estimated that 51.2% of the inhabitants now enjoy electricity from the National grid. This is due to the Government policy of the Rural Electrification Project known as Self Help Electrification Projects (SHEP). There are still quite a number of communities in the District that have not been connected to the National grid and others are yet to be connected to the National grid.

The major problem facing the District electricity production is the intermittent and unreliable nature of the power supply which affects production activities. With the improved economic

activities, massive expansion and development springing up in the District, it has become necessary for the District to have its own sub-station to ensure regular supply of electricity. Fuel wood and charcoal continue to be a major source of energy supply for domestic use by people in the District. The environmental threat caused by the cutting down of these trees and their effect on the depletion of the environment continue to be of great concern to the Assembly.

1.6.14.3.5 Communication

The District has only two post office at the District capital, Kenyasi and Ntotroso. Accessibility to postal services in general is very low with the advent of mobile phones and internet facilities. An average of 20 letters are either received or posted every week.

In terms of telecommunications, the District have the services of almost all the networks that are operating in the country, MTN, Vodafone, Airtel, and Tigo. Signals are all activated for reception but there are still pockets of communities which do not received signals.

1.6.14.3.6 Financial Institutions or Banking Facilities

The District can boast of three (3) commercial banks (Agricultural Development Bank, Ecobank and GN Bank), three (3) Rural Banks (Tano Rural Bank, Ahafo Community Bank and Asutifi Rural Banks) and a number of credit unions and micro-finance schemes namely, Opportunity International Savings and Loans, Beneficial Microfinance among others. With exception of OIC and GN Bank (branch at Ntotroso) all the other financial institutions are concentrated at the District capital, Kenyasi.

Access to credit facilities from the few financial institutions has become a challenge for small-scale, agro-processors, farmers and enterprises with the demand for high collaterals and high interest rates which these organization cannot afford. In this regard, most of the activities of the SME's and other agricultural activities are funded from personal loans and relatives remittance.

To forestall this, the Assembly through the NBSSI/Business Advisory Centre is embarking on sensitization programs and creation platforms for dialogue between the financial sector and the SME's under the private sector drive of the government to encourage lending to the SMEs and agro-based industries. Also, a Business Development Officer has been appointed to deal mainly with the SME's issues and to facilitate the registration and access to credit facilities from Banks, MASLOC and other funding agencies.

1.6.14.4 District Revenue and Expenditure Status

1.6.14.4.1 Revenue Sources

The District for the period under review was financed from two main revenue sources namely Internal Sources and External Sources. The internal revenue sources are those that are collected by the Assembly using its own existing collection mechanism. These include rates, lands, (excluding stool lands), fees and fines, licenses, rents, investments and miscellaneous.

The external revenue sources include, grants from central government, ground rent, royalties, and development partners (Donors) like IDA, DFID, DDF, NGO's, World Bank among others. Table 1.20 shows the budgeted and actual revenue for the period 2014- March, 2017.

Analysis of the revenue performance over the four-year period shows that out of a total budgeted revenue of GH¢34,453,627.11, an amount of GH¢18,954,796.22 was actually received representing 55% of the budgeted figure. Of the total estimated revenue, IGF only constituted 10,947,948.71 whilst actual IGF bagged was 8,006,813.27 representing 73.13% of the estimated IGF.

A look at the performance of only IGF shows that, Land and Royalties accounted for 5,908,471.59 (73.79%) of total internal revenue collected. This figure represent 65.8% of the estimated figure of 8,982,404.11. This is a clearly indications that Lands and Royalties remains the most important source of internal revenue o the Assembly thanks to the existence of Newmont Ghana Gold Limited which pays huge mineral royalties and property rate to the Assembly. A further look into the composition of lands and royalties shows that revenue from Mineral royalties and Stool Lands is the leading contributor under this source. Looking at the contribution of this source to total internal generated fund, efforts need to be put in place to ensure the potential in the other revenue items are fully harnessed if not the closure of mining companies in future will have implications for the Assembly's in terms of revenue mobilization collection and management.

Rates recorded actual collection of GH¢796,907.40 representing 113.3% of the estimated figure of GH¢703,669.60. This constituted 9.95% of the total internal revenue over the period. The potential of rates as a key revenue source is yet to be fully realized because property rate collection is very poor in the District especially individually owned properties. A re-evaluation of retable properties in the District and adoption of an effective revenue mobilization, collection mechanism and management devoid of politics can greatly enhance this revenue item.

Licenses, under the period of review are third highest contributor among the revenue items. Over the period a total receipts of GH¢726,282.82 (80.3%) out of an estimated target of GH¢905,008.00. This constituted 9.07% compared to total IGF of GHC 8,006,813.27. The Assembly with the BAC/NBSSI as a lead facilitator needs to sensitize the economic operators and businesses, strengthen its collection mechanisms, and update all registered business establishments in the District

Rent of Lands, Buildings and Houses the fourth highest contributor recorded an actual collection of GH¢ 476,997.54 (260 %) as against an estimated target of GH¢183,020.00, an overall of 5.96% of the total IGF for the period. The propensity for this revenue item to grow is high.

Fees, Fines, Penalties & Forfeits and miscellaneous all contributed GH¢98,153.92 (1.23%) of the total IGF basket over the period.

The external revenue (Grants) estimated over the period was GH¢23,505,678.40. Out of this, an actual amount of GH¢10,947,982.95 was realized representing 46.6% of the estimated figure. This item contributed 57.75% of the overall actual revenue received by the Assembly within the period. The flows of funds from the external sources are irregular and unreliable. The flow most often depends on the interest or the ability of government to secure grants and in turn distribute to MMDAs for implementation of specific sub-projects; example is Adolescent Reproductive Health Programmes, CBRDP among others. While grants receipts for salaries was regular and

showed increases, the DACF which is an important source of funding was irregular. This irregular flow calls for pragmatic measures to vigorously mobilize funds from development partners to implement programmes of the Assembly.

It is important to state that the revenue analysis runs from 2014 to March 2017. As at the time of the Analysis the Assembly was yet to receive its fourth quarter of the DACF and also government was in arrears for both Mineral Royalties and District Development Facility transfer for about two years.

The District together with concern stakeholders needs to sensitize the public on the public – Private Partnership policies of the government to enable private sector participate in the development and management of facilities like stores, public toilets, water supply systems and possibly property rate revenue collection. Also, proposals need to be developed and presented to development partners and other potential funding sources to solicit their intervention in district development. Again, the District Assembly needs strengthen its relations with Newmont Ghana Gold Limited and sub-contractors to investment in specific subprojects in the District as part of their corporate social responsibility. Finally the sister city relations concept needs to be established to take advantage of technological transfer from more development communities in the diaspora into the District.

1.6.14.4.2 Expenditure

The District expenditure can be divided into three namely Compensation, Goods and Service and Capital expenditure. Compensation covers salaries and wages, others allowances and national pension payments, whilst Goods and Service expenditure consist of Utilities, Travel and Transport, general expenses, repairs and maintenance, special services, training, seminar and conferences, purchase of office materials and consumables, and payment of consultancy services rendered to the Assembly. Capital expenditure is made up of development projects and programmes usually referred to as investments. Table 1.21 shows the budgeted and actual expenditure for the period 2014- March, 2017.

From Table 1.21, it would be realized that, total budgeted expenditure for the period amounted to 34,498,474.11 whilst actual total expenditure was 19,551,049.81 representing 56.7 % of the budgeted total expenditure. Of the actual compensation accounted for 15% of the total expenditure. Goods and Services constituted 12.21% while Capital/Asset expenditure formed a whooping/colossal amount of 25,083,867.02 being 72.71% of the total Actual expenditure. This is positive and needs to be sustained.

A detail analysis of the Compensation shows that the actual figure increased from 701,067.26 in 2014 to 786,312.35 in 2015 and further witnessed an increase to 1,152,217.82 in 2016 Factors accounting for these may be attributed to poor collaboration between Finance Department and HR unit and the delay in bring payment vouchers from the national level for capturing onto the Assembly financial reports. Actual Compensation (2,905,546.65) constituted about 55.9% of the total estimated expenditure for the period.

Goods and Service expenditure over the period was estimated at 4,213,606.09 but only 2,400,960.95 (57.0%) was expended which was within the budgeted figure. With the exception

of the 2017 (first quarter performance) actual expenditure has been on the increase from GH¢ 621,938.18 in 2014 to GH¢977,364.65 in 2016. Out of the Goods and Service expenditure, Travel and Transport accounted for GH ¢768,047.19, General Expenses GH¢ 485,521.20, Repairs and maintenance GH¢330,295.77 while special services amounted to GH ¢287,688.50.

Actual Capital expenditure for the period was estimated at GH¢ 25,083,867.02 out of which GH¢14,244,542.21 was actually expended representing 56.8% of the budgeted figure. Capital expenditure has witness increase from an actual of GH¢ 3,010,192.84 in 2014, to GH¢5,003,393.76 in 2015 and increase slightly to GH¢5,904,690.71 in 2016. It reduced to 326,264.90 in 2017 for the first quarter. Capital expenditure constituted as high as 72.71% of the actual total expenditure and 56.7% of the estimated or budgeted total expenditure for the , which clearly shows that, the Assembly depend largely on grants from the central government and donors for implementation of most of its programmes and projects.

Table 1.27 Asutifi North District Assembly Revenue Performance 2014 – 2017

| Revenue Item | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | | 2014 - 2017 | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Budget | Actuals | Act % | Budget | Actuals | Act % | Budget | Actuals | Act % | Budget | Actuals | Act % | Total Budget | Total Actual | Act % |
| INTERNAL REVENUE SOURCES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RATES | 31,900.00 | 10,254.00 | 32.14 | 21,099.60 | 19,026.40 | 90.17 | 34,000.00 | 399,018.00 | 1,173.58 | 616,670.00 | 368,609.00 | 59.77 | 703,669.60 | 796,907.40 | 113.3 |
| LAND AND ROYALTIES | 1,829,978.00 | 802,413.38 | 43.85 | 25,000.00 | 993,910.34 | 3,975.64 | 2,393,987.13 | 4,108,387.87 | 171.61 | 4,733,438.98 | 3,760.00 | 0.08 | 8,982,404.11 | 5,908,471.59 | 65.8 |
| RENT OF LANDS,BUILDINGS AND HOUSES | 6,700.00 | 94,514.07 | 1,410.66 | 70,600.00 | 375,915.89 | 532.46 | 87,660.00 | 2,787.68 | 3.18 | 18,060.00 | 3,779.90 | 20.93 | 183,020.00 | 476,997.54 | 260.6 |
| LICENSES | 39,450.00 | 176,192.60 | 446.62 | 65,000.00 | 152,114.02 | 234.02 | 413,060.00 | 364,311.20 | 88.20 | 387,498.00 | 33,665.00 | 8.69 | 905,008.00 | 726,282.82 | 80.3 |
| FEES | 21,850.00 | 24,395.20 | 111.65 | 13,947.00 | 15,108.20 | 108.33 | 17,450.00 | 15,623.50 | 89.53 | 18,500.00 | 4,483.00 | 24.23 | 71,747.00 | 59,609.90 | 83.1 |
| FINES, PENALTIES,& FORFEITS | 4,900.00 | 1,007.70 | 20.57 | 800.00 | 732.00 | 91.50 | 1,900.00 | 1,204.00 | 63.37 | 2,000.00 | 1,503.00 | 75.15 | 9,600.00 | 4,446.70 | 46.3 |
| MISC & UNIDENTIFIED REVENUE | 80,200.00 | 8,080.57 | 10.08 | 2,200.00 | 23,523.05 | 1,069.23 | 5,100.00 | 2,493.70 | 48.90 | 5,000.00 | 0 | - | 92,500.00 | 34,097.32 | 36.9 |
| TOTAL IGF | 2,014,978.00 | 1,116,857.52 | 55.43 | 198,646.60 | 1,580,329.90 | 795.55 | 2,953,157.13 | 4,893,825.95 | 165.72 | 5,781,166.98 | 415,799.90 | 7.19 | 10,947,948.71 | 8,006,813.27 | 73.1 |
| EXTERNAL SOURCES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRANTS | 4,672,978.40 | 2,702,541.80 | 57.83 | 5,887,927.40 | 3,286,619.28 | 55.82 | 6,137,899.58 | 4,711,457.04 | 76.76 | 6,806,873.02 | 247,364.83 | 3.63 | 23,505,678.40 | 10,947,982.95 | 46.6 |
| TOTAL EXTERNAL | 4,672,978.40 | 2,702,541.80 | 57.83 | 5,887,927.40 | 3,286,619.28 | 55.82 | 6,137,899.58 | 4,711,457.04 | 76.76 | 6,806,873.02 | 247,364.83 | 3.63 | 23,505,678.40 | 10,947,982.95 | 46.6 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,687,956.40 | 3,819,399.32 | 57.11 | 6,086,574.00 | 4,866,949.18 | 79.96 | 9,091,056.71 | 9,605,282.99 | 105.66 | 12,588,040.00 | 663,164.73 | 5.27 | 34,453,627.11 | 18,954,796.22 | 55.0 |

Source: ANDA, Finance Unit, Trail Balances 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Table 1.28 Asutifi North District Assembly Expenditure Performance 2014 – 2017

| EXPENDITURE ITEM | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | | 2014 - 2017 | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Budget | Actuals | Act % | Budget | Actuals | Act % | Budget | Actuals | Act % | Budget | Actual | Act % | Total Budget | Total Actual | Act % |
| COMPENSATION | 1,209,500.00 | 701,067.26 | 58.0 | 1,079,000.00 | 786,312.35 | 72.9 | 1,323,405.00 | 1,152,217.82 | 87.1 | 1,589,096.00 | 265,949.22 | 16.7 | 5,201,001.00 | 2,905,546.65 | 55.9 |
| GOODS AND SERVICE | 1,231,750.00 | 621,938.18 | 50.5 | 992,670.00 | 627,099.27 | 63.2 | 1,098,901.09 | 977,364.65 | 88.9 | 890,285.00 | 174,558.85 | 19.6 | 4,213,606.09 | 2,400,960.95 | 57.0 |
| CAPITAL /INVESTMENT | 4,246,706.40 | 3,010,192.84 | 70.9 | 4,059,751.00 | 5,003,393.76 | 123.2 | 6,668,750.62 | 5,904,690.71 | 88.5 | 10,108,659.00 | 326,264.90 | 3.2 | 25,083,867.02 | 14,244,542.21 | 56.8 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,687,956.40 | 4,333,198.28 | 64.8 | 6,131,421.00 | 6,416,805.38 | 104.7 | 9,091,056.71 | 8,034,273.18 | 88.4 | 12,588,040.00 | 766,772.97 | 6.1 | 34,498,474.11 | 19,551,049.81 | 56.7 |

Source: ANDA, Finance Unit, Trail Balances 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

1.6.14.5 Revenue Bases

As an agrarian and a mining District, agricultural, and its related products and revenues from mining are the mainstay of the local economy and for that matter the Assembly. The most critical is plantain, cassava and food stuff based market. Market tolls are levied on agricultural products such as yam, plantain, cassava and maize. Apart from these, land, property rates, business operation permit and license from corporate bodies such as MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Newmont Ghana Gold Limited and Sub-contractors of Newmont are important revenue sources for the District.

Broadly, rates, licenses, rents, investments and fees and fines are some of the revenue bases of the District.

As a mining community, one important source of revenue base worth mentioning is mineral royalties and Ground rent which is paid to the central government and 10% of the Amount share among the stool and the District Assembly every quarter for implementation of the development programmes. This revenue source is most often a development fund and can only be used for capital expenditure. The fund from this source contributes almost 50 % of the District revenue envelope for the year 2017.

1.6.14.6 Economic Resources

The District is endowed with various kinds of economic resources that can be sustainably harnessed for its total development. Table 1.30 shows some of the economic resource potential of the District.

Table 1.29 Economic Resources and their location

| No. | Economic Resource | Location |
|------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Rock/Granite Deposit | The stretch of land between Kenyasi and Ntotroso |
| 2. | Sand Deposit | Gambia, Goamu and some parts of Kenyasi |
| 3. | Forest reserves | Goa, Gambia, Goamu |
| 4. | Clay Deposits | Wamahinso, Goamu |
| 5. | Streams and Rivers | Tano, Goa, Subika |
| 6. | Productive soils | Entire District |
| 7. | Mineral Deposit (Gold, diamond) | Kenyasi, Gyedu, Ntotroso, Wamahinso, Ammoma |

1.6.14.7 Economic active population

Statistics on employment and labour dynamics of a district is necessary in assessing the relative contribution of the working population in the various sectors of the local economy to its economic development. They are also useful for advocacy and manpower planning in the District, hence their regular feature in population census. According to the 2010 PHC the District labour force is estimated at 31, 494 (population 15 years and older) made up of 16,072 males and 15,422 females.

About seventy-three (72.9%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active while economically not active population constitute only 27.1 percent. The proportion of employed

males (94.45) in the economically active group is slightly higher than that of the females (92.4%) in the same group. Among the economically not active however, there is higher proportions of females (30.3%) than males (24.1%). Table 1.31 illustrate population 15 years and older by activity status and sex whilst Table 1.32 shows activity status of the employed population 15 years and older by age and sex.

From Table 1.23 it can be observed that there is comparatively higher percentage of males (60.1%) in full time education than their female counterparts (37.2%). It also emerged that significantly higher proportion of economically not active females (39.3%) performed household chores than their male counterparts (21.3%). Similarly, a higher proportion of females than males in the District could not work due to their age. All these factors contribute to high levels of poverty among women, which undermine their capacity to contribute significantly to household welfare.

Table 1.30 Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

| Activity status | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 31,494 | 100.0 | 16,072 | 100.0 | 15,422 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 22,948 | 72.9 | 12,203 | 75.9 | 10,745 | 69.7 |
| Employed | 21,446 | 93.5 | 11,522 | 94.4 | 9,924 | 92.4 |
| <i>Worked</i> | 20,605 | 96.1 | 11,123 | 96.5 | 9,482 | 95.5 |
| <i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i> | 803 | 3.7 | 388 | 3.4 | 415 | 4.2 |
| <i>Did voluntary work without pay</i> | 38 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.1 | 27 | 0.3 |
| Unemployed | 1,502 | 6.5 | 681 | 5.6 | 821 | 7.6 |
| <i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i> | 491 | 32.7 | 195 | 28.6 | 296 | 36.1 |
| <i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i> | 1,011 | 67.3 | 486 | 71.4 | 525 | 63.9 |
| Economically not active | 8,546 | 27.1 | 3,869 | 24.1 | 4,677 | 30.3 |
| <i>Did home duties (household chore)</i> | 2,661 | 31.1 | 823 | 21.3 | 1,838 | 39.3 |
| <i>Full time education</i> | 4,068 | 47.6 | 2,327 | 60.1 | 1,741 | 37.2 |
| <i>Pensioner/Retired</i> | 83 | 1.0 | 57 | 1.5 | 26 | 0.6 |
| <i>Disabled/Sick</i> | 322 | 3.8 | 133 | 3.4 | 189 | 4.0 |
| <i>Too old/young</i> | 794 | 9.3 | 274 | 7.1 | 520 | 11.1 |
| <i>Other</i> | 618 | 7.2 | 255 | 6.6 | 363 | 7.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From table 1.32 it can be seen that the total population of the district for both sexes is 31,494 which is made up of employed, unemployed and economically not active. The employed persons 21,446 (68.1%) are more than both the unemployed 1,502 (4.8%) and economically not active 8,546 (27.1%).

The sex distribution of the males has a total of 16,072, out of this number 11,522 (71.7%) are employed, 681 (4.2%) unemployed and 3,869 (24.1%) are economically not active. In the age group 30-34 years, 89.2 percent are employed, 4.1 percent are unemployed and 6.8 percent are economically not active. For female persons 15 years and older, the table records a total of 15,422. The employed population is 9,924 (64.3%), unemployed is 821 (5.3%) and 4,677 (30.3%) are economically not active.

However, for employed, unemployed and economically not active population of males, the lowest percentages are 20.4, 0.4 and 3.5 respectively in the age groups 15-19 years, 65 years and older and 45-49 years. Females on the other hand record the lowest (0.1%) in age category 65 years and older, 9.3 percent in the 45-49 years group are economically not active and 18.3 percent for the 15-19 years age group.

Table 1.31 Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

| Age group | All Status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31,494 | 100.0 | 21,446 | 68.10 | 1,502 | 4.80 | 8,546 | 27.10 |
| 15-19 | 5,242 | 100.0 | 1,016 | 19.40 | 256 | 4.90 | 3,970 | 75.70 |
| 20-24 | 4,589 | 100.0 | 2,440 | 53.20 | 479 | 31.90 | 1,670 | 36.40 |
| 25-29 | 4,385 | 100.0 | 3,257 | 74.30 | 337 | 131.60 | 791 | 18.00 |
| 30-34 | 3,716 | 100.0 | 3,124 | 84.10 | 171 | 35.70 | 421 | 11.30 |
| 35-39 | 3,200 | 100.0 | 2,832 | 88.50 | 115 | 34.10 | 253 | 7.90 |
| 40-44 | 2,674 | 100.0 | 2,407 | 90.00 | 61 | 35.70 | 206 | 7.70 |
| 45-49 | 2,046 | 100.0 | 1,891 | 92.40 | 29 | 25.20 | 126 | 6.20 |
| 50-54 | 1,698 | 100.0 | 1,572 | 92.60 | 10 | 16.40 | 116 | 6.80 |
| 55-59 | 1,004 | 100.0 | 919 | 91.50 | 9 | 31.00 | 76 | 7.60 |
| 60-64 | 840 | 100.0 | 692 | 82.40 | 30 | 300.00 | 118 | 14.00 |
| 65+ | 2,100 | 100.0 | 1,296 | 61.70 | 5 | 55.60 | 799 | 38.00 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,072 | 100.0 | 11,522 | 71.70 | 681 | 4.20 | 3,869 | 24.10 |
| 15-19 | 2,784 | 100.0 | 567 | 20.40 | 119 | 4.30 | 2,098 | 75.40 |
| 20-24 | 2,156 | 100.0 | 1,180 | 54.70 | 218 | 10.10 | 758 | 35.20 |
| 25-29 | 2,064 | 100.0 | 1,630 | 79.00 | 143 | 6.90 | 291 | 14.10 |
| 30-34 | 1,937 | 100.0 | 1,727 | 89.20 | 79 | 4.10 | 131 | 6.80 |
| 35-39 | 1,705 | 100.0 | 1,576 | 92.40 | 54 | 3.20 | 75 | 4.40 |
| 40-44 | 1,410 | 100.0 | 1,304 | 92.50 | 28 | 2.00 | 78 | 5.50 |
| 45-49 | 1,115 | 100.0 | 1,062 | 95.20 | 14 | 1.30 | 39 | 3.50 |
| 50-54 | 933 | 100.0 | 883 | 94.60 | 6 | 0.60 | 44 | 4.70 |
| 55-59 | 531 | 100.0 | 504 | 94.90 | 4 | 0.80 | 23 | 4.30 |
| 60-64 | 429 | 100.0 | 368 | 85.80 | 12 | 2.80 | 49 | 11.40 |
| 65+ | 1,008 | 100.0 | 721 | 71.50 | 4 | 0.40 | 283 | 28.10 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 15,422 | 100.0 | 9,924 | 64.30 | 821 | 5.30 | 4,677 | 30.30 |
| 15-19 | 2,458 | 100.0 | 449 | 18.30 | 137 | 5.60 | 1,872 | 76.20 |
| 20-24 | 2,433 | 100.0 | 1,260 | 51.80 | 261 | 10.70 | 912 | 37.50 |
| 25-29 | 2,321 | 100.0 | 1,627 | 70.10 | 194 | 8.40 | 500 | 21.50 |
| 30-34 | 1,779 | 100.0 | 1,397 | 78.50 | 92 | 5.20 | 290 | 16.30 |
| 35-39 | 1,495 | 100.0 | 1,256 | 84.00 | 61 | 4.10 | 178 | 11.90 |
| 40-44 | 1,264 | 100.0 | 1,103 | 87.30 | 33 | 2.60 | 128 | 10.10 |
| 45-49 | 931 | 100.0 | 829 | 89.00 | 15 | 1.60 | 87 | 9.30 |
| 50-54 | 765 | 100.0 | 689 | 90.10 | 4 | 0.50 | 72 | 9.40 |
| 55-59 | 473 | 100.0 | 415 | 87.70 | 5 | 1.10 | 53 | 11.20 |
| 60-64 | 411 | 100.0 | 324 | 78.80 | 18 | 4.40 | 69 | 16.80 |
| 65+ | 1,092 | 100.0 | 575 | 52.70 | 1 | 0.10 | 516 | 47.30 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.14.8 Employment Status and Sector

Employment status refers to the status of the person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked while Employment sector on other hand refers to the sector in which a person works. According to the 2010 PHC, majority of the employed population (66.6%) are self-employed without employees. They are more likely to work in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and wholesale and retail sectors among others and are often engaged in small scale economic enterprises manned by individuals.

Employees constitute 17.5 percent of employed population while contributing family workers account for 8.6 percent. Furthermore it can be deduced that, there is extremely high proportion of males than females among employees. The relative shares for males and females are 24.6 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. On the other hand, more females (12.2%) than males (5.4%) are into contributing family work. These are likely to undermine their ability to contribute financially towards the upkeep of their households.

By employment sector, the private informal sector provides employment to about three out every five persons in the workforce in the district. This is followed by the private formal (8.4%) and the public (5.1%). A significant proportion of females (93.2%) are employed in the private informal sector than males (80.0%). On the other hand, a relatively high proportion of males (13.1%) than females (3.1%) are engaged in the private formal sector in the district. Table 1.25 and 1.26 presents employment status and sector of labour force by sex for employed population 15 years and older respectively.

Table 1.32 Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

| Employment Sector | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 21,446 | 100.0 | 11,522 | 100.00 | 9,924 | 100.0 |
| Employee | 3,747 | 17.5 | 2,830 | 24.60 | 917 | 9.2 |
| Self-employed without employee(s) | 14,288 | 66.6 | 7,218 | 62.60 | 7,070 | 71.2 |
| Self-employed with employee(s) | 640 | 3.0 | 324 | 2.80 | 316 | 3.2 |
| Casual worker | 485 | 2.3 | 365 | 3.20 | 120 | 1.2 |
| Contributing family worker | 1,840 | 8.6 | 626 | 5.40 | 1,214 | 12.2 |
| Apprentice | 317 | 1.5 | 101 | 0.90 | 216 | 2.2 |
| Domestic employee (House help) | 98 | 0.5 | 49 | 0.40 | 49 | 0.5 |
| Other | 31 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.10 | 22 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 1.33 Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

| Employment Sector | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 21,446 | 100.0 | 11,522 | 100.0 | 9,924 | 100.0 |
| Public (Government) | 1,087 | 5.1 | 737 | 6.4 | 350 | 3.5 |
| Private Formal | 1,810 | 8.4 | 1,507 | 13.1 | 303 | 3.1 |
| Private Informal | 18,462 | 86.1 | 9,217 | 80.0 | 9,245 | 93.2 |
| Semi-Public/Parastatal | 17 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.1 |
| NGOs (Local and International) | 49 | 0.2 | 33 | 0.3 | 16 | 0.2 |
| Other International Organisations | 21 | 0.1 | 18 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.14.9 Unemployment

The 2010 PHC indicated an unemployment rate of (4.8 %) among the economically active population. The unemployment rate of women (5.3%) is higher than that of men (4.2%). The unemployment rate in the District is higher than the regional rate (3.0%) and lower compared to the national figure of 5.5%. The unemployment rate in the District is however higher (31.9%). This may be due to the seasonality of the main economic activity of agriculture and possibility retrenchment by the mining companies and subcontractors.

1.6.14.10 Potential Growth Rate

Currently, there seems not to be adequate statistics or data on growth, income and other related statistics on the District. It is however important to note that the growth of the District is focused on agriculture and related services. It is expected that within the plan period growth in the agrarian and other productive sectors would grow by an annual percentage of 8% points in view of the projects and programmes outlined in the agriculture and other related sectors of the local economy.

Considering these trends, the District is expected to ambitiously reach 10% growth point from the current estimated of growth of 5.0%. These are attributable to high remittances, growth in outputs of producers of various products, increasing employment rates due the existence mining companies and its sub-contractors to produce gold for export and related services. The high export of gold is expected to increase the minerals royalties and ground rent payable to Traditional Authorities and the District Assembly by these mining companies.

1.6.14.11 Commodity Flow and Export

Commodity flows depict the commodities that the various settlements in the District produced and how these commodities are exchanged with those from others both within and outside the District. These then affect the growth of settlements in terms of revenue generation, employment generation as well as raising funds to initiate development projects.

District trades with various marketing Centre's at the regional and national levels. Notable among these districts are Kumasi, Sunyani, Hwidaeim, Goaso, Tepa and Accra districts capitals. Commodities that flow out of District to its trading partners are basically agricultural produce and timber. Usual produce are plantain, maize, yam, cassava, lumber and other forest products. On a usual market day that is Thursday of every week, these items are sold to buyers from all over Ghana and other West Africa countries.

The District also gets manufactured goods from Sunyani, Kumasi, Accra and other parts of the country. These range from household provisions to construction materials, automobiles, consumables, drugs to telecommunication gadgets. This is a clear indication that the local economy is not diversified to harness the raw materials that abound.

1.6.14.12 Diversifying the Local Economy

As indicated earlier, about 58% of the people in the District depends large on traditional agricultural production to the neglect of other relevant economic areas that can be explored

within the agricultural system. The soil base of the District can support the cultivation of a number of agricultural products which can be promoted under the non-traditional exports. Pineapples, Pepper, Ginger, Bananas and Oranges can be cultivated on large scale in various communities within the District. Aside this, cash crops such as Cocoa, Oil palm, Cashew, timber grows favorable in the District. Also, there exists vast uncultivated fertile tracts of land all over the District and these can be the starting point for government's flagship programme "planting for food and jobs campaign" and a catalyst for the diversification of the local economy.

The District Assembly through the Department of Agriculture needs to explore ways of getting farmers to cultivate these tree crops that have both domestic and international market. The cultivation of such crops in commercial quantities can even help met the market demands of some of the Government's One district One factory initiative to be rolled out in the coming months.

1.6.4.12: Inter/Intra trade

The District fortunate to be accessible to all its surrounding district and other regions. In view of this, there is a high degree of inter and intra trade among communities and neighboring Districts due to the fact that many small communities do not offer marketing opportunities for farmers who want to exchange their produce for money in other to purchase other critical consumables. Major trading centers in the district include Kenyasi, Ntotroso and Gambia. These market centre's offer varying degrees of marketing opportunities for all the market players. Usually the relationship is such that people from remote rural areas or communities bring their agricultural produce to Kenyasi, the District capital and other marketing centers and in exchange purchase consumables, spare parts and inputs back home.

Besides the internal trade, there is general trade between the District and other neighboring districts of the country. Accra, Kumasi Metropolis in the Ashanti and Greater Accra Region are the major trading partner of District. Adjoining districts such as Asutifi South District, Sunyani Municipal, Asunafo Municipal and Ahafo Ano North and South District in the Ashanti Region are also important trading partners with the District.

1.6.15 Food Security

"Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (World Food Summit, 1996).

1.6.15.1 Crop Cultivation

The District economy is mostly agrarian. Agriculture employs 68.1% of the working population. Most of the farmers are peasant farmers who largely depend on rudimentary methods of farming. The major food crops grown are maize, cassava, rice, plantain and cocoyam. Major vegetables grown are tomato, garden egg, okro, and pepper. Industrial crops that are grown are cocoa, oil palm, citrus, coffee, and cashew.

Three main types of crop farming are practiced in the District namely; mono-cropping, mixed cropping and plantation cropping. The traditional farming method in which hoes and cutlasses are the most common implements used in the preparation of the land is widely practiced. This system is associated with slash and burn practices. Shifting cultivation is the most wide spread

farming method. The normal fallow period is between four (4) to five (5) years after one (1) to three (3) cropping season (s).

Land for agriculture may be obtained through hiring, outright purchase or share cropping which is the most common practice. There are 2 main types of share cropping/holdings namely; “Abunu/Abusa” where payment for a piece of land is made with part of the produce as “Abunu” or Abusa”, where either half or one-third of the farm produce is paid to the land owner respectively. The “Abunu” is generally used in the case of food crops like maize, cassava and yam. A piece of land may be hired and money is given to the custodian for use of the land within a particular agreed period.

Most of the crops produced are stored by traditional means. A small number of the improved narrow cribs can be found in few communities. Farmers suffer from high post- harvest losses due to lack of improved post -harvest facilities, difficult access to storage points, markets and lack of agricultural produce processing equipment. There are only few agricultural produce which are processed in the District and these are cassava into gari, maize into corn dough, oil-palm into palm-oil and palm kernel oil.

1.6.15.2 Type of Livestock Numbers and Keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most patronized agricultural activity in the District. Of the total number of livestock (98,476), chicken constitutes 56,752 (57.6 %). This is followed by sheep, 13,901 (14.1 %) and Fish Farming, 11,279 (11.5%). The number of keepers manning the livestock in the District stands at 3,717, thus providing the average number of animal per keeper at 26. Fish farming records the highest numbers in terms of average animal per keeper (513 and 418 respectively) which somewhat indicates the low level of people engaged in the two activities.

The major challenge facing the livestock sector is the absence of veterinary officers in the District and therefore the farmers have no access to veterinary services. This negatively impact on the development of the livestock industry. In furtherance to this, the forest vegetation greatly limits the number of cattle which could be reared in the District.

1.6.15.3 Aqua-Culture

Aqua-culture which is the production of fish is an activity in which serious attention has not been paid even though there abound plenty of fish in major rivers like Tano, Bia, Ntotro and Goa. For superstition, fish is not eaten from most of the rivers. However, in view of the huge capital outlay in this sector, only few people have been able to enter into it. It is an area if well invested would improve the nutritional status of the people in the District and offset deficiency in fish production which is an important component in the diet of the people.

Since agricultural impact on the rural poor is tremendous, any transformation of this sector will have positive multiplier effect on the local economy in terms of revenue generation.

1.6.15.4 Availability and Access to Agriculture Infrastructure and Labour

The District was comparatively endowed with abundant cheap migrant labour that is available throughout the year. However, some farming activities are normally undertaken by family members including children. But this trend has change with the presence of galamsy activities.

1.6.15.5 Diseases and Pest

Diseases and pest problems should be rated as average with occasional outbreak of some diseases and pest e.g. Fall Army Worm (FAW). Diseases and pest control have come about as a result of the changing ecology due to intensive use of land and unsustainable agricultural practices. Resistant pest and diseases of plants have become endemic for grain, tubers and tree crops, especially as a result of misuse of agro-chemicals. However, public campaign from central government has not matched the ever-growing needs and complexity of the problems. Local support from the public/private and the civil society organisation to partner the District Assembly is a panacea to the problem if the effort to improve agriculture to reduce poverty would be realised. As emergency response strategy, there is the need for the DA and the Department of Agriculture (DoA) to collaborate in fighting emergency situation like outbreak of diseases. The formation of well-equipped gangs as a response in dealing with situations is recommended.

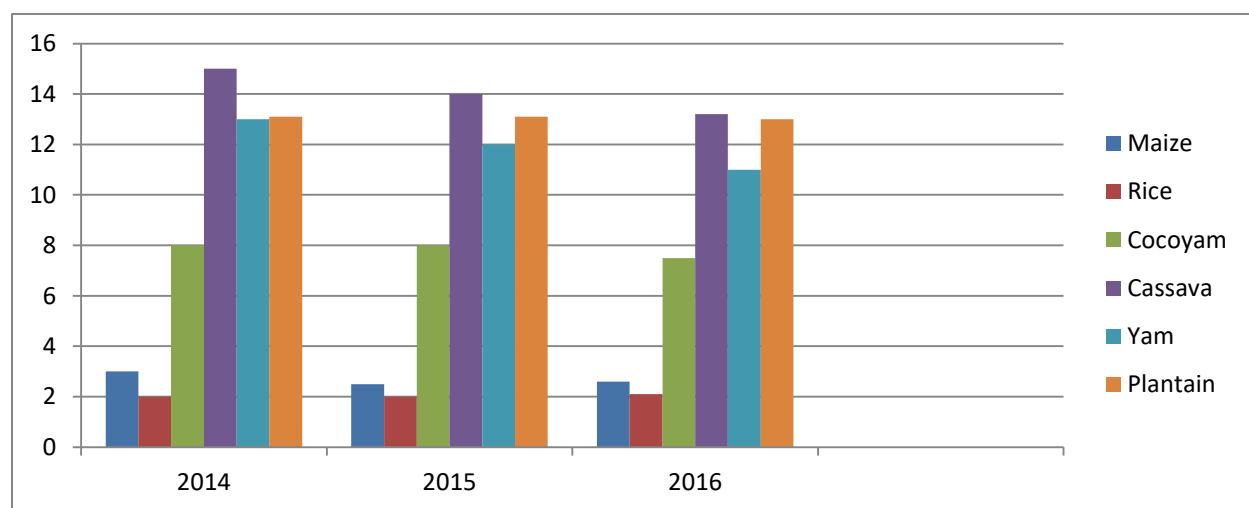
1.6.15.7 Yields of Selected Food Crops

From 2014 - 2016, almost all the 6 selected staple crops under consideration recorded year after year decline in yield per Hectare. However in 2016, maize and rice recorded increase in yield but the figures were below national average. Table 1.35 presents yield of 6 selected staples.

Table 1.34 Average Yield/Ha (Mt)

| Year | Maize | Rice | Cocoyam | Cassava | Yam | Plantain |
|------|-------|------|---------|---------|------|----------|
| 2014 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 13.1 |
| 2015 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 13.1 |
| 2016 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 13.2 | 11.0 | 13.0 |

Figure 1.21 Average Yield of 6 Selected Staples



1.6.15.8 Total Area under Cultivation

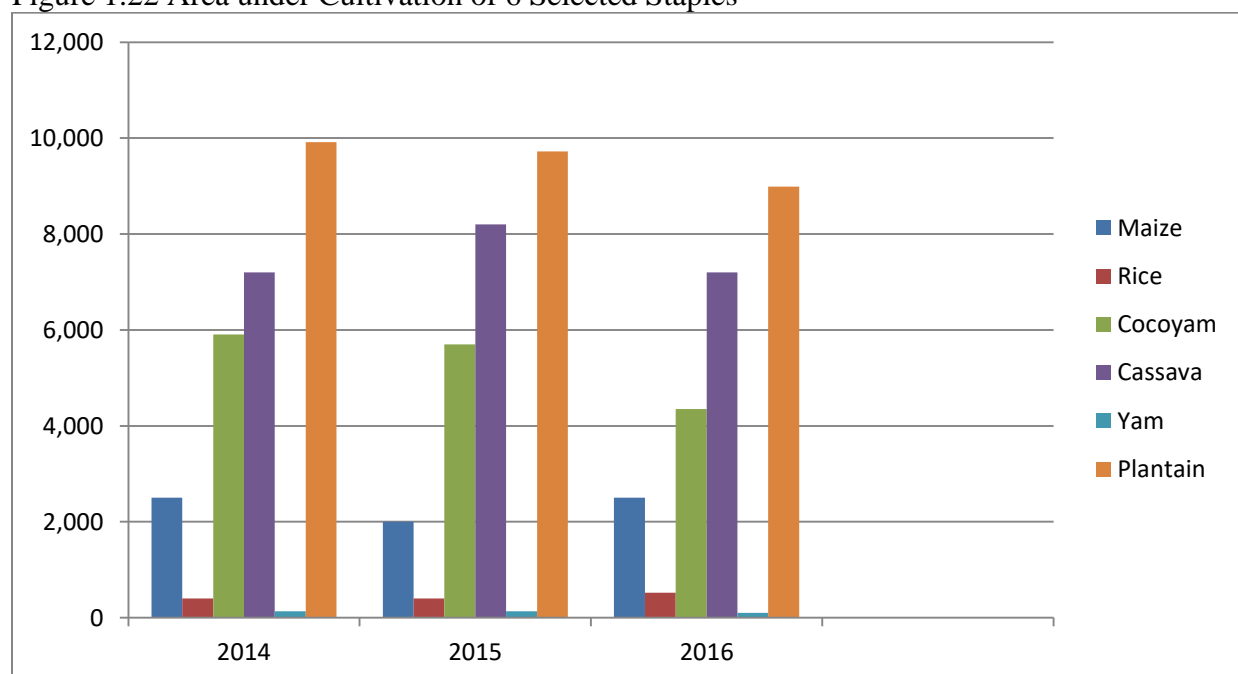
Total land area under cultivation of the 6 staple crops either increased or decreased depending on the crop and the year. Using 2015 as a base year, land area under cultivation of cocoyam, cassava, yam and plantain recorded a decline in land under cultivation. However, in the same year land under cultivation for maize and rice increased. Table 1.36 gives figures for land under

cultivation from 2014 – 2016 whilst figure 1.22 shows the graphical presentation of area under cultivation of 6 selected crops.

Table 1.35 Area under Cultivation (Ha)

| Year | Maize | Rice | Cocoyam | Cassava | Yam | Plantain |
|------|-------|------|---------|---------|-----|----------|
| 2014 | 2,505 | 405 | 5,905 | 7,201 | 134 | 9,915 |
| 2015 | 2,005 | 405 | 5,700 | 8,201 | 134 | 9,725 |
| 2016 | 2,505 | 520 | 4,350 | 7,201 | 104 | 8,985 |

Figure 1.22 Area under Cultivation of 6 Selected Staples



1.6.15.8 District Food Sufficiency/Net Deficit or Surplus

The District's food self-sufficiency position was strengthened as total food production for human consumption increased from 215,138metric tonnes in 2014 to 216,095metric tonnes in 2015. However, total food production for human consumption decline from 216,095metric tonnes in 2015 to 181,271metric tonnes in 2016. The District has food self-sufficiency for maize, cocoyam, cassava and plantain. On the other the District has food deficit in rice and yam production. The District is traditionally not yam and rice producing area. The Ministry use mostly white yam for its projection whilst the District yam production is largely dependent on wild yam locally called 'Kookoase'.

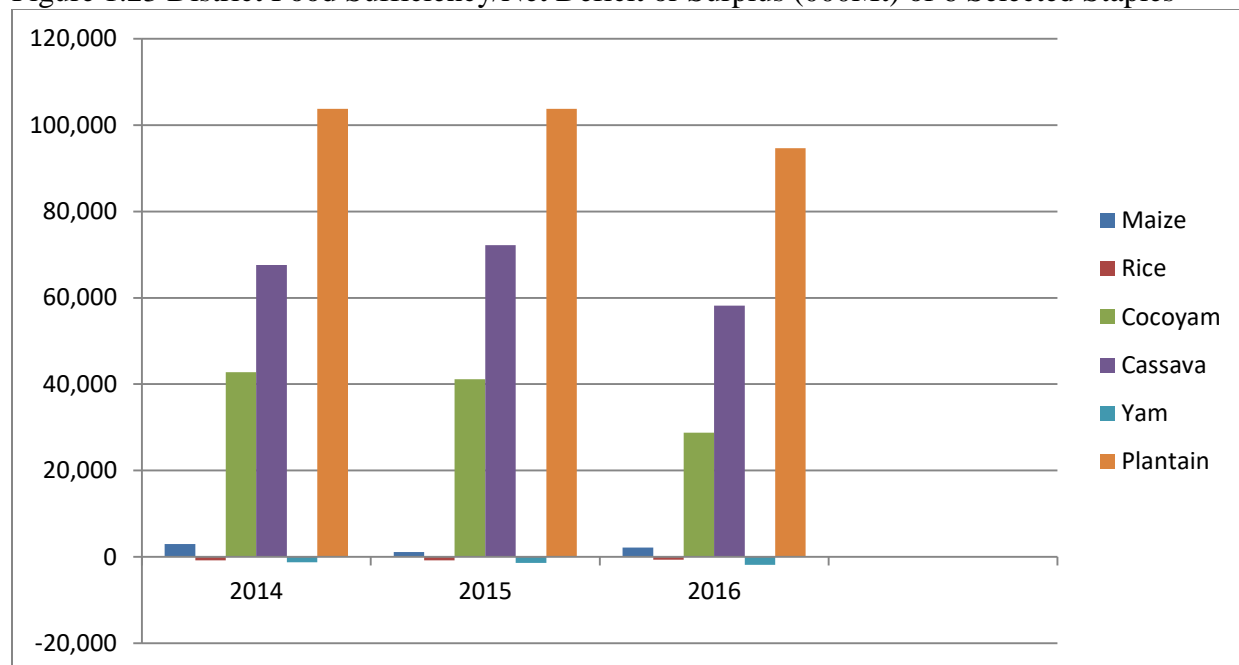
The decline in total food production for human consumption from 216,095metric tonnes in 2015 to 181,271metric tonnes in 2016 is largely due to climate change impacts. Table 1.37 gives the District's Food Sufficiency/Net Deficit or Surplus for the period under review.

Table 1.36 District Food Sufficiency/Net Deficit or Surplus (000Mt)

| Year | Maize | Rice | Cocoyam | Cassava | Yam | Plantain | Total |
|------|-------|------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------|
| 2014 | 2,972 | -768 | 42,788 | 67,620 | -1,219 | 103,745 | 215,138 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2015 | 1,165 | -798 | 41,179 | 72,188 | -1,389 | 103,750 | 216,095 |
| 2016 | 2,159 | -660 | 28,801 | 58,159 | -1,825 | 94,637 | 181,271 |

Figure 1.23 District Food Sufficiency/Net Deficit or Surplus (000Mt) of 6 Selected Staples



On crops, the Department has focus its strategies on food security mostly on increase in yield per unit area in the Medium Term Development Plan.

1.6.15.9 Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development

The agriculture sector's objective of attaining food security covers access to supply of quality meat, animal and dairy products to ensure healthy diet and adequate nutrition for the people. Strategies outlined to achieve this objective include increasing production of local fowls, exotic fowls, cattle, sheep and goats; and intensification of disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases. It could be deduced from the table that, the District is not a livestock producing district. The table 1.38 gives population of major livestock species reared in the District during the period under review.

Table 1.37 Livestock Population in the District.

| Livestock Species | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cattle | 693 | 492 | 700 |
| Sheep | 7,191 | 13,784 | 10,905 |
| Goats | 2,675 | 4,984 | 3,967 |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Local Fowls | 13,960 | 25,258 | 27,386 |
| Exotic Fowls | 1,244 | 1,301 | 1,432 |
| Guinea Fowl | 931 | 1,029 | 1,157 |
| Local Pigs | 202 | 1,460 | 1,520 |
| Exotic Pigs | 358 | 420 | 444 |
| Turkey | 361 | 713 | 755 |

As part of the Departments effort to diversify income sources of farmers, livestock sector has been looked at in the Medium Term Development Plan. Also, calculation for meat surplus and deficit will be calculated using 2017 figures as base line.

1.6.16 Nutrition Analysis

Morbidity and Mortality among the population of Asutifi North District especially children under five (5) years and Women are associated with a range of behavioral, cultural and socio-economic factors. The nutritional situation of the district can be justified with routine service delivery data and periodic service data statistics.

Poor Nutritional status as indicated by early growth faltering remains a major challenge among children in Ghana. At birth, close to 11 percent of children weigh less than 2.5 kg. In Asutifi North District, percentage of children with birth weight less than 2.5 kg have increased from 2.7% in 2016 to 4.1% in 2017 (DHIMS, 2017). Even though it is on the lesser side compared with the national figure but, it still raises concerns about the nutritional health of the mothers.

According to the Ghana Demographics and Health Survey in 2014 report, regional variations of Underweight (Wasting) rates indicates 8.7 percent of children under 5 years old underweight in Greater Accra compared to 20 percent in the Northern Region. Further analysis of weight-for-age data as at 2016 indicates that per every thousand (1000) of children under five years registrants' population of Asutifi North District, forty-four (44) are underweight which is not a good indication for good health among such vulnerable populations. The situation is different among attendants where in every one thousand population of children under five years, thirty-eight (38) of them are underweight (DHIMS, 2017).

1.6.16.1 Other Nutritional Anthropometry

1.6.16.1.1 Body Mass Index

Data at the national level on the nutritional status among girls 15-19 years age indicates, 16 percent are chronically undernourished (BMI <18.5), suggesting that under nutrition persists through school-age and adolescence. In women of reproductive age, 10 percent are undernourished (BMI <18.5).

In more recent data collected during a community health screening indicates in November, 2017 indicates that; 23.53% of girls 15-19 years are undernourished (BMI <18.5) and 8.3% among women of reproductive age (15-49 years). Table 1.39 shows the distribution of body mass index by ages among the population screened.

Table 1.38 Distribution of Body Mass Index by Ages among the Population Screened

| AGE | BODY MASS INDEX | TOTAL |
|-----|-----------------|-------|
|-----|-----------------|-------|

| | Under Weight | Normal | Overweight | Obesity | Morbid Obesity | |
|-------------|--------------|--------|------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| 10-14 years | 1.4% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.8% |
| 15-19 years | 0.7% | 2.2% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.0% |
| 20-24 years | 0.8% | 4.1% | 1.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 6.1% |
| 25-29 years | 0.7% | 4.6% | 1.2% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 7.0% |
| 30-34 years | 0.9% | 4.1% | 2.6% | 1.1% | 0.1% | 8.8% |
| 35-39 years | 0.4% | 4.3% | 1.9% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 7.0% |
| 40-44 years | 0.7% | 5.1% | 2.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 8.4% |
| 45-49 years | 0.5% | 4.7% | 3.1% | 1.5% | 0.0% | 9.9% |
| 50+ years | 7.7% | 28.4% | 7.7% | 4.2% | 0.0% | 48.0% |
| Total | 13.8% | 57.8% | 19.9% | 8.3% | 0.3% | 100.0% |

Source: DDHS, Field Data, 2017

1.6.16.1.2 Height-For-Age of Children Under Five (5) Years

As part of the Ghana Health Service framework for nutritional service delivery, Height-for-age indicator have adopted but, this has not been scaled up in Asutifi North District. Scaling this indicator up in Asutifi North District will provide the baseline information for assessment of stunting situation in the district and tailoring of data-informed decisions to improve nutrition situation of the district.

1.6.16.1.3 Breastfeeding

The 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) reported 45.9% of infants benefiting from early initiation of breastfeeding, showing a decline from 52.3% reported in the 2006 MICS. However, from 2016 service delivery data in District Health Information Management Systems (DHIMS) indicates an early initiation of breastfeeding rate to be at 98.7%. Again, percentage of infants 0-3 Months exclusively breastfeeding was 55.7%. The 2016 service delivery data in the DHIMS further indicates very low rates of continued breastfeeding at 1 year.

1.6.16.1.4 Appropriate Complementary Feeding

Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (CIYCF)

The Community Infant and Young Child Feeding Programme could contribute immensely to improvement in feeding practices in Asutifi North District but, unfortunately does not cover Asutifi North District. With the least available resources, scaling up the programme in Asutifi North District will improve Nutrition Situation in the District.

Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support

1.6.16.1.5 Essential Nutrition Actions

The landmark Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Under nutrition published in early 2008 estimates that effective, targeted nutrition interventions to address maternal and child under nutrition exist and, if implemented at scale during the window of opportunity (conception and up to 24 months of age), could reduce nutrition-related mortality and disease burden by 25%.

Improved Monitoring and capacity building of front-line staff and Key stakeholders can improve the nutrition of situation of Asutifi North District.

1.6.17 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.6.17.1 Education

Education is may be referred to as the systematic process of gaining knowledge and skills through study and instruction. It is one of the treasured legacy any district can give to its residents and also a powerful weapon local governments can use to change or propel the development of their District.

The education sector in Ghana over the years has witness a number of reforms with varying objectives either aimed at bridging the gender parity gap, increasing enrolment, providing school infrastructure, improving the teacher pupil ration as well as improving the total quality of education. The 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides a commitment and binds Governments to providing Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education to all children of school going age in the respectively all corners of the country.

1.6.17.1.1 Educational Infrastructure

The District currently has a total school infrastructure of 215 comprising of 148 publicly owned and 66 private schools. Of the 215 schools in the district, 78 are Nursery Schools, 78 primary schools, 55 Junior Secondary Schools, 2 Senior Secondary schools, 1 Vocational institute and 1 tertiary institution. The Nursery/Kindergartens have been mainstream into all primary schools in the District hence the same of facilities.

The District can boast of 2 tertiary institutions namely the College of Nursing at Ntotroso and the University of Energy and Natural Resource (UENR) campus at Kenyasi No. 2 (Yet to be fully operational). Also, the establishment of Police training college at Kenyasi No.1 has kick started with the construction of the Administration block among others.

Aside, this District has two well established Senior High Schools namely; OLA Girls Senior High Secondary School and Gyamfi Kumanini Senior High School. Though performance of these schools have been creditable, they lack adequate infrastructure to support teaching and learning. Specific mention can be made of the inadequacy of dormitory blocks for both male and female students and also inadequate classroom blocks and science laboratories.

The contribution of the private sector in the district cannot be over emphases. Over all the private is contributing about 31% to the district education school infrastructure which is very commendable. In terms of school category, they are contributing 35% to both kindergarten and primary education and 22% to JHS education. The private sector needs be encouraged and supported to improve on the quality of education and also extend their services to rural communities especially the ones that do not have Junior High Schools. Table 1.40 summarizes the number and level of educational facilities in the District.

Table 1.39 School Infrastructures in the District

| Type of School | Public | % | Private | % | Total | Total% |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|---------|----|-------|--------|
| Kindergarten (KG) | 51 | 65 | 27 | 35 | 78 | 36 |
| Primary school | 51 | 65 | 27 | 35 | 78 | 36 |
| Junior High School (JHS) | 43 | 78 | 12 | 22 | 55 | 26 |
| Senior High/Technical | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-------|
| Schools (SHS) | | | | | | |
| Vocational Institutions | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.01 |
| University/Tertiary | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 149 | 69 | 66 | 31 | 215 | 100.0 |

Source: Asutifi North District Education Office, 2017

1.6.17.1.2 Distribution of School Infrastructure

There are currently six (6) educational circuits in the District with specific and varied number of educational facilities including kindergarten, primary, junior and senior high schools. Table 1.41 shows circuits and the number of schools namely private and public schools in the District. As already stated, the entire District has 214 public and private basic institutions comprising 78 Nurseries/Kindergarten, 78 Primary, 55 Junior High School and 2 Senior High School.

Table 1.40 Distribution of Schools by Circuits – 2016/2017

| CIRCUITS | KG | | PRIMARY | | JHS | | SHS | | TVET | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | PUB | PRIV | PUB | PRIV | PUB | PRIV | PUB | PRIV | PUB | PRIV |
| NTOTROSO | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| GOAMU | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KENYASI I | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KENYASI II | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GAMBIA I | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KENYASI MUOHO | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 51 | 27 | 51 | 27 | 43 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Source: Asutifi North District Education, Kenyasi, 2017

1.6.17.1.3 Educational Enrolment level in the District

Basic school enrolments in schools with exception of the 2015/2016 academic year have witnessed significant growth since 2013. It is estimated that about 57% of children of school going age are actually in schools. The total enrolment during the 2016/2017 academic year stood at 20,127 of which 51% are females while 49% are males. Factoring account for this situation needs to be identified and sustained. Table 1.42 shows the gross enrolment figures for both public and private schools at the basic and SSS levels in the District.

The growth rates in enrolment over the years though positive for the district have resulted in a significant deficit in school infrastructure and other logistics namely classrooms, dormitories, workshops, teaching and learning materials and furniture. The Assembly therefore has to provide of additional school blocks, school furniture and teaching and learning materials to urgently address the acute situation at the basic level and also maintain the momentum of enrolment and retention at the basic level.

Table 1.41 School Enrolment by Levels (2014 – 2017)

| Level | Enrolment (2014/2015) | | | Enrolment (2015/2016) | | | Enrolment (2016/2017) | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| | Boys | Girl | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boy | Girls | Total |
| Kindergarten | 1,355 | 1,476 | 2,831 | 1,219 | 1,279 | 2,498 | 1,724 | 1,709 | 3,433 |
| Primary | 4,149 | 3,846 | 7,995 | 3,890 | 3,591 | 7,481 | 5,420 | 5,050 | 10,470 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| JHS | 1,901 | 1,587 | 3,488 | 1,900 | 1,575 | 3,475 | 2,477 | 2,188 | 4,665 |
| SHS | 371 | 1,181 | 1,552 | 254 | 1,196 | 1,450 | 250 | 1,309 | 1,559 |
| Total | 7,776 | 8,090 | 15,866 | 7,263 | 7,641 | 14,904 | 9,871 | 10,256 | 20,127 |

Sources: Asutifi North District Education Office, Kenyasi, 2017

1.6.17.1.4 Teacher Availability and Quality

Teacher population in the District at the basic schools including senior high level is favorable considering the pupil teacher ratio recorded in all categories of schools. There are a total of 875 teachers in both public and private schools made of 559 trained and 316 untrained. With a total enrolment level of 20,018, the average pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) of 23:1 is recorded as the 2016/2017 academic year. This means that each teacher in a school is responsible for 20 pupils which far better than the approved standard by the Ghana education Service. Though the average PTR is favorable, more needs to be done to address the disparities within the levels and localities which can significantly contribute to poor educational performance.

At the Kindergarten and primary levels the PTR were 19:1 and 27:1 respectively as compared to 18:1 for Junior High Schools (JHS) and 13:1 at the Senior High Schools. This implies that there are more of teachers in SHS compared to other levels.

An examination of the distribution of teachers shows that, there is concentration of teachers in urban centres and small towns to the disadvantage of rural communities in the District. Affirmative action needs to be embarked upon to rationalize teachers within the levels and across geographic space. Table 1.43 indicates the number and quality of teachers in public and private schools in the District.

Table 1.42 Number and level of Teachers

| Type of school | TEACHER POPULATION | | | TOTAL ENROLMENT | PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO |
|----------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Trained | Untrained | Total | | |
| Kindergarten | 97 | 87 | 184 | 3,433 | 19:1 |
| Primary | 183 | 134 | 317 | 10,470 | 33:1 |
| JHS | 181 | 77 | 258 | 4,665 | 18:1 |
| SHS | 98 | 18 | 116 | 1,450 | 13:1 |
| Total | 559 | 316 | 875 | 20,018 | 23:1 |
| % | 63.88 | 36.12 | 100.00 | 100.00 | |

Sources: Asutifi North District Education Office, 2017

1.6.17.1.5 School Performance

Educational performance at the basic level has been good as more than 60% of the candidates that sit for the BECE are able to pass for placement into SHS. Out of 1,146 pupils presented for the 2013/14 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), only 803 pupils scored between aggregates six (6) and thirty (30), representing only 70%. Similarly, out of the 1,184 pupils presented for the 2014/15 BECE 840 pupils scored between aggregates six (6) and thirty (30), representing only 71%. However, 2015/2016 was a reduction in BECE performance as only 64% of the 1,185 pupils who sat for the exams passed. The 2016/17 recorded the worst for the district in a decade with only 33% of the 1255 pupils passing. The poor performance needs to be

investigated and the necessary antidote applied or implemented. Again, BECE performance among female candidates is worsening each academic and strenuous efforts needs to be adopted to bridge the gap among the sex and also further improve performance. Table 1.44 illustrate BECE performance from 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 academic years.

Table 1.43 BECE performance from 2014 to 2017

| Item | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/2017 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Total Number of Pupils Presented | 1,146 | 1,184 | 1,185 | 1255 |
| No. Passed (Aggregate 6 - 30) | 803 | 840 | 766 | 413 |
| Percentage Passed | 70 | 71 | 64 | 33 |

Source: Asutifi North District Education Office, 2017

1.6.17.1.6 Literacy Levels

Literacy is one of the important asset and an effective means through which a society can preserve and transmit its culture from one generation to another. Also, the ability to read and write is an essential ingredient in developing the intellectual, economic, moral and social capabilities of the individual, the family and the society as a whole.

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that, of population 11 years and older (36,400) 76.3% are literate in the District. What this means is that about 76.3% of the people can read and write English, Ghanaian language or French. Of this number, 12.9% are literate in English language only, 11.3% can write and read Ghanaian language only, 75% can read and write both English and Ghanaian language and 0.5% can read and write English, French and Ghanaian language.

This picture is good and a potential or avenue for the Assembly to use to disseminate district and government policies since majority can read and write both English and Ghanaian language

1.6.17.1.7 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) took effect from the 2005-2006 academic year, which gave all children free access to basic education. In addition, a pilot School Feeding Programme was also initiated in 2005-2006 to give at least one “hot” meal a day per child in basic schools. The policy is aimed at improving school enrolments. Table 1.45 shows the number of schools benefiting from the programme since its inception.

A total of 9 schools made up 2,343 pupils area currently benefiting from the programme. Apart from few challenges confronted by the programme especially the untimely release of the feeding grants to the cooks, the programme has been successful. It has increased the number of enrolment in the schools in which the programme is operated. It is envisaged that by the planned period more schools would be added to the existing ones.

Table 1.44 Schools Benefiting from School Feeding as of 2016/2017 Academic Year

| NO. | NAME OF SCHOOL | PUPILS | | TOTAL |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | BOYS | GIRLS | |
| 1. | DONKORKROM D/A | 76 | 67 | 143 |
| 2. | KENYASI METHODIST PRIMARY | 69 | 71 | 140 |
| 3. | KENYASI-MUOHO METHODIST PRIMARY | 74 | 52 | 126 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4. | KENYASI-MUOHO ANGLICAN PRIMARY | 196 | 187 | 346 |
| 5. | KENYASI-MUOHO R/C PRIMARY | 208 | 176 | 384 |
| 6. | KENYASI-MUOHO METH. PRIMARY | 74 | 52 | 126 |
| 7. | KOFORIDUA D/A PRIMARY | 82 | 72 | 154 |
| 8. | OBENG MANU PRESBY PRIMARY | 141 | 113 | 254 |
| 9. | YAWUSUKROM D/A PRIMARY | 164 | 149 | 313 |
| | TOTAL | 1,221 | 1,122 | 2,343 |

Source: District Directorate of Education, Kenyasi, 2017

1.6.17.1.8 Quality Improvement in basic Schools Projects (QUIBS)

Due to the low performance been recorded at the Basic Education Certificate Examination in the Asutifi North and Tano North Districts, as a result of the lackadaisical attitude of pupils towards learning, poor supervision due to lack of educational logistical constraints, absence of teaching learning materials, truancy, teenage pregnancy, low commitment of teachers and parents, and absence of certain educational infrastructure such as libraries, ICT centers and science laboratories among others.

To address these challenges and improve educational performance in the Districts, NADeF in partnership with Tano North and Asutifi North education Directorates as well as the Asutifi North and Tano North districts is initiating the quality improvement in Basic school project (QUIBS) and its satellite towns and communities to ensure sustained improvement in the quality of basic school education of end of 2020. This is in line with the 2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, goal 4 which states “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all” to promote education by 2030.

Specifically, the programme among others seeks to: Promote quality school management and supervision at the basic school level by 2020, Create an enabling environment for effective teaching and learning at the basic school level, Improve community interest and support in basic school education and Institute a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure successful implementation of the project.

1.6.17.2 Health

Health with its socio-economic underpinnings remains one of the major global challenges and an important obstacle to human capital development. An appropriate, robust, and sustainable model for improvement in health system performance is essential in order to reverse the declining trends in health and development status and break the vicious cycle of poverty and ill-health in the District and Ghana at large. Given the diversity of the health systems across the country, improvement would be contingent upon the convergence of commitment, expertise, and resources throughout the system. Ghana Health Service has the mandate to provide and prudently manage comprehensive and accessible health service with special emphasis on primary health care at district and subdistrict levels in accordance with approved national policies.

However, to be able to tailor specific projects and programmes for improved health service it is necessary to have background information on the current existing situation of health systems on matters relating to health infrastructure, availability of health professionals, fair idea on the incidence of diseases, status of the district health insurance scheme and other health indices or indicators such as maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, ante and post natal among others.

1.6.17.2.1 Health infrastructure

The health needs of the people of Asutifi North District are currently provided through thirteen (13) health facilities. Three (3) of the thirteen health facilities are public Health Centres, four (4) are CHPS compounds, three (3) are private clinics as well as two (2) private maternity homes. Only one (1) is hospital. All these health facilities provide clinical health services, reproductive and child health services, nutrition, health promotion etc. These health facilities occasionally refer cases to some other health centres such as Hwidiem and Sunyani Regional Hospital. With the problem being attached to some sort of infrastructure and technical know-how that is only surmountable with adequate attention. More so, the only two clinics in the District are privately owned and this makes the cost of health delivery very high. Table 1.46 shows the list of health facilities

Table 1.45 Lists of Health Facilities in the District

| No. | Health Facility | Location | Ownership |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Kenyasi Health Centre | Kenyasi | Ghana Health Service |
| 2. | Gyedu Health Centre | Gyedu | Ghana Health Service |
| 3. | Gambia Health Centre | Gambia | Ghana Health Service |
| 4. | Atwedie CHPS Compound | Atwedie | Ghana Health Service |
| 5. | Biaso CHPS Compound | Biaso | Ghana Health Service |
| 6. | Koforidua CHPS Compound | Goamu-Koforidua | Ghana Health Service |
| 7. | Krakyekrom CHPS Compound | Krakyekrom | Ghana health Service |
| 8. | Esther Maternity Home | Kenyasi | Private |
| 9. | St. Elizabeth Maternity Home | Kensere | Private |
| 10. | Careplus Clinic | Kenyasi | Private |
| 11. | ISOS Clinic | Kenyasi | Private |
| 12. | Banhart Hospital | Kenyasi | Private |
| 13. | Doctors clinic | Kenyasi | Private |

Source: Asutifi North District Health Directorate, 2017

1.6.17.2.2 Access to health facilities

Health infrastructure or facilities has been expanded in the District through the construction of CHPS and upgrading of Rural clinics to Health centres. These interventions are geared towards reducing morbidity, mortality and to raise life expectancy through access to improved health services. Unfortunately, there still exist health gaps within and between communities in the District due to the inadequate infrastructure and skilled personnel; hence, the inequality in the absorption of new technology as well as unequal distribution of new and re-emerging health issues. The Asutifi North District has 11 health facilities without hospital. Out of the total 27 CHPS zones in the District, only four are operational which postulate the huge infrastructural gap that exist to be breached hence, making the provision of essential health needs to the people even much more difficult. This if not carefully planned and executed will have a huge adverse health implication on the people presently and in the future.

1.6.17.2.3 Availability of health professional

The Asutifi North District currently has a total of one hundred and forty-two (142) permanent staff working under the District Health directorate and its sub-districts. Table 1.47 shows the staffing situation of the various health facilities in the District including administrative staff.

Table 1.46 Staffing situation in the District

| Staff | Public | Private | Total |
|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Doctor | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Professional Nurses | 11 | | |
| Physician Assistants | 2 | | |
| Community health nurses/ field technician | 41 | | |
| Midwives | 12 | | |
| Technical officers | 11 | | |
| Laboratory | 2 | | |
| Total | 79 | | |

Source: Asutifi North District Health Directorate, 2017

1.6.17.2.4 Incidence of diseases (Malaria, Guinea worm etc)

The outpatient morbidity patterns continue to show high incidence of communicable diseases, which is typical of the disease profile of a District battling its health issues to overcome the immediate and future health needs of its people. A critical analysis of the morbidity data shows that malaria highly contributes to the causes of outpatient attendance. Malaria has over the years remained the top cause of morbidity continuously from 2014 to 2017. Following closely are URTI, Diarrhoeal diseases while the rest have not been consistent with regards to ranking; it remains a huge health problem and a burden which cannot be underestimated in the District.

In 2017, 22,476 more cases of Malaria were reported. The overall morbidity in the District highlights the linkage between poverty, inequalities and health. Most of this burden results from diseases, such as malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia whose occurrence could be dramatically reduced by low-cost and effective preventive and curative measures.

In particular, the observed morbidity pattern also highlights the persistent burden of childhood communicable diseases, for which preventive measures such as sanitation and health education and simple curative measures such as malaria treatment and oral rehydration can be delivered efficiently through community-based care and outreach services. Traditional, faith, and other informal sources of care are used more in the District because they are more available, accessible, affordable, and acceptable yet they are ignored and therefore unregulated and unsupported. This shows the potential benefits in the use of community-based care supported by the referral network.

This has been the basis for the development of the CHPS (Community-based Health Planning and Services) in the District. It is against this background that, the District seeks to include issues of morbidity in its long term plans. Table 1.48 shows the top ten causes of outpatient morbidity in Asutifi North District.

Table 1.47 Top Ten OPD Diagnosis from 2014 to 2017.

| No. | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | DISEASES | NO. CASES | DISEASES | NO. CASES | DISEASES | NO. CASES | DISEASES | NO. CASES |
| 1 | Malaria | 30,545 | Malaria | 22,979 | Malaria | 23,061 | Malaria | 22,476 |
| 2 | URTI | 18,485 | URTI | 19,545 | URTI | 20,137 | URTI | 19,089 |
| 3 | Diarrhoeal diseases | 7,101 | Diarrhoeal diseases | 6,698 | Diarrhoeal diseases | 8,503 | Diarrhoeal diseases | 7,135 |
| 4 | Skin diseases | 6,876 | Skin diseases | 5,468 | Skin diseases | 5,850 | Rheumatism & Joint pains | 4,774 |
| 5 | Rheumatism & Joint pains | 4,827 | Rheumatism & Joint pains | 5,338 | Rheumatism & Joint pains | 5,289 | Skin diseases | 4,574 |
| 6 | Intestinal worms | 3,382 | Intestinal worms | 2,108 | Typhoid fever | 2,161 | Typhoid fever | 2,024 |
| 7 | Typhoid fever | 1,787 | Typhoid fever | 1,958 | Intestinal worms | 1,952 | Intestinal worms | 1,970 |
| 8 | Home accidents & Injuries | 1,717 | Home accidents & Injuries | 1,838 | Home accidents & Injuries | 1,890 | Acute Eye Infection | 1,176 |
| 9 | Acute Eye Infection | 1,586 | Acute Eye Infection | 1,433 | Acute Eye Infection | 1,603 | Anaemia | 1,089 |
| 10 | Anaemia | 977 | Anaemia | 1,174 | Anaemia | 1,396 | Home accidents & Injuries | 1,068 |

Source: Asutifi North Health Directorate, 2017

1.6.17.2.6 Status of the District Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme is one of the social protection programmes that offer all registered member's access to quality health care without paying any cash at the point of service delivery. The scheme is operational but with services from the Hwidiem Office. The sub district office set up at Kenyasi has failed woefully to perform its task. The resultant effects has been the low coverage. Currently it is difficult to access data to examine the performance of the scheme. Data provide to the DPCU upon request was present for the two district; Asutifi North and South. Segregation is often a challenge thus tedious task to make any meaningful analysis on the status of the scheme. The Assembly needs to work closely with National Health Insurance Authority to establish its own Office, staff and management at Kenyasi instead of relying heavily on the Hwidiem Scheme to provide services to the populace.

Per the data provided for the two District the scheme has a total active membership of 51,380 as at December 2017. Table 1.49 shows membership by categories, renewals and new registration for the scheme as of December, 2017.

Challenges of District Health Insurance Scheme include;

- Lack of a separate office, staff and management for Asutifi North District.
- Untimely release of insurance claims by the central Government

Table 1.48 New Registration and Renewals for Asutifi North and South as at 2017

| Category | No. of Registration, 2017 | | | No. of Renewals, 2017 | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| Informal | 990 | 989 | 1979 | 4,008 | 7,241 | 11,249 |
| SSNIT Contribution | 123 | 52 | 175 | 1,384 | 862 | 2,246 |
| SSNIT Pensioners | 1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| Under 18 years | 2705 | 3005 | 5710 | 9,598 | 10,522 | 20,120 |
| Pregnant Women | 81 | 99 | 180 | | 2,881 | 2,881 |
| 70+ | | 1,026 | 1,026 | 693 | 1232 | 1,925 |
| Indigents | 78 | 33 | 111 | 1,604 | 2,147 | 3,751 |
| Total | 3,978 | 5,206 | 9,184 | 17,306 | 24,890 | 42,196 |

Source: NHIA, Asutifi District Office, December, 2017

1.12.0 HIV AND AIDS

HIV/AIDS morbidity among the population of Asutifi North District is associated with a range of health and health related-behavioural problems as well as limited access to and utilization of HIV/AIDS services. A monitoring and facilitative supervisory visit to health facilities providing HIV/AIDS services provided the following recommendations to address challenges faced by visited:

Capacity building of more staff to enable smooth running of the programme.

- Programme funds support to enable the front-line staff in the combat of HIV/AIDS undertake contact tracing
- The programme planners and stakeholders should provide adequate resources and logistical support to enhance the programme to achieve its goals and vision.
- Due to erratic flow of funds, district is often under resourced to embark on quarterly monitoring and supervision on HIV/AIDS.
- The district further seeks support from the programme planners and stakeholders to support the district to celebrate World HIV/AIDS Day which usually comes off 1st December every year to conscientise the populace on the existence of HIV/AIDS and the role we can all contribute to the combat against HIV/AIDS.
- Programme planners should support some facilities like Gambia Health Centre who because of scarce resources does counselling sessions during PMTCT services behind the health facility to put up a PMTCT Centre.

According to HIS 2016 report the median HIV/AIDS prevalence rate was 2.4% in Ghana. HIV prevalence in 2016 ranged from 0.4% in Nalerigu (rural) to 4.2 % in Agormanya and Sunyani both urban sites. Wa was the next highest with a prevalence of 3.7%.

With respect to regional prevalence according to the HIV Sentinel Survey report 2016 ranges from 0.7% in Northern Region to 2.7% in the Brong-Ahafo and Volta Region. A Community Health Screening exercise yielded the following results after a total number of 750 participants

from all the four sub districts were screened. Table 1.50 and 1.51 indicates results of screening exercise and HIV prevalence rate by selected communities in the District. While figure 1.21 and 1.22 shows prevalence among Population Screened in HIV Testing and Counselling Services and pregnant women from 2014-2017

Table 1.49 Result of Health Screening Exercise of 750 participants

| SUB_DISTRICT | FIRST RESPONSE TEST | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | Non-Reactive | Reactive |
| Gambia | 97.85% | 2.15% |
| Gyedu | 98.54% | 1.46% |
| Kenyasi | 96.92% | 3.08% |
| Goamu | 99.00% | 1.00% |
| Asutifi North District | 98.27% | 1.73% |

Source: Asutifi north District Health Directorate, 2017

The reactive cases ranged from 1.0% in Goamu a rural sub district to 3.08% in Kenyasi an urban sub district.

Table 1.50 HIV/AIDS Prevalence by Communities

| COMMUNITY | Non-Reactive | Reactive | Screened |
|---------------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Atuahenkrom | 50.00% | 50.00% | 100.00% |
| Biaso | 97.17% | 2.83% | 100.00% |
| Gambia No.1 | 93.75% | 6.25% | 100.00% |
| Gyedu Health Centre | 98.57% | 1.43% | 100.00% |
| K2 Ampedwe | 75.00% | 25.00% | 100.00% |
| K2 Zongo | 88.89% | 11.11% | 100.00% |
| Kensere | 98.37% | 1.63% | 100.00% |
| Wamahinso | 99.15% | 0.85% | 100.00% |
| Asutifi North | 98.27% | 1.73% | 100.00% |

Source: Asutifi north District Health Directorate, 2017

Figure 1.24 Prevalence among Population Screened in HIV Testing and Counselling Services 2014-2017

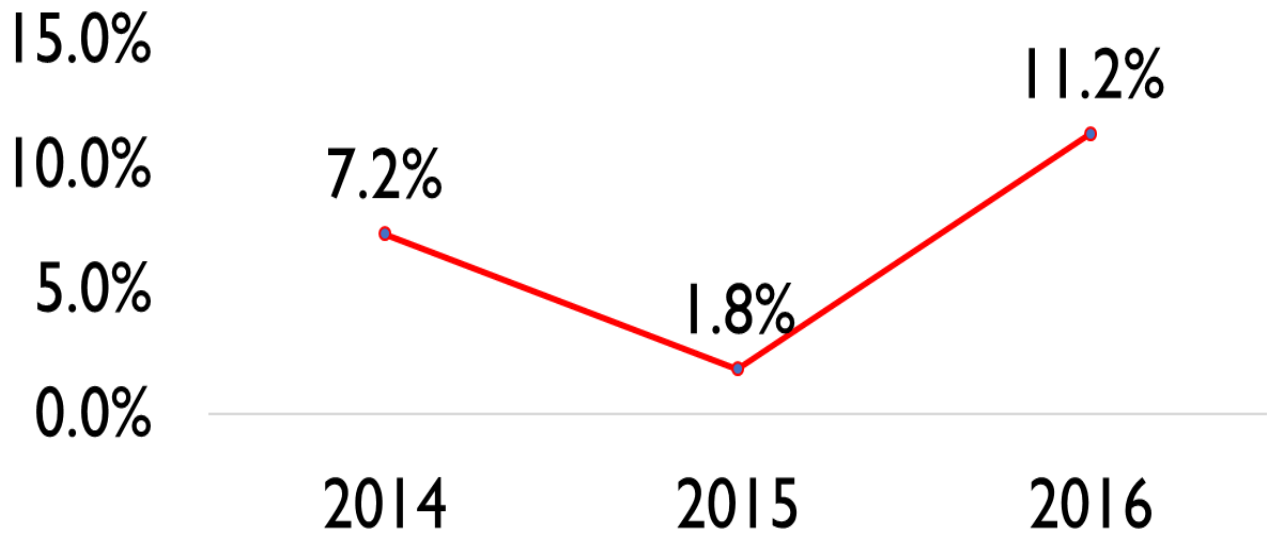
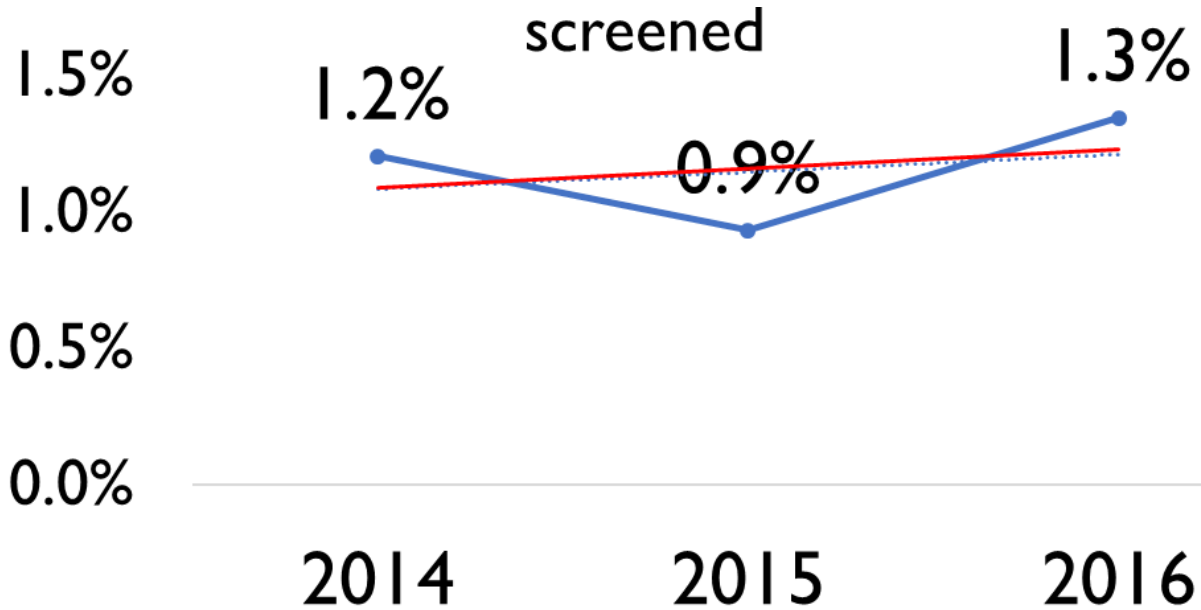


Figure 1.25 Prevalence among Pregnant Women Screened



HIV among pregnant women has risen steadily from 2014-2016 in Asutifi North District.

1.6.18 Information and Communication Technology

The Asutifi North District has fully embraced ICT in all spheres of Development being it agriculture and information dissemination. Majority of the households has one form of ICT equipment or the other. These ICT equipment's range from telephones, radio sets, television, computers among others.

1.6.18.1 ICT Services and Infrastructure (Access and Quality)

The District has one (1) number of ICT centres and three (3) internet cafes which are mostly accessed by the few elites of the population. These facilities are not well patronized compared to the use of Mobile Phones which does not need any special training and very easy to use at the comfort of their homes. The 2010 Population Census reveals that 1,317 people, representing 3.7% of the population 12 years and older, have access to internet facilities. Similarly, 621 households representing 5.1% are having desktop or laptop computers. Also there are about 15,523 (44%) of the population aged 12 and older, own and use mobile phones. In fact, it will not be out place to state that the use of mobile phones has become necessity rather than, luxury in the District.

Telecommunication Services providers (Vodafone, MTN, Airtel, Tigo, and Glo) have telephone mast dotted around the District that provide relatively good mobile telephone connectivity to their subscribers. However, there are still pockets of communities especially those in Goamu and Gambia sub-district council that do not receive signal from the service providers. The Assembly needs to work closely with the Ministry of Communication (GIFECs) to provide these facilities at the communities enable community members and schools within the catchment area have access to critical services such as educational materials, mobile money and among others.

Anapua FM is the only radio station in the District that provides the people with information and entertainment aside other frequencies from Goaso, Sunyani, Kumasi and Accra. Also, there are not less than five (8) community information centres throughout the District that provides community specific information to the people and as well link up with some of the major radio stations in the country for their news bulletin. These platforms could be used by the Assembly to disseminate government and Assembly policy to a large section of the people in the District

The people receive good television reception from most of the television stations with nation-wide coverage either through the K-net or the Multi TV platform. Internet service connectivity has been mainly through mobile phone networks and a few satellite receivers.

1.6.18.2 ICT Human Resource

There are a few number of ICT personnel and experts in the District. Computer technicians, computer engineers, software developers, systems analysts, phone repairers; radio and television technicians, and other ICT related experts exist to manage the various ICT infrastructure that are needed and used in the District. According to the 2010 PHC the sector employs about 0.7% of the employed population.

1.6.18.3 ICT Investment

The District Assembly currently has not invested that much when it comes to ICT infrastructure though there are pockets of ICT laboratory integrated into basic school blocks. However,

NADeF, NGGL, other institutions and the private sector continue to make frantic efforts to invest in ICT in the District. NADeF, NGGL and the SDC's has so far jointly constructed and furnished 15 ICT centres in some basic schools in K1, K2, Ntotroso, Gyedu and Wamahinso communities across District. Aside this, Nananom have put up and ICT centre at Kenyasi No. 1 to improve access to the use of affordable ICT services. These facility has helped to lay the foundation for the integration of information technology in all spheres of life especially in education.

The use of ICT in the District cannot be over emphasised as it has helped to improve business communication, reduce the amount and time spent on travels. It has also provided jobs, supported the e-agric program of government and has as well enabled people to educate themselves via the internet.

1.6.19 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

1.6.19.1 Poverty

There are varying degrees of poverty which makes definition of poverty to differ in every given social certain, as perceived causes of poverty are affected by one's status and location. Kofi Anan once said 'the biggest enemy of health in developing countries is poverty'. Poverty never results from one thing but from many interlocking factors that cluster in people's experience hence, poverty is multidimensional social phenomenon. Poverty in itself can be seen as a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. Thus poverty depends not only on income but also access to essential basic services.

The economy of the District is agrarian with the people engaging in peasant farming. The farmers cultivate food and cash crops from which they make meager incomes. Most of the foodstuffs produced are meant for home consumption with a few farmers having access to markets for their produce. They farmers are dependent on natural rains for the cultivation of their crops, therefore the failure of the rains sometimes lead to poor production thereby affecting their produce and poverty.

According to Ghana Poverty Mapping Report, 2015, the Asutifi North District has a poverty depth of 12.2 and poverty severity of 5.7. The estimated number of poor persons in the district is 18,250. The district is ranked 73 on the League table of poverty incidence in the same report.

Most of the communities in the District lack potable water, educational facilities, health, sanitation and other facilities. It is interesting to note that poverty manifest itself in almost all the communities. As a result, they find it difficult to send their children to school or access the few amenities in the District due to their low productive level. Most of the people, on the other hand, are gullible and illiterates and therefore cannot meet the modern trends in their way of life.

In spite of the manifestations of poverty, the District has embarked on a number of interventions all aimed at reducing poverty. Among these are Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation (NADEF), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, Free fertilizer and seeds, free NHIS for indigents and Persons with Disability.

1.6.19.2 Inequality

There exist inequalities in the Asutifi North District. According to the Ghana Poverty Mapping Report, 2015, the inequality depth is 37. A sizeable number of vulnerable in the District including children, unemployed, youth, subsistence farmers, women, people with disabilities and elderly either do not reach their full potential as human beings and thereby cannot contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic development of the District as a result of their vulnerability. Human capital is an essential ingredient for any sustainable development. Therefore there is the need to take a holistic approach under this area in order to yield the highest rate of returns of these vulnerable groups.

In view of the importance attached to these social issues, the District has an institution which trains the physically challenged and has an institution also for destitute in society. The physically challenged are offered employable skills so that they could be integrated into the society by being self- employed.

As a result, the District under the Department of Social Welfare has formed a child panel committee with legal backing which seeks to protect women and handle juvenile issues. The committee composes of members drawn from both the District Assembly and other departments from the District and they meet twice in a month. Among some of the main functions of this committee are:

- Handling of child abuse and neglect cases
- Domestic violence especially violence against women
- Issues of child trafficking and labour
- Rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged and
- Assist the aged.

Similarly, the rights of the people are paramount to the District. In view of this, the Department of Social Welfare in conjunction with the District Assembly and some donor agencies have formed legal aid groups with members spread all over the District. The group seeks to promote individual rights by encouraging individuals to report infringement of their rights to the appropriate quarters. On some occasions, these groups take up cases of the under privileged to the appropriate quarters.

1.6.19.3 Social Protection

This section is focused on the plight of children, the girl child, women, disabled and the mentally retarded that are well represented in the District. The district has the following social protection interventions in; Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation (NADEF), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, Free fertilizer and seeds, free NHIS for indigents and Persons with Disability.

As part of the Government's poverty reduction strategy through one of the National Social Protection Strategy, LEAP was introduced on pilot basis in the country; the Asutifi North District was selected as one of the pilot District in the Brong Ahafo in 2008. It has now been scaled up to cover a lot of beneficiaries in the District. Currently, 656 households are benefiting from the LEAP cash out with about 2,315 members in 15 communities namely; Kenyasi No. 1, Kenyasi No. 2, Atwedie, Kensere, Dokyikrom, Ntotroso Resettlement, Ntotroso/Gyedu,

Wamahinso, Gambia No. 1, Gambia No. 2, Agravi, Biaso, Kwadwoaddaikrom, Nsuta and Ola Resettlement. There is the need to expand the programme to cover more people in the district.

Currently, the district has been chosen to pilot the policy practice process on Child and Family Welfare Policy and Justice for Children Policy. This will create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of children and parents/guardians, caregivers and the entire community/society.

1.6.19.4 Incidence of Child Labour

Several forms of child labour have been recorded in the District over the years especially with the upsurge of mining activities in the District. The various forms of child labour in the District include:

1. Engagement of children in illegal mining (galamsey)
2. Head portage (kayayei) especially at the illegal mining sites
3. Engagement of children in cocoa production
4. Children engaged to wash dishes at 'chop' bars
5. Petty trading at the expense of their education

1.6.19.5 Vulnerable Groups in the District

Vulnerability in the Asutifi North District is paramount among the following groups of people.

1. Persons with disabilities (or severe disabilities)
2. Persons living with HIV/AIDS
3. Extremely poor households
4. Single parents, especially mothers
5. Children in need of care and protection
6. Strangers in transit, especially nursing mothers

Currently, there is no specialized educational institution for the disabled in the Asutifi North District. This puts them at a disadvantage especially persons who cannot be absorbed into the main educational institutions. For instance, the blind, the deaf and the dumb cannot patronise the existing educational facilities and may have to remain uneducated. To solve the problem of the absence of a specialized educational facility in the District, there are financial assistance or sponsorship packages for persons with disabilities to pursue formal education.

1.6.19.5.1 Persons with Disability

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The issues of Disability over the years have gained conscious effort from the Asutifi North District Assembly to provide equal socio-economic opportunities for all persons in tandem with Act, 2006 (Act 715) of the 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana which consolidates the rights of PWDs. This section therefore covers the population with disability, type of disability by sex, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity, and disability and education.

According to the 2010 PHC, the District recorded about 1,233 forms of disability within the population made up 651 males and 582 females. Persons with sight disability constituted 447 which accounts for the highest form of all types of disability in the district. Males with sight disability are 237 and females 210. In terms of the type of place of residence, 344 of the

population with disability in the urban areas while the rural areas recorded a total of 889 of persons with disability. It can be observed that disability is more pronounced in the rural areas than the urban areas in the district. (PHC, 2010)

Aside this data, the Department of Social Welfare and Community development as part of its routine monitoring has registered more than 968 persons with disability in various categories.. Among these were difficult in seeing 225, hearing impairment 136, difficulty in walking 435, difficulty in speaking, 125 multiple disabilities 38 and albinos 9.

Due to financial and logistical constraints, the District has not been able to take upon itself to train people with disability and to foster their effective integration into society. It has therefore become expedient to organize educational programmes to change public perception and attitudes towards these people, and decentralize the training of physically challenged people in the community. Parliament has also passed a law for every District to set aside 3% of its share of the District Assemblies' Common Fund to cater for the need of the Physically Challenged Persons. There is also Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme meant to support the vulnerable in the District. Table 1.52 shows the categorization of registered physically challenged persons.

Table 1.51 Categorization of registered physically challenged persons

| Disability | 0-10 YRS | | 10-20 YRS | | 30-40 YRS | | 50+ | | TOTAL |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | |
| DIFFICULTY IN SEEING | 3 | 6 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 47 | 63 | 57 | 225 |
| HEARING IMPAIRMENT | 10 | 5 | 15 | 24 | 30 | 28 | 14 | 10 | 136 |
| DIFFICULTY IN WALKING | 22 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 100 | 83 | 102 | 84 | 435 |
| DIFFICULTY IN SPEAKING | 3 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 36 | 22 | 20 | 9 | 125 |
| MULTIPLE DISABILITIES | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 38 |
| ALBINOS | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | 9 |
| TOTAL | 40 | 33 | 77 | 74 | 188 | 190 | 203 | 163 | 968 |

1.6.20 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

1.6.20.1 Science and Technology Education

The Asutifi North District recognize Science Technology Innovation as multi-function tools and enabler through which the District goals and policy objectives can successful be achieved. In view of this Science and technology is being taught as subjects from the basic to the Senior Secondary School level. The OLA Girls, Gyamfi Kumanini Senior High Schools and ICCES all offer science or technology transfer related programmes. The College of Nursing, Ntotroso also programmes in Nursing. These programmes are geared towards laying a strong foundation for young men and women to occupy various positions that may be available in the District and

beyond. The offer of scholarships for by Assembly, NADef, Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, Zen Petroleum and other sub-contractors to community members to study especially, in the sciences, especially as part of their social co-operation responsibility, is quite phenomenal.

Besides the formal educational system, a number of people undergo training as trades/craftsmen and women to gain employable skills from their respective master craftsmen to be able to meet the demands of the mining industry which is notable in the District. Knowledge and skills transfer is mainly done through apprenticeship programs.

1.6.20.2 Technological Capacity

It is sad the district has not been able to develop the needed technological capacity to fully utilize the advantages the comes with Science, Technology and innovation especially in the area of energy, agriculture development, monitoring, mapping of all natural resource potentials both on and beneath the earth crust. This notwithstanding, the private sector (artisans) in the District are able to fabricates local farm implements and agro processing machines that are useful because of their local appeal using outmoded technologies which more of labour intensive. The Assembly needs to team up its stakeholders especially Newmont Ghana Gold Limited to ensure the needed capacity in the application of science, technology and innovation in agriculture production, conversion of garbage or refuse to energy or organic manure. Also, the needed infrastructure to lay the foundation needs to be adequately provided.

1.6.20.3 Finance

The availability of at least five (5) financial institutions in the District could be engaged by the Assembly to provide funding to numerous entrepreneurial endeavors in the science, technology and innovation. For instance, the Agriculture Development bank could be engage to support the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to development of drought resistant and early cocoa seedlings, food crops and forest related trees species to meet the demands of the growing population and curb deforestation and desertification.

1.6.20.4 Research and Development (R&D)

The presence of Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation and the College of Nursing at Kenyasi and Ntotroso respectively provide enough fertile grounds for R&D, especially, in the area of agriculture development and agro processing industries. These stakeholders and the private sector (Artisans) can champion continuous research into efficient local farm tools, improved irrigation and farming methods, improved mining and agro processing machineries that have local appeal less labour intensive.

CHAPTER TWO.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Planning as we are aware is a problem solving activity. It was therefore necessary to undertake an analysis of the current situation of the District in line with the key thematic area under the GSGDA II to enable us appreciate the prevailing development needs and priorities of the good people of the District. This chapter therefore presents key development issues that were identified during the assessment of current situation, priority interventions areas under the Thematic areas, a detailed Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) and impact analysis that can be harnessed to address the challenges and hence pave way for the accelerated development of the District.

The exercise was undertaken through desk study (Review of Sector Departments Reports), and data collection at the five Area Councils (Community Needs Assessment Fora). The identified needs and priorities are aligned to those key development issues outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II, 2014 -2017.

2.2 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Following the performance review of the DMTDP 2014-2017 and the district profiling a number of development gaps/issues or challenges were identified. These development issues has been categorized under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II Development dimensions and presented in Table 2.1

Table 2.1 Summary of Key Development issues of GSGDA II

| Thematic Areas of GSGDA II | Key identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from performance review, profiling and community needs and aspiration. |
|--|--|
| Ensuring and sustaining Macro economy stability | Low capacity for revenue mobilization |
| | Inadequate data on rate sources |
| | Inefficiency and lack of transparency in revenue mobilization |
| | Unwillingness to pay rates by rate payers for infrastructure |
| | Weak budget formulation and implementation |
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | Limited access to finance/credit to the private sector |
| | Weak organisation of the private sector |
| | Low level of public-private partnership |
| | Inadequate support to the private sector |
| | Largely informal nature of business |
| Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable Natural Resource management | Poor or inadequate entrepreneurial and management skills |
| | Inadequate extension Officers |
| | Inadequate access to capital especially farmers and agro processors |
| | Low agricultural productivity |
| | High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall |
| Inadequate incentives and subsidies for farmers | |

| | |
|---|---|
| | High level of environmental degradation |
| | Negative impact of mining on the environment |
| | Forest destruction by chain saw operators and farmers |
| | Adverse impact of climate change |
| | Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters |
| | Inadequate funding to the department |
| | Inadequate logistics to extension officers and the department |
| | High cost of agriculture inputs |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Poor feeder roads network and surface conditions |
| | Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the District |
| | Inadequate space designated for the development of recreational infrastructure |
| | Inadequate extension of electricity to remote rural communities |
| | Poor network coverage (telephone receptions) |
| | Poor drainage systems and high erosion levels |
| | Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations |
| | Inadequate access to quality and affordable water |
| | High level of 'galamsy' activities |
| | Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities |
| | Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygienic education |
| | Human Development, Productivity and Employment |
| Inadequate educational and health infrastructure | |
| High rate of youth unemployment | |
| Persistent high infant and maternal mortality rate | |
| High number of untrained teachers | |
| Inadequate health personnel | |
| High rate of morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV & AIDS | |
| High youth unemployment | |
| Low human resource quality base to meet job opportunities | |
| High dropout rate especially among girls | |
| High illiteracy rate, affecting attitude change | |
| Inadequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability into the District planning and programmes | |
| Limited coverage of social protection interventions | |
| Inadequate motivation leading to low performance | |
| High Incidence of violation of children's rights and worse forms of child labour | |
| Significant number of children of school-going age are not in school | |
| High incidence of poverty, especially among the disadvantaged | |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | Weak substructures and inadequate coordination of their activities |
| | Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the Assembly |
| | Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation projects and programmes |

| | |
|--|---|
| | Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially the vulnerable in decision-making process |
| | Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision-making |
| | Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff |
| | Incidence of violent crimes |
| | Low representation of women in the Assembly and other levels |
| | Chieftaincy disputes |
| | Low compliance and enforcement of Assembly bye-laws |
| | Inadequate security personnel and logistics to combat crime |
| | Inadequate office logistics |
| | Over stretched housing infrastructure |
| | Limited resources and budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation |

2.3 SUMMARY OF KEY COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

The DPCU undertook community needs and aspirations through public consultations due to the unavailability of Community Development Plan. This was to assess the current situation of each community in terms of development, what affects their work or limit them to achieve high productivity levels and what they expect the Assembly to do for them in the next four coming years. Community members under the leadership of their respective Unit Committees, Assembly members were brought together in a community forum. This was done in the 5 Area Councils namely: Kenyasi No1, Kenyasi No.2, Goamu, Ntotroso and Gambia No.2. During the process, other key development actors such as chiefs, Area Council Members and other Opinion Leaders were roped in.

As part of the process, the community members analysed the problems affecting their communities. The problem analysis was followed by the identification and assessment of community needs. These views collated from the communities form the basis of the current needs and aspirations of the District. Based on the prioritised needs, development interventions were then proposed for implementation. Table 2.2 shows the collated and summaries community needs and aspirations.

Table 2.2 Summaries Community Needs and Aspirations

| | |
|---|--|
| Provision, improvement and affordability of social services such as education, ICT, health, safe water and accessibility to improved feeders. | Enforce compliance of relevant regulations and guidelines on small scale mining |
| Eliminate revenue collection leakages | Apply appropriate agriculture intensification techniques to reduce forest and land clearance |
| Employment creation or opportunities for the unemployed youth | Increase resilience to climate change impacts through early warnings |
| Mobilise resources from existing financial institutions to support MSME's | Provide farming inputs under purchase at a lower cost |
| Facilitate the provision of training and | Improve and develop road networks in the |

| | |
|--|--|
| business development services | District |
| Promote public private partnership for investment in the tourism sector | Develop social, community and recreational facilities |
| Address access to extension services | Increase electricity supply to the remote areas in the District |
| Develop and promote affordable irrigation schemes | Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations |
| Public accountability and transparency in governance and consultation on issues affecting them. | Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities |
| Provide selective subsidies for peasant farmers | Adopt cost effective borehole drilling technologies |
| Create awareness about environmental issues among stakeholders and appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance | Incorporate hygiene education in all water and sanitation delivery programmes |
| Mainstream youth development issues including gender into District planning and programmes | Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teachers |
| Expand social protection interventions to cover the poor and the vulnerable | Develop schemes to support self-employment especially among the youth |
| Ensure commodity security for the malaria, HIV & AIDS | Intensify the expanded programme on immunisation |
| Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing programmes | |

2.4 HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT GAPS (FROM PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE)

After successfully identifying community needs and aspirations through public consultation at the 5 substructures it became necessary to match them with summarized key development issues that emerged from the performance review and profiling of the district to see the extent of coloration between them. Where there exist a strong relationship the DPCU denoted it with a 2, and where a weak relationship a 1 was denoted. A no relationship was scored a 0. The scores were then added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations to obtain the average score. Where the score is high, it indicates that there is a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issues, which has implication for the 2018- 2021 policy document. On the other hand a weak or no relationship signal new or emerging concerns which need to be considered.

The average score of the harmonisation of community needs and aspiration with identified development problems or issues from review of performance and profile is 3.52 which signifies that there is a strong relationship between the two hence has implication for 2018-2021 policy. The harmonisation score of community needs and aspiration and key development issues is

provided below in Table 2.3 whilst key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 is presented in Table 2.4

Table 2.3 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified development issues (from performance and profile)

| Community Needs and Aspiration | Identified development issues (from performance and profile) | Score |
|---|--|--------------|
| Provision and improvement in educational infrastructure | High illiteracy rate, affecting attitude change | 2 |
| | Significant number of children of school-going age are not in school | 2 |
| | Inadequate educational infrastructure | 2 |
| Provision and improvement in health infrastructure | Persistent high infant and maternal mortality rate | 2 |
| | Inadequate health infrastructure | 2 |
| Provision, improvement and affordability of ICT infrastructure and services | Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the District | 2 |
| | Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters | 1 |
| Provision of safe water supply | Inadequate access to quality and affordable water | 2 |
| Provision and accessibility to improved feeder roads | Poor feeder road network and surface conditions | 2 |
| Eliminate revenue collection leakages | Low capacity for fiscal mobilization | 2 |
| | Inadequate data on rate sources | 2 |
| | Inefficiency and lack of transparency in revenue mobilization | 2 |
| | Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the Assembly | 1 |
| | Unwillingness to pay rates by rate payers for infrastructure | 2 |
| Employment creation or opportunities for the unemployed youth | High youth unemployment | 2 |
| Mobilise resources from existing financial institutions to support MSME's | Limited access to finance/credit to the private sector | 2 |
| | Largely informal nature of business | 2 |
| | High interest rate | 2 |
| | Inadequate access to capital especially farmers and agro processors | 2 |
| Facilitate the provision of training and business development services | Poor or inadequate entrepreneurial and management skills | 3 |
| | Weak organisation of the private sector | 1 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | Low human resource quality base to meet job opportunities | 2 |
| Promote public private partnership for investment in the tourism sector | Low level of public private partnership | 2 |
| | Inadequate support to the private sector | 2 |
| Address access to extension services | Limited access to extension services | 2 |
| | Low agricultural productivity | 2 |
| Develop and promote affordable irrigation schemes | High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall | 2 |
| Public accountability and transparency in governance and consultation on issues affecting them. | Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially the vulnerable in decision making process | 2 |
| | Low representation of women in the Assembly and other levels | 2 |
| | Chieftaincy disputes | 0 |
| | Weak substructures and inadequate coordination of their activities | 2 |
| | Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff | 2 |
| Provide selective subsidies for peasant farmers | Inadequate incentives and subsidies for farmers | 2 |
| Create awareness about environmental issues among stakeholders and appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance | Negative impact of mining on the environment | 2 |
| | Forest destruction by chain saw operators and farmers | 2 |
| | High level of environmental degradation | 2 |
| | Poor drainage systems and high erosion levels | 1 |
| Mainstream youth development issues including gender into District planning and programmes | Inadequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability into the District planning and programmes | 2 |
| | Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision-making | 2 |
| | High dropout rate especially among girls | 1 |
| Expand social protection interventions to cover the poor and the vulnerable | Limited coverage of social protection interventions | 2 |
| | High incidence of poverty, especially among the disadvantaged | 2 |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | Incidence of violent crimes | 0 |
| | High Incidence of violation of children's rights and worse forms of child labour | 2 |
| | Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters | 2 |
| Ensure commodity security for the malaria, HIV & AIDS | High rate of morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV& AIDS | 2 |
| | Inadequate health personnel | 2 |
| Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing programmes | Limited coverage of social protection interventions | 2 |
| Enforce compliance of relevant regulations and guidelines on small scale mining | High levels of 'galamsy' activities | 2 |
| | Inadequate security personnel and logistics to combat crime | 2 |
| | Low compliance and enforcement of Assembly bye-laws | 1 |
| Apply appropriate agriculture intensification techniques to reduce forest and land clearance | High level of environmental degradation | 2 |
| Increase resilience to climate change impacts through early warnings | Adverse impact of climate change | 2 |
| Provide farming inputs under purchase at a lower cost | High cost of agricultural inputs | 2 |
| Improve and develop road networks in the District | Poor feeder roads network and surface conditions | 2 |
| Develop social, community and recreational facilities | Inadequate space designated for the development of recreational infrastructure | 2 |
| Increase electricity supply to the remote areas in the District | Inadequate extension of electricity to remote rural communities | 2 |
| Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations | Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | 2 |
| | Over stretched housing infrastructure | 1 |
| | Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation projects and programmes | 2 |
| | Limited resources and budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation | 1 |
| Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities | Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities | 2 |
| Adopt cost effective borehole drilling technologies | Inadequate access to quality and affordable water | 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| Incorporate hygiene education in all water and sanitation delivery programmes | Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education | 2 |
| Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teachers | High number of untrained teachers | 2 |
| | Inadequate motivation leading to low performance | 1 |
| | Weak management and supervision of schools | 2 |
| | Inadequate trained teachers | 2 |
| Develop schemes to support self-employment especially among the youth | High rate of youth unemployment | 2 |
| Intensify the expanded programme on immunisation | Limited coverage of social protection intervention | 2 |
| Total score | | 127 |
| 127 /36 | | 3.52 |

Table 2.4 Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021

| Development dimensions of GSGDA II | Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 |
|--|---|
| Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High and Wide Interest Rate • Leakages in Revenue Collection • Weak Budget Formulation and Implementation |
| Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Attention to the Development of Tourism • Limited Technical and Entrepreneurial Skills • Over Stretched Housing Infrastructure • Limited Telephone Coverage |
| Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Access to Extension Services • High Dependence on Seasonal and Erratic Rainfall • Inadequate Incentive and Subsidies for Farmers • High Level of Environmental Degradation • Negative Impact of Mining on the Environment • Forest Destruction by Chain Saw Operators and Farmers • Adverse Impact of Climate Change • Weak Capacity to Manage Impacts of Natural Disasters • High Cost of Agriculture Inputs |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Road Network • Inadequate Electricity Coverage • Limited Market Infrastructure • Poor Development Control of Settlements |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Recreational Facilities • Inadequate Toilet Facilities • Limited Potable Drinking Water • Limited Waste Disposal Sites • Poor Sanitary conditions |
| Human Development, Employment and Productivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Educational Infrastructure • Weak Management and Supervision of Schools • High Rate of Youth Unemployment • Persistent High Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate • High Rate Morbidity and Mortality for Malaria, HIV & AIDS • Lack of Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS/STD's among the Vulnerable Groups • Inadequate Integration of Youth Concerns including Gender and Vulnerability into the District Planning and Programmes • Limited Coverage of Social Protection Interventions • High Incidence of Violation of Children's Rights and Worse Forms of Child Labour • Increasing Trend of Irregular and Precarious Migration • Significant Number of Children of School-Going Age are not in School • High Incidence of Poverty, especially among the Disadvantaged |
| Transparent and Accountable Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Functioning Sub-District Structures • Poor Linkage between Planning and Budgeting at the Assembly • Ineffective Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation Projects and Programmes • Weak Structures for Effective Participation of Citizens especially the Vulnerable in Decision-Making Process • Low Capacity in the Production, Analysis and Use of Gender Statistics at all Levels of Planning and Decision-Making • Incidence of Violent Crimes • Limited Resources and Budgetary Allocation for Monitoring and Evaluation |

2.5 HARMONIZATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATION FOR AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018 – 2021.

For continuity of relevant programmes and projects which had commenced in the previous plan, the DPCU in line with guidelines harmonized the development issues GSGDA II, 2017-2017 with those development issues of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018 – 2021 policy framework. The two set of issues were matched to determine their relationship in terms of similarity for adoption. Where there are similarities, the similar issues from the GSGDA II were adopted and replaced with those of the Agenda for Jobs together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. Aside this, relevant new development issues from the Agenda for Jobs 2018- 2021 were also identified to add up to the existing ones. Table 2.5 shows identified development issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs whilst adopted Development Dimensions and issues of the DMTDP is presented in Table 2.6

Table 2.5 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018 – 2021

| GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | | AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018- 2021 | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| THEMATIC AREA | ISSUES | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | ISSUES |
| Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High and Wide Interest Rate • Leakages in Revenue Collection • Weak Budget Formulation and Implementation | Economic Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls • Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Poor marketing systems • High cost of production inputs • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Erratic rainfall patterns • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Lack of database on farmers • Low transfer and uptake of research finding • Ageing farmer population • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Weak extension services delivery |
| Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Attention to the Development of Tourism • Limited Technical and Entrepreneurial Skills • Over Stretched Housing Infrastructure • Limited Telephone Coverage | | |
| Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Access to Extension Services • High Dependence on Seasonal and Erratic Rainfall • Inadequate Incentive and Subsidies for Farmers • High Level of Environmental Degradation • Negative Impact of Mining on the Environment • Forest Destruction by Chain Saw Operators and Farmers • Adverse Impact of Climate Change | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak Capacity to Manage Impacts of Natural Disasters • High Cost of Agriculture Inputs | | |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Road Network • Inadequate Electricity Coverage • Limited Market Infrastructure • Poor Development Control of Settlements • Inadequate Recreational Facilities • Inadequate Toilet Facilities • Limited Potable Drinking Water • Limited Waste Disposal Sites • Poor Sanitary conditions | Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting plantation timber • Forest fires • Inadequate staff • Weak enforcement of regulations • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Destruction of forests and farmlands • Pollution of water bodies • Poor compensation to affected communities • Widespread pollution of surface water • Inadequate protection and development of water resources • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Vulnerability to climate change • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Poor quality of ICT services • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote |

| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural and isolated communities • Poor management practices on construction sites • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • High rate of rural-urban migration • Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities |
| Human Development, Employment and Productivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Educational Infrastructure • Weak Management and Supervision of Schools • High Rate of Youth Unemployment • Persistent High Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate • High Rate Morbidity and Mortality for Malaria, HIV & AIDS • Lack of Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS/STD's among the Vulnerable Groups • Inadequate Integration of Youth Concerns including Gender and Vulnerability into | Social Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Negative perception of TVET • Low participation in non-formal education • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Inadequate funding source for education • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet needs for mental health services • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | <p>the District Planning and Programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Coverage of Social Protection Interventions • High Incidence of Violation of Children’s Rights and Worse Forms of Child Labour • Increasing Trend of Irregular and Precarious Migration • Significant Number of Children of School-Going Age are not in School • High Incidence of Poverty, especially among the Disadvantaged | | <p>diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High HIV and AIDs stigmatization and discrimination • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons • Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV’s, Test Kits, Condoms) • Infant and adult malnutrition • Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at MMDAs • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Poor quality of drinking water • Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children • Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality |
|--|--|--|---|

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Limited community level sports and recreational activities |
| Transparent and Accountable Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Functioning Sub-District Structures • Poor Linkage between Planning and Budgeting at the Assembly • Ineffective Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation Projects and Programmes • Weak Structures for Effective Participation of Citizens especially the Vulnerable in Decision-Making Process • Low Capacity in the Production, Analysis and Use of Gender Statistics at all Levels of Planning and Decision –Making • Incidence of Violent Crimes • Limited Resources and Budgetary Allocation for | Governance Corruption and public Accountability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor service delivery at the local level • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety |

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| | Monitoring and Evaluation | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels • Insufficient funding of development communication • Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development • Inadequate cultural infrastructure |
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Table 2.6 Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP of MMDA

| DMTDP DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2018-2021 | DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021 | ADOPTED ISSUES |
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| Economic Development | Build a Prosperous Society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls • Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Poor marketing systems • High Cost of production inputs • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor farm-level practices • Limited application of science and technology • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Low level of husbandry practices |
| Social Development | Create opportunities for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Negative perception of TVET • Low participation in non-formal education • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Poor quality of healthcare services • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • High HIV and AIDs stigmatization and discrimination • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) • Infant and adult malnutrition • Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Poor quality of drinking water • Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • Poor hygiene practices • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children • Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Limited community level sports and recreational activities |
| Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlements | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting plantation timber • Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Destruction of forests and farmlands • Pollution of water bodies • Poor compensation to affected communities |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread pollution of surface water • Inadequate protection and development of water resources • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Vulnerability to climate change • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Poor quality of ICT services • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities • Poor management practices on construction sites • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • High rate of rural-urban migration • Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities |
| Governance, corruption and public Accountability | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor service delivery at the local level • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels • Insufficient funding of development communication • Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development • Inadequate cultural infrastructure |
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2.5 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

After successfully identifying the development issues through the performance review and the conduction of community needs assessment and aspiration and further aligned and adoption of development issues from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 policy framework, it became necessary to prioritize the development issues as at this point they were considered as a mere shopping list or issues. The prioritization process was undertaken with the application of Potentials, Opportunities Constraints and Challenges analysis, Impact Analysis and sustainability analysis of all the issues.

2.5.1 Potentials Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

The application of POCC analysis was undertaken to facilitate the identification of potentials and opportunities to be address development issues as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges. In this plan, Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

Potentials: Potentials are latent strengths or untapped resources in the District, which are capable of being tapped for the District's development or overcome its challenges. e.g. Availability of bye laws on internal revenue generation, mineral deposits.

Opportunities: They are positive and development enhancing factors that are external (beyond the District) to the District, and on which the District does not have direct control. For example, availability of the DACF, DDF, GETFUND, ROYALTIES among others.

Constraints: Constraints are internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that inhibit or restrict the District efforts to unearth and fully utilize its potentials. e.g , bad terrain, low communal spirit, regular ethnic conflicts and chieftaincy disputes, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc.

Challenges: They are negative external factors or obstacles (beyond the District) that may hamper smooth development efforts or inhibit the pursuit of development interventions in the District. Examples are declining cocoa prices, bush-fires from neighbouring countries, in-migration of job seekers without skills and resources for decent employment and livelihood, influx of refugees, etc

Table 2.7 shows a detailed POCC analysis of the development issues identified in the District.

Table 2.7 Potential Opportunity Constraints Challenges Analysis

| Adopted Development Issue | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
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| 1. Economic Development | | | | |
| Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of competent office • Legal administrative instruments • Willingness of other staff to support • Available inputs from other departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of composite budget training • Availability of external funding eg. DACF,DDF, Royalties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of DA bye-laws • Lack of will power to adhere to the budget | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of external funding • Unplanned deductions from DACF • Weak financial management laws |
| Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large track of land for development • Commitment of traditional council to give land • DA willing to facilitate the acquisition process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land reforms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out land use plans and schemes • Land disputes and encroachment on public lands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing demand on land for other uses |
| Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of skilled labour • Availability of fertile land • Strategic geographical location of the District • District's attractiveness to investors • Availability of financial institutions • Department of Agric. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The One District One Factory initiative • Planting for food and jobs • Rural electrification program • MoFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy • Inadequate human resource base • Unwillingness of the youth to engage in agriculture • Inadequate collateral to access loans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of job opportunities • High interest rate • Complex land tenure system |
| Limited access to credit by SMEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions • Large crop of people in need of financial assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of banks eg ADB, GN • Existence of DACF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of well organised credit unions • Unwillingness of banks to lend money • High interest rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness to pay loans • Inadequate funds • Bureaucracies in loan acquisition |
| Poor marketing systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of PPMED to disseminate information on | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NGOs • High potential demand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities of middle men/market queens | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prices of local agric produce |

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| | market prices and locations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities • Low quality of products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prices of farm inputs • Poor road condition |
| High cost of production inputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBO's • Availability of DADU • Availability of raw materials • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government subsidies on agric. implements • Planting for food and Jobs programme. • Financial organizations (Banks and credit unions) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities for inputs from government • High Poverty levels among farmers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the supply of agriculture inputs • Short-term credit and loans/small amounts • Untimely grant of loan/credit. • Bureaucracy |
| Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate land for industrial establishment. • Availability of raw materials. • Availability of cheap labour. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of large market due to closeness to the Regional capital. • Favourable Government policies on industrialization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low savings. • Inadequate skill labour. • Low entrepreneurial skills. • High cost of land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under developed capital market. • Cumbersome registration procedures |
| Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yields | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of farmers to use technological applications • Availability of technology transfer units such as schools • Existence of extension officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of skills and investors • Availability of telecom companies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of ICT industry • Unwillingness to adopt new methods • Poor nature of roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds |
| Poor farm level practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Agricultural Department • Farmer Based Organisations • Agricultural Extension Officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA • DCAT • Planting for food and jobs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agricultural extension officers • Inadequate logistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds • Ban on recruitment of extension officers |
| Limited application of science and technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs in agriculture • Presence of Newmont • Availability of Department of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farm research institutes • CSRI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity to access of research funds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbersome nature of access for research funds |

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| | Agriculture | | | |
| Lack of youth interest in agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of financial institutions (ADB, Rural Banks, GN Bank) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support Eg. MASLOC, planting for food and jobs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collateral • Weak trader association • Lack of information on sources credit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracies in loan acquisition • Delays in the release of funds |
| Low level of Husbandry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Department of Agriculture • Availability of cheap labour • Availability of Agricultural extension officers • Availability of land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies of farm inputs • Favourable climatic conditions • Increasing support for the livestock/poultry sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage facilities • High illiteracy rate • High cost of agricultural inputs • Reliance on low yielding animal varieties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistant farm pest • Fluctuation in price of Agricultural output • Low access to market information • Difficulty in reaching some farmers |
| 2. Social Development | | | | |
| Poor quality of education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of educational infrastructure • Presence of qualified teaching and non-teaching GES staffs • School management and supervising machinery of GES in place • Existence of SMCs and PTAs • Willingness of Assembly to provide more school infrastructure • Availability of department of education • SDCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies such as capitation grant, FCUBE, school feeding program • Private participation in educational delivery • Participation of religious bodies in education delivery • Additional resource from NGOs, Donor, Central government, MoE, NGGL, GETFUND | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental irresponsibility • Inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities • High school dropout rate • Low enrolment in some communities • Congestions in some schools • Poor supervision • Inadequate TLMs • Child labour • Poor maintenance culture • Unwillingness for some teaches to accept posting to rural areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer group influence • Pressure to engage in money making ventures • Inadequate funding • Untimely release of funds • Weak implementation of national policies such as fCUBE |
| High number of untrained teachers at the basic level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTA/ SMC • Motivation of teachers (BTA/STME) • District Education Service Directorate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO's/ Donor support • Gov't education policies • Professional training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Inadequate teaching staff • Inadequate school management skills • Low commitment of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate central gov't budgetary allocation • Exit of teachers into other professions |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Logistic • Qualified Teaching and non-teaching staff. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance Learning programmes • In-service training courses for teaching and non-teaching staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staff motivation • Weak monitoring /supervision • Inadequate education infrastructures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsatisfactory education society delivery |
| Negative perception of TVET | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of TVET institutions • Availability of quality teaching personnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support for TVET | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignorance on the part of parents and peer influence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure for TVET |
| Low participation in non-formal education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Non-Formal education department • Qualified personnel for Non-Formal education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ministry of Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sensitization of Non-Formal education • Inadequate teaching and learning materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for Non-Formal education |
| Poor linkage between management process and schools' operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of PTA, School Management Committee, circuit supervisors • Availability of teachers and structures • Availability of teaching and non-teaching staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ministry of Education, GES • Donors/ NGOs • Religious bodies in education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Poor road network • Poor parental consent • Teachers absenteeism • Unwilling of teachers to accept postings to the rural areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds/ allowances • Weak implementation • Non-payment of salaries of teachers • Continuous change in education |
| Gaps in physical access to quality health care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of private health • The presence of District Works Department(DWD) • Community commitment • NGGL, NADeF • Good leadership support from the health directorate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NGOs and development partners • Availability of DACF,DDF, royalties • Commitment from MoH and GHS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds • Competing demands for resources from other departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of statutory funds • Rising cost of building materials |
| Poor quality of healthcare services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of qualified health personnel • Willingness of DA to provide more health institutions and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of referral health service/facilities • Support from Donor organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor health seeking behaviours • Proliferation of quack traditional and authodox | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National budgetary constraints • Unwillingness of health professionals to accept |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> logistics The existence of the NHIS Availability of community structures for health delivery services Availability of ambulance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from faith based organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> practitioners Inadequate health infrastructure Inadequate professional health personnel Poor nature of roads Activities of illegal mining | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> postings to rural areas |
| Increased cost of health care delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of NHIS Introduction of CHPS compounds Medical outreach program Strong community involvement/ participation in health care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from government Exemption policy/ social protection measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in payment of NHIS Delay in seeking health care/ treatment Inadequate funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of alternative medicine / healing centres |
| Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of private practioners Availability of college of nursing train personnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to engage professional Training of institution availability Inadequate unemployed health professional | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack/ inadequate lay health professionals Inadequate facilities to attract professional staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health staff at the national level Ban of recruitment of health professionals |
| Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facilities (Clinic and CHPS Compounds) Medical staff Community Health volunteers Environmental health Unit Community spraying exercises (Zoom-Lion Ghana Ltd./Assembly NHIS Sanitation Byelaws ANC/PNC Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long Lasting Insecticides Treated Bed net (Malaria Care and District Assembly) Indoor Residual Spraying of Mosquitoes (Aga MAL) Donor/NGO support.(Global Fund) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor drainage system Poor personal hygiene and environmental sanitation practices Low patronage/use of mosquito nets. Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-laws/practices Inadequate environmental health staff Haphazard/uncontrolled | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow adoption of good environmental sanitation practices |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of mosquito nets to mothers/pregnant women | | physical development. | |
| <p>High HIV and AIDs, stigmatization and discrimination</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons, Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of qualified trained Personnel to counsel HIV/AIDS victims • Availability of HIV/AIDS work place policy • DAs commitment to HIV and AIDS prevention and control • Availability of qualified health personnel to handle HIV and AIDS issues • HIV/ AIDS outreach programmes by NGOs , CBOs FBOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support from NGOs • The existence of Ghana AIDS Commission • Support from Ghana AIDS Commission • Availability of the NACP Fund • Presence of CSOs to partner the DA in HIV and AIDS prevention and control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization program for people living with HIV/AIDS • Lack of personal discipline • Proliferation of sex workers • Promiscuity • The problem of disclosure • Poor statistics on HIV and AIDS • Poor health seeking behaviours of the people • Inability of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to effectively conduct & co-ordinate HIV/AIDS programmes, • General public misperception of HIV/AIDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear to go for HIV/AIDS testing • Low patronage of both male and female condoms • High level of Poverty • High cost of managing HIV and AIDS • Delay in release of funds from Development partners and GHAIIDSC |
| Infant and adult malnutrition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile lands for farm produce • farmers interested in vegetable cultivation • Availability of fresh farm produce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of storage facilities for farm produce • ready market for farm produce in towns and villages • Affordable locally produced cereals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to add value to farm produce • -Low access to market due to poor road surfacing. • Poverty • High cost of food stuff • Inadequate knowledge on balance diet • Low standard of living | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of farm implement • Government tax on food stuff |
| Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities • Availability of qualified health personnel • Availability of nutritious food stuff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of media houses • Proximity to the Regional capital • Regional hospital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Ignorance • Illiteracy • Poor sensitization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low standard of living |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of ISD | | | |
| Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of ambulance for referral • Availability of adolescent health corners • Adequate family planning commodities • Adequate staff for family planning • Machinery for health education and promotion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of private hospitals/ clinics • Presence of health training institutions • Courses for health personnel to build capacity • Availability of personnel to provide long term family planning methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate midwives • Poor road network • Unavailable of a hospital • Unskilled allowance • Poor health accessibility • Stigmatization towards service • Inadequate financial support for adolescent reproductive service • Lack of awareness of family planning and adolescent productive services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources • Competing demands for few known family planning methods • Religious bodies against family planning |
| Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of social welfare • Free S.H.S • School feeding program • Responsible parents • Availability of good educational facilities • Availability of qualified teachers • DOVVSU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of GES • Scholarship for students • NADeF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor parental control • Poor school supervision • Inadequate educational infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds |
| Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundance of water resources • Willingness of beneficiaries to provide communal labor • Availability of underground water sources • Existing small town water schemes. • Trained and skilled WATSAN personnel • Preparedness of communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The on-going CWSA activities • Support from DDF DACF and World Vision • Availability of Donor support • Preparedness of private sector to participate in the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of rivers • Inability to provide matching fund • Lack of maintenance culture • High cost of water supply which is often beyond the finances of the DA • Difficulty for some communities to pay counterpart funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds • Inadequate funding from central bank • Delay in the releases of the DACF affecting DA's ability to pay its counterpart funds for water supply • Expensive water supply |

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| | to pay capital cost and user fee for safe water | provision of safe water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs involvement in water supply • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of water pollution • Cultivation around river catchment areas • Inaccessibility to some communities without potable water | systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drying up of some streams in the dry season • Widespread occurrence of bushfire • |
| Inadequate maintenance of facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local building materials and artisans. • Existence of allocation for community initiated projects. • Presence of PTAs and SMCs. • Presence of MPs common fund. • Existence of ISD and local FM stations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of mechanics and service providers • Existence of DACF, DDF and other funds. • Existence of FOAT assessment criteria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor communal spirit. • Low incomes of artisans. • High cost of building materials. • Lack of proper routine maintenance plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and untimely release of funds |
| Poor quality of drinking water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundance of water resources • Willingness of beneficiaries to provide communal labor • The presence of WMST | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The on-going CWSA activities • Support from DDF DACF and World Vision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of rivers through mining activities • Inability to provide matching fund • Lack of maintenance culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds |
| High prevalence of open defecation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of toilet facilities • Availability of waste management agency • DA willing to address sanitation issues • Community members willing to use toilet facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policies on environmental sanitation initiatives • Availability of law enforcement agency • Availability of Zoomlion Ghana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sensitization programs on open defecation • Unwillingness of some community members to pay for toilet services • Poor attitudinal change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for infrastructure provision |
| Poor sanitation and waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Zoonlion • Willingness of people to pay user fees • MWSTs and WATSANs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Water and Sanitation Agency Donors Funded projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non conformity to building regulations • Poor attitude to hygiene and sanitation issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • High cost of sanitary equipment • Lack of final waste |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of cesspit emptier | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of new technologies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad maintenance culture • High waste generation culture | disposal site |
| Low level of investment in sanitation sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness to provide communal labour • Beneficiaries are ready to contribute financially • Assistance from District Assembly • Availability of local construction materials • The presence of District Environmental health Unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NGOs and Donnors • Availability of Zoomlion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels of households • Lack of maintenance culture • Weak Enforcement of bye-laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds |
| Poor hygiene practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Zoomlion Ghana Limited to help convey skip containers • Presence of environmental health department to enforce by-laws • Waste Management Dept. of the Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DACF to procure skip containers and trucks • Existence of development partners as sources of funding in maintaining a sanitary environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in emptying skip containers • Inadequate skip containers and refuse disposal trucks • Indiscriminate disposal of waste • Limited number of toilet facilities in houses and in communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds (DACF) |
| Low awareness of child protection laws and policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of law enforcing agencies • High child population • Availability of the social welfare department • Availability of information service department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing of child protection laws and polices • Availability of media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant number of illiteracy rate among parents • Inadequate sensitization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate government campaigns |
| Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of law enforcing agencies • Availability of Gender desk • Responsible parents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government laws and policies on child protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate data on incidence of child abuse • Inadequate logistics • Child labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low coverage of social protection initiatives • Inadequate funds |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty | |
| Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of institutions responsible for enforcing laws such as the police service and DOVVSU • Existence of social Welfare Dept. to cater for the vulnerable and excluded in the District. • Existence of CBO's and NGO's who could contribute in the development of the vulnerable and excluded in the District. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Disability Act which prevents discrimination against people with disability • The children's act which protects the rights and privileges of children. • Presence of Gender, Child and social protection to champion the cause of women and children. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel and logistical limitations of the institutions • Reluctance of citizens to report cases and abuses involving the vulnerable • Poor records kept for participation of children in school and those who are subjected to labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of considerations for the vulnerable especially in private industries and companies • limited and untimely release of funds |
| Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of CBO's and NGO's who could contribute in the development of the vulnerable and excluded in the District. • Existence of social Welfare Dept. to cater for the vulnerable and excluded in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Disability Act which prevents discrimination against people with disability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad cultural practices which discriminate against women (eg. Land ownership) • Gender disparity in school enrolment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rates • Inadequate collateral especially by women to access loans |
| Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Social Welfare personnel • Availability of associations of PWDs. • Willingness of the vulnerable to learn employable skills. • Existence of religious bodies, NGOs sympathetic to the plight of the vulnerable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government support • DACF allocation for development of the vulnerable • Donor organizations • NGOs • Availability of Juvenile Courts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding and logistics • Poor staffing at depts. of Social Welfare and Community Dev. • Lack of reliable data on the V&E in the District. • Cumbersome procedures to access legal service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late release of funds. • Reluctance of some physically challenged persons to look beyond their disabilities. • Enforcement of legislation on quota system to employ the Physically Challenged |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Vulnerable especially Women • Availability of Information Desk • Presence of NCCE • Presence of Assembly Members • -Presence of District Electoral Officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passing of the Disability Bill into Law • Presence of charitable organizations and philanthropic individuals • Availability of social protection programmes eg LEAP, NHIS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of skill development institutions for the Physically Challenged • Inadequate patronage of products from physically challenged persons • Poor attitude towards accepting physically challenged persons for employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of equipment used by the physically challenged persons such as wheel chairs, clutches and artificial limbs |
| Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presence of Department of Community Development(DCD) and Social Welfare (SW) • presence of district works department (DWD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospective NGOs • The existence of disability Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Bye-Law to protect the vulnerable • Absence of training institutions for persons with disability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disability share of the DACF is not enough to make all public places accessible |
| Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of arable land • Presence of apprenticeship Training centres • NADeF • Good marketing centres • Location of the District • Presence of GRATIS/Rural • Technology Facility (RTF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Youth Employment Program • External market • Youth in agric programme • Skills development programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture unattractive to the youth • Lack of start-up capital • Low levels of investments • Inadequate job opportunities • Low level of relevant skills among the unemployed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Rain fed agriculture • Low support to private sector investments • Difficulties in registering businesses |
| Limited community level sports and recreational activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land. • Presence of T&CP department and Works department. • High community interest • Availability of Schools • Presence of Football Clubs • Presence of Youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds from DACF and other sources • Presence of DA and Sub-Structures • Existence of Physical Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of lands demarcated for public use. • Low communal spirit • Lack of Funds • High Maintenance Cost • High Cost of Construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate release of funds • Unreliable of External Funding |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Chiefs | | |
| 3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | | |
| Illegal farming and harvesting of timber plantation, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forestry Commission • Availability of law enforcing agencies • Availability of area plans and land use plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forest Reserves • Presence of the District Assembly • Availability of lands commission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of community vigilantism to report illegal chain saw operators • Inadequate logistics • Inadequate spatial plans • High cost of land • Illegal sale of land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws • Poor supervision, monitoring and evaluation |
| Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of law enforcement institutions. • Existence of task force • Existence of DA bye-laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Assembly press • Existence of Attorney Generals Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-gazetting of byelaws. • Political and chieftaincy interference. • Non-existence of higher bye courts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference. • Delays in court proceedings |
| Environmental degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of security services and Assembly task force. • Existing ISD and NCCE to embark on sensitization. • Presence of traditional authorities and other exiting social groups. • Existence of environmental and Agriculture sub-committees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorable government policies against illegal chainsaw and ‘galamsey’ operations. • Availability of EPA and Forestry Service Department. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled sand winning illegal mining activities. • Fire outbreaks in the dry seasons. • Bad farming practices. • Uncontrolled cutting down of timber species. • High rate of erosion. • Poor enforcement of laws. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity of the district to the Regional capital with its associated needs for raw materials • Poor enforcement. |
| Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Officers • Existence of Anti Mining task force | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of EPA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in Addressing Impact of Mining Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Enforcement of Laws |
| Destruction of forests and farmlands, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forestry Commission • Existence of Agric. Officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forest Reserves • Presence of the District Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of afforestation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws |

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| Pollution of water bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of WSMT. • High water tables in the district. • Existence of large water bodies. • Existence of trained mechanics. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorable government policies. • Existence of GWC and CWSA. • Willingness of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water bodies by the use of weedicides. • poor afforestation. • Inadequate funds. • Cutting down of trees • Farming closer to water bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds from central government and CWSA. |
| Poor compensation to affected communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments of royalties to the DA • Availability of RNC and Crop Negotiation Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Mining Laws and regulations • Increase in revenue mobilization • Availability of land valuation Division • Commitment from NGGL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of cocoa farms • Land degradation • Loss of fertile lands • Pollution of water bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of potable water • Distraction of the ecosystem • Loss of forest and mineral resources |
| Widespread pollution of surface water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Team • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan • Availability of high water table | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Community and Water Agency(CWSA) • Existence of potential Donor Support • Availability of Drilling Firms • Availability of Water Technologists | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of communities to pay for matching funds • Unwillingness on the part of some people to pay facility user fees • Persistent illegal mining | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of fund |
| Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Sanitation facilities • Environmental sanitation legislations/regulations/byelaws • Environmental Health and Waste Management Unit • Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor/NGO support • Available technical options for development of toilet facilities, waste collection, storage transport treatment and disposal systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate safe exercise disposal facilities • Low public (CSO) participation in Environmental Sanitation Management • Low-enforcement of sanitation byelaws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risks of food and water pollution • contamination/diseases |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final/disposal site (FDS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> management PPP EPA Very limited private sector participation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited solid waste temporal collections transport equipment Absence of waste treatment and disposal systems Absence of waste selection recycling systems Poor sanitation habit/practices Undeveloped (FDS) Inadequate Human Resource | |
| Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of DEHO. Existence of final disposal sites. Availability of land. Presence of zoomlion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy on PPP. Existence of private companies in waste management and sanitation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics and skip containers. Inadequate refuse dumps. Encroachment on sanitary sites. High cost of sanitary equipment. Poor attitude towards sanitation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding from central government and other donor agencies. High cost of sanitary equipment. |
| Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of law enforcement institutions. Existence of task force. Availability Traditional Authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Assembly press Existence of Attorney Generals Department. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-gazetting of byelaws. Political and chieftaincy interference. High population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interference. Delays in court proceedings. |
| Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of few extension officers. Willingness of the DA to assist. Readiness of farmers to access agriculture extension services. Availability of manure for | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of MOFA. Existence of Agric Training Institutions. Availability of donor partners. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate accommodation for personnel. Inadequate logistics. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government embargo on new recruitment. Inadequate donor support. Untimely release of funds to support extension services |

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| Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forestry Commission • Existence of Agric. Officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forest Reserves • Presence of the District Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Limited number of qualified staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws |
| Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained staff in climatic change issues. • Presence of MOFA, community information services. • Presence of reserved forest. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on afforestation. • Existence of Metrological services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad farming practices. • Uncontrolled logging. • Rampant bush burning. Burning of refuse, tires etc. • Uncontrolled sand winning. • Bush burning and fire outbreaks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for sand and timber products from other surrounding districts. • Inadequate enforcement of laws by EPA and Forestry Commission |
| Vulnerability and variability to climate change Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained staff in climatic change issues. • Presence of MOFA, ISD, community information services. • Presence of reserved forest. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on afforestation. • Existence of Metrological services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad farming practices. • Uncontrolled logging. • Rampant bush burning. Burning of refuse, tyres etc. • Uncontrolled sand winning. • Bush burning and fire outbreaks. • Inadequate early warning systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for sand and timber products from other surrounding districts. • Inadequate enforcement of laws by EPA and Forestry Commission |
| Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of construction materials • Availability of labour • Presence of local contractors • Availability of Royalties, IGF, DACF etc. • Availability of the Assembly Grader | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Highways Authority and Feeder Roads Departments • Availability of donor funding • Availability of central government funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of road construction • Inadequate maintenance • Heavy trucks reducing duration of road • Absence of feeder roads department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for road construction • Lack of appropriate technology • Torrential downpours and runoffs |
| Poor quality of ICT services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of the People to Use the ICT • Availability of Land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Telecom Companies • Availability of Skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of ICT Industry • Poor Nature of Roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of Production • Lack of Funds |

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| Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Teak Plantations • Self-Help Initiative from the Communities • Availability of Labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of VRA • Presence of DA and Sub-Structures • Presence of Private Companies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of Extension • Unqualified Electrical Contractors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-Dependence of Hydro Electric Power |
| Poor management practices on construction sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of safety equipment at construction site • Availability of first aid • Availability of Works Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of PPE's • Commitment from Contractors • Tender documents to bind contractors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy • Inadequate safety mechanisms at construction site • Poor supervision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor management at construction sites. • Non Adherence to Safety and Site instruction |
| Poor drainage system Siltng and choking of drains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGF • Skilled artisans and construction materials available • The District Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, DDF, , Development Partners • Availability of quarry and sand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low IGF • Poor incomes • High illiteracy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of DACF • Dwindling partner funding • Low interest in investment in infrastructure • High cost of building materials |
| Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of the unit committees and committees in the management of infrastructure at the local level. • The existence of decentralized departments in the District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners initiative and training on Operations & Maintenance, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPCU will and ability to draw operation and maintenance plan and implement it. • The Assembly's ability to provide fund for regular maintenance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in implementation of O&M training for the primary stakeholders |
| Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Chiefs • Availability of Technical Staff • Availability of building code • Availability of Town and Country Planning Department, survey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Building Regulations • Land Administration Project (LAP) • Availability of training institution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute Control over Land by Chiefs • Inadequate building inspectors • Inadequate Planning Officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Enforcement of Building Regulations • Delay in the processing of land documents • Lack of political will to prevent unauthorized |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of settlement plans • Existence of bye laws | (Cartography) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignorance of building Regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buildings • Non-Compliance with building regulations |
| Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of Town and Country Planning Department(T&CPD) • Availability of equipment • Support from community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of national policies on land use planning • Support from NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity of technical staffs at the Physical Planning • Noncompliance to land use planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DACF, DDF |
| Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Technical Staff • Availability of building code • Availability of Town and Country Planning Department, survey • Availability of settlement plans • Existence of bye laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Administration Project (LAP) • Availability of training institution (Cartography) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate building inspectors • Ignorance of building Regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releasing funds from government • Delay in the processing of land documents • Lack of political will to prevent unauthorized buildings |
| High rate of rural-urban migration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Land for Farming • Availability of LEAP Programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable Government Policies • Existence of Business Advisory Centre • Existence of Youth in Agriculture programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of the Youth to Enter into Farming • Difficulty in Land Acquisition • Lack of Credit Facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of Farming Inputs • Over Reliance on Natural Rains |
| Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Environmental Officers • Availability of Land • Presence of WATSAN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of DA Sub-Structures • Availability of CWSA,DACF,DDF,I GF • Favourable Public Private Initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Attention to Environmental Situation • Lack of Maintenance Culture • High Waste Generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely Release of Funds |
| Rapid urbanization, resulting in urban | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Land for Farming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorable Government Policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of the Youth to Enter into Farming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of Farming Inputs |

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| sprawl | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of LEAP Programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Business Advisory Centre • Existence of Youth in Agriculture programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in Land Acquisition • Lack of Credit Facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over Reliance on Natural Rains |
| Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of banking and financial institutions • Availability of public advisory institutions • Public-private partnerships • Availability of arable land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened macroeconomic environment • BUSAC Funds and other investment funds • Tax holidays for new investors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of borrowing • Low levels of entrepreneurial skills • Low access to business start-up capitals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prime and interest rates |
| 4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | |
| Ineffective sub-district structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Sub-structures • Ceded revenues to lower level structures • Enthusiastic local population • Availability of traditional structures and organized groups • Presence DPCU • Availability of Area Councils • Availability of Assembly Members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government support to capacity building • Government commitment to deepen decentralization • Existence of Local Government Act. • Existence of other Stakeholders • Existence of DACF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure • Lack of office accommodation and logistics • Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance • Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures • Inadequate DA commitment to the development of the sub-structures • Weak Linkage between DA and Area Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of motivation for sub-structure staff • Untimely Release of Funds to support the Sub-Structures |
| Poor service delivery at the local level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of DPCU – standing M&E team, Hon. Assembly Members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs, CSOs, traditional authority and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited logistics • Means of transport • Ineffective communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners not submitting their development plans to the Assembly |

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| | | development partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty of the District to coordinate NGOs and CSOs' activities |
| Weak capacity of local governance practitioners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of staff training courses/workshops • Willingness of staffs to attend workshops • Satisfactory number of staffs available • Availability of skilled and qualified personnel • Availability of office accommodation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of seminars and training institutions • Government support for in-service training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number workshops • Poor motivation of staff • Inadequate accommodation for staffs • Inadequate office accommodation • Inadequate logistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds |
| Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DPCU • Committed Staff • Full complement of Departments. • Availability of qualified staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Planning laws, Legislative Instruments and guidelines. • Availability of training institution. • Availability of NDPC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Planning Officers • Lack of commitment from DA. • Inadequate logistical support to the planning issues. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of political commitment to implementation of development plans. • Delay in the release of guidelines |
| Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DPCU • Available Information • Existence of MTDP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Decentralized Departments • Available Resources from the Area Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of consultations • Lack of Accurate Database • Non-Adherence to the MTDP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ • Limited Funding |
| Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of ISD and NCCE. • Establishment of business concerns in the district. • Availability of logistics for revenue mobilization. • Existence of local FM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of private revenue collection Agencies. • Government policies on street naming and Property addressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-gazetting of DA bye laws. • Inadequate database. • Unwillingness of the citizens to pay. • Inadequate revenue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference on law enforcement. • Long processes involved in gazetting of by laws. • Threat from HIV and |

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| | <p>stations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid urbanization in the district. | <p>system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of Development partners to assist in data collection. | <p>collection staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels of the citizens. • Undeveloped nature of the market centres. • Inadequate sensitization on pay-your-levy | <p>AIDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable power supply |
| Inadequate of and delays in central government transfers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue collectors • Revenue generating avenues eg the markets, lorry parks, properties, lands etc | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs in the District • Private sector participation • Cooperation from Traditional rulers & opinion leaders • Media houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Apathy • Tax evasion • Low enforcement of tax laws • Low commitment of revenue collectors • Inadequate data for revenue enhancement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor customer relation • Unauthorized subletting of stores • Revenue leakage |
| Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general assembly meeting • Town Hall meetings • The existence of Unit Committee Members, • The presence of sub-committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national elections • The district assembly elections • The support of NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funds to implement action plans of sub-structures • Non operationalization of sub structure concept • Over politicization of local development issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct appointment of District Chief Executives(DCE) by the president |
| Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA sub-structures • Availability of committed community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of media • Presence of Chiefs and other Opinion leaders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial implementation of the Decentralization process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of education |
| Weak coordination of the development planning system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Physical Planning • Existence of Chiefs • Availability of EPA • Existence of DPCU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Building Regulations • NDPC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute Control over Land by Chiefs • Weak participate of CSOs in public dialogue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Enforcement of Building Regulations |
| Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Itinerary for Monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Assembly Members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Logistics such as Vehicles and Stationery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic Release of External Funding |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| development policies and plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Monitoring Team | and other Stakeholders like Education and Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely Payment of Monitoring Allowances | |
| Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of traditional authorities, area • Councils and Unit committees • Existence of religious organizations • Existence of youthful population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of local Traditional Councils. • Favorable government policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative attitude towards self-help. • Weak enforcement of rules and regulations. • Inadequate logistics for communal work. • Chieftaincy disputes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impact of economic situation. |
| High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of ISD and NCCE. • Existence of local FM station. • Availability of internal audit • Availability of accounts department • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of external audits • Available media house | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-gazetting of DA by laws. • Inadequate database. • Inadequate sensitization • Poor community participation in decision making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference on law enforcement. • Long processes involved in gazetting of by laws. |
| Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general assembly meeting • Town Hall meetings • The existence of Unit Committee Members, • The presence of sub-committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national elections • The district assembly elections • The support of NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funds to implement action plans of sub-structures • Non operationalization of sub structure concept • Over politicization of local development issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct appointment of District Chief Executives(DCE) by the president |
| Insufficient funding of development communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly members • Involvement of civil society and private sector in the development process of the District • Quarterly and mid-year District development review. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local FM Stations • The media • Public participate in Assembly meeting • Public Hearings • Press conferences • Meet the Press Series. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate involvement of his civil society/private sector in the development process of the District • Low capacity of Assembly members to interact with the electorate • Inadequate quarterly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue mobilization |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>Municipal. dev't review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of communication strategy. | |
| Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educated traditional authorities • Availability of religious bodies • Availability of human rights activists • Availability of Information Service Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of media houses • Government campaigns • NGOs • Inadequate logistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The will of traditional authorities to follow customs and traditions • Inadequate sensitization • High illiteracy rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate political interventions • Inadequate information on norms and tradition |
| Inadequate cultural infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Presence of T&CP department and Works department. • High community interest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds from DACF and other sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of lands demarcated for public use. • Low communal spirit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds. |

2.5.2 Impact Analysis

Development issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis was further subjected to impact analysis using the following four agreed criteria by the DPCU.

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.

To enable the DPCU measure team the impact of the issues a simple scoring chart was further agreed upon as in Table 2.8

Table 2.8 Key for Prioritising

| DEFINITION | SCORE |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Strong Linkage | 3 |
| Moderate linkage | 2 |
| Weak linkage | 1 |
| No linkage | 0 |
| Negative linkage | -1 |

Table 2.9 Impact Analysis

| Criteria | Effect on meeting basic human needs/rights | Effect on economic efficiency | Impact on Environment | Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues | Total | Ranking |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|------------------|
| Development issues | | | | | | |
| Economic Development | | | | | | |
| Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 4 th |
| Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 th |
| Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 th |
| Limited access to credit by SMEs | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 th |
| Poor marketing systems | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 th |
| Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 th |
| Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yields | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 6 th |
| High cost of production inputs | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 1 th |
| Poor farm-level practices | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 th |
| Limited application of science and technology | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 th |
| Lack of youth interest in agriculture | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11 th |
| Low level of husbandry practices | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 th |
| Social Development | | | | | | |
| Poor quality of education at all levels | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 th |
| High number of untrained teachers at the basic level | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 10 th |
| Negative perception of TVET | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 8 th |
| Low participation in non-formal education | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 th |
| Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 11 th |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|----|------------------|
| Gaps in physical access to quality health care | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 7 th |
| Poor quality of healthcare services | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 th |
| Increased cost of healthcare delivery | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2 nd |
| Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 th |
| Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 th |
| High HIV and AIDs stigmatization and discrimination | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 th |
| High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 th |
| Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 8 th |
| Infant and adult malnutrition | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 th |
| Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 th |
| Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 th |
| Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Increasing demand for household water supply | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Inadequate maintenance of facilities | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Inadequate access to water services in urban areas | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Poor quality of drinking water | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| High prevalence of open defecation | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Poor sanitation and waste management | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Low level of investment in sanitation sector | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Poor hygiene practices | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|------------------|
| Low awareness of child protection laws and policies | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Limited community level sports and recreational activities | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 4 th |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | | | | |
| Illegal farming and harvesting plantation timber | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 9 th |
| Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 th |
| Environmental degradation | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 10 th |
| Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 7 th |
| Destruction of forests and farmlands | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 th |
| Pollution of water bodies | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 th |
| Poor compensation to affected communities | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Widespread pollution of surface water | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 4 th |
| Inadequate protection and development of water resources | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 1 st |
| Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 3 rd |
| Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3 rd |
| Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 th |
| Inappropriate farming practices | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 rd |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|----|------------------|
| Indiscriminate use of weedicides | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 th |
| Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 10 th |
| Vulnerability to climate change | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 rd |
| Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 rd |
| Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 4 th |
| Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 1 st |
| Poor quality of ICT services | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 th |
| Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 8 th |
| Poor management practices on construction sites | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 4 th |
| Poor drainage system | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 4 th |
| Silting and choking of drains | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 th |
| Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 4 th |
| Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 th |
| Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 rd |
| Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 10 th |
| High rate of rural-urban migration | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 6 th |
| Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 2 nd |
| Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 4 th |
| Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 4 th |
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | |
| Ineffective sub-district structures | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 th |
| Poor service delivery at the local level | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 th |
| Weak capacity of local governance practitioners | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 th |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|------------------|
| Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 6 th |
| Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 10 th |
| Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 th |
| Inadequate and delays in central government transfers | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 10 th |
| Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 th |
| Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 th |
| Weak coordination of the development planning system | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 th |
| Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 2 nd |
| Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 th |
| High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 th |
| Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 th |
| Insufficient funding of development communication | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 th |
| Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 th |
| Inadequate cultural infrastructure | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 6 th |

5.5.3 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were again subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involves assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted. The conduct of the sustainability analysis lead to sustainable prioritised issues, which have been presented as shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under Development Dimension and Goals

| STRATEGIC GOAL | FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021 | ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | |
| Build a prosperous society | Strong and Resilient Economy | Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls |
| | Industrial Transformation | Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities |
| | Private Sector Development | Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| | Agriculture and Rural Development | Poor marketing systems |
| | | High Cost of production inputs |
| | | Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition |
| | | Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields |
| | | Poor farm-level practices |
| | | Limited application of science and technology |
| | | Lack of youth interest in agriculture |
| Low husbandry practices | | |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | |
| Create Opportunities for all | Education and training | Poor quality of education at all levels |
| | | High number of untrained teachers at the basic level |
| | | Negative perception of TVET |
| | | Low participation in non-formal education |
| | Health and Health Services | Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations |
| | | Poor quality of healthcare services |
| | | Increased cost of healthcare delivery |
| | | Inadequate financing of the health sector |
| | | Inadequate and inequitable distribution of |
| | | |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | | critical staff mix |
| | | Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases |
| | | High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs |
| | | Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups |
| | | High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons |
| | | Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) |
| | Food and Nutrition Security | Infant and adult malnutrition |
| | | Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases |
| | Population Management | Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services |
| | Water and Environmental Sanitation | Increasing demand for household water supply |
| | | Inadequate maintenance of facilities |
| | | Poor quality of drinking water |
| | | Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions |
| | | High prevalence of open defecation |
| | | Poor sanitation and waste management |
| | | Low level of investment in the sanitation sector |
| | | Poor hygiene practices |
| | Child and Family Welfare | Low awareness of child protection laws and policies |
| | | Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children |
| | Gender Equality | Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality |
| | | Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities |
| | Social Protection | Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups |
| | Disability and Development | Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs |
| | Youth Development | Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | youth |
| | Sports And Recreation | Limited community level sports and recreational activities |
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | |
| Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Protected Areas | • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber |
| | | • Insufficient logistic to maintain protected areas |
| | Mineral Extraction | • Environmental degradation |
| | | • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” |
| | | • Destruction of forests and farmlands |
| | | • Pollution of water bodies |
| | | • Poor compensation to affected communities |
| | Water Resource Management | • Negative impact of climate variability and change |
| | | • Widespread pollution of surface water |
| | | • Inadequate protection and development of water resources |
| | Environmental Pollution | • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste |
| | | • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants |
| | | • Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas |
| | Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion | • Inappropriate farming practices |
| • Indiscriminate use of weedicides | | |
| • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources | | |
| Climate Variability and Change | • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions | |
| | • Vulnerability to climate change | |
| Disaster Management | • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | |
| Transport Infrastructure :Road, Rail, Water and Air | • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | |
| Information Communication Technology (ICT) | • Poor Quality ICT services | |
| Energy and Petroleum | • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated | |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | communities | |
| | Drainage and Flood Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains | |
| | Infrastructure Maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | |
| | Human Settlements and Housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning | |
| | Rural Development Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | |
| | Zongos and Inner Cities Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities | |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | |
| Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Local Government And Decentralisation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor service delivery at the local level • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue | |
| | | Human Security and Public Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate personnel |
| | | Development Communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funding of development communication • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development for all levels |
| | | Culture for National Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate cultural infrastructure |

CHAPTER THREE. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The problem analysis of the District led to the identification of a number of key development issues which has contributed to the current low development state of the District. This therefore calls for the formulation and adoption of prudent and pragmatic development goals, objectives and strategies which are envisioned to achieve the desired results by the end of the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan spanning from 2018 – 2021. These goals, objectives and strategies were adopted from the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021.

It is the hope of the Assembly that successful implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this plan would yield the desired effect of an improved standard of living in the District by 2021.

3.2: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

Planning is a futuristic activity that relies heavily on forecasts and projections in order to meet the needs of the people at any given time. When forecasts are done right, they provide useful basis for the design and implementation of development interventions. Development basically is meant to meet the basic needs of the people. However, it is not been easy to determine the exact population of people that will be in a particular geographical area in future. In this case projections and forecasts are being relied upon. In this document, projections have been made for the District population using already existing projected data from the Ghana Statistical Service.

3.2.1: Population Projections

Projecting the overall District population is paramount for the formulation of the District's goals and objectives as well as forecasting of development needs. Under this area broad demographic projections for the Asutifi North District have been carried out using projected data from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). The results have been summarized in tables and charts and are in the main report.

3.2.2: Overall Demographic Situation

Based on the current population figures provided by the Ghana Statistical Service, the District's population is expected to grow from the current figure of 62,817 to 68,886 by 2021 as represented in Table 3.1. This is based on projected single aged population from 2018 to 2021 data collected from the Ghana Statistical Service.

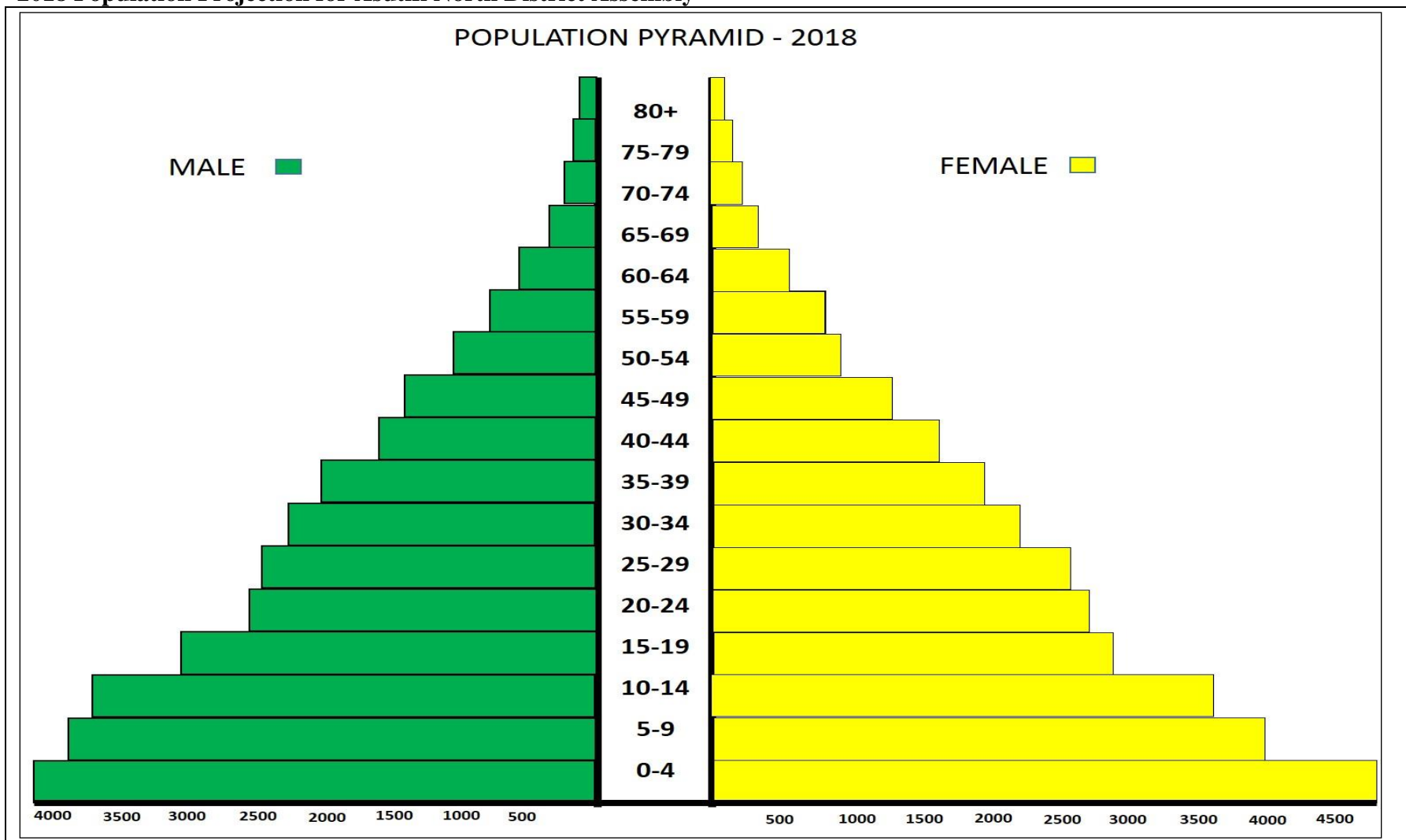
On the basis of the data collected from the Ghana Statistical Service the total District's population is as portrayed in figure 3.1.

Table 3.1 Summary of District Population from 2018 – 2021

| | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Age Group | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0 – 4 | 4392 | 4787 | 9179 | 4447 | 4847 | 9294 | 4495 | 4887 | 9382 | 4607 | 5009 | 9617 |
| 5 – 9 | 3988 | 4192 | 8180 | 4120 | 4358 | 8478 | 4271 | 4527 | 8798 | 4378 | 4640 | 9018 |
| 10 - 14 | 3757 | 3676 | 7433 | 3794 | 3709 | 7503 | 3814 | 3721 | 7535 | 3909 | 3814 | 7723 |
| 15 - 19 | 3099 | 3007 | 6106 | 3155 | 3053 | 6203 | 3211 | 3092 | 6303 | 3291 | 3169 | 6462 |
| 20 - 24 | 2553 | 2897 | 5450 | 2608 | 2945 | 5553 | 2662 | 2997 | 5659 | 2729 | 3072 | 5800 |
| 25 - 29 | 2498 | 2772 | 5270 | 2563 | 2820 | 5383 | 2626 | 2869 | 5495 | 2692 | 2941 | 5632 |
| 30 - 34 | 2420 | 2387 | 4807 | 2485 | 2435 | 4920 | 2543 | 2492 | 5035 | 2607 | 2554 | 5161 |
| 35 - 39 | 2121 | 2078 | 4199 | 2191 | 2138 | 4329 | 2255 | 2205 | 4460 | 2311 | 2260 | 4572 |
| 40 - 44 | 1736 | 1807 | 3543 | 1787 | 1858 | 3645 | 1841 | 1917 | 3758 | 1887 | 1965 | 3852 |
| 45 - 49 | 1449 | 1395 | 2844 | 1497 | 1449 | 2946 | 1542 | 1504 | 3046 | 1581 | 1542 | 3122 |
| 50 - 54 | 1133 | 1021 | 2154 | 1173 | 1056 | 2229 | 1209 | 1098 | 2307 | 1239 | 1125 | 2365 |
| 55 - 59 | 782 | 831 | 1613 | 814 | 866 | 1680 | 841 | 906 | 1747 | 862 | 929 | 1791 |
| 60 - 64 | 554 | 594 | 1148 | 570 | 616 | 1186 | 590 | 637 | 1227 | 605 | 653 | 1258 |
| 65 - 69 | 381 | 409 | 790 | 396 | 428 | 824 | 407 | 443 | 850 | 417 | 454 | 871 |
| 70 - 74 | 319 | 326 | 645 | 327 | 330 | 657 | 337 | 343 | 680 | 345 | 352 | 697 |
| 75-79 | 209 | 244 | 453 | 214 | 245 | 459 | 217 | 250 | 467 | 222 | 256 | 478 |
| 80+ | 204 | 266 | 470 | 200 | 260 | 460 | 198 | 259 | 457 | 203 | 265 | 468 |
| Total | 31,595 | 32,689 | 64,284 | 32,341 | 33,413 | 65,754 | 33,059 | 34,147 | 67,206 | 33,885 | 35,001 | 68,886 |

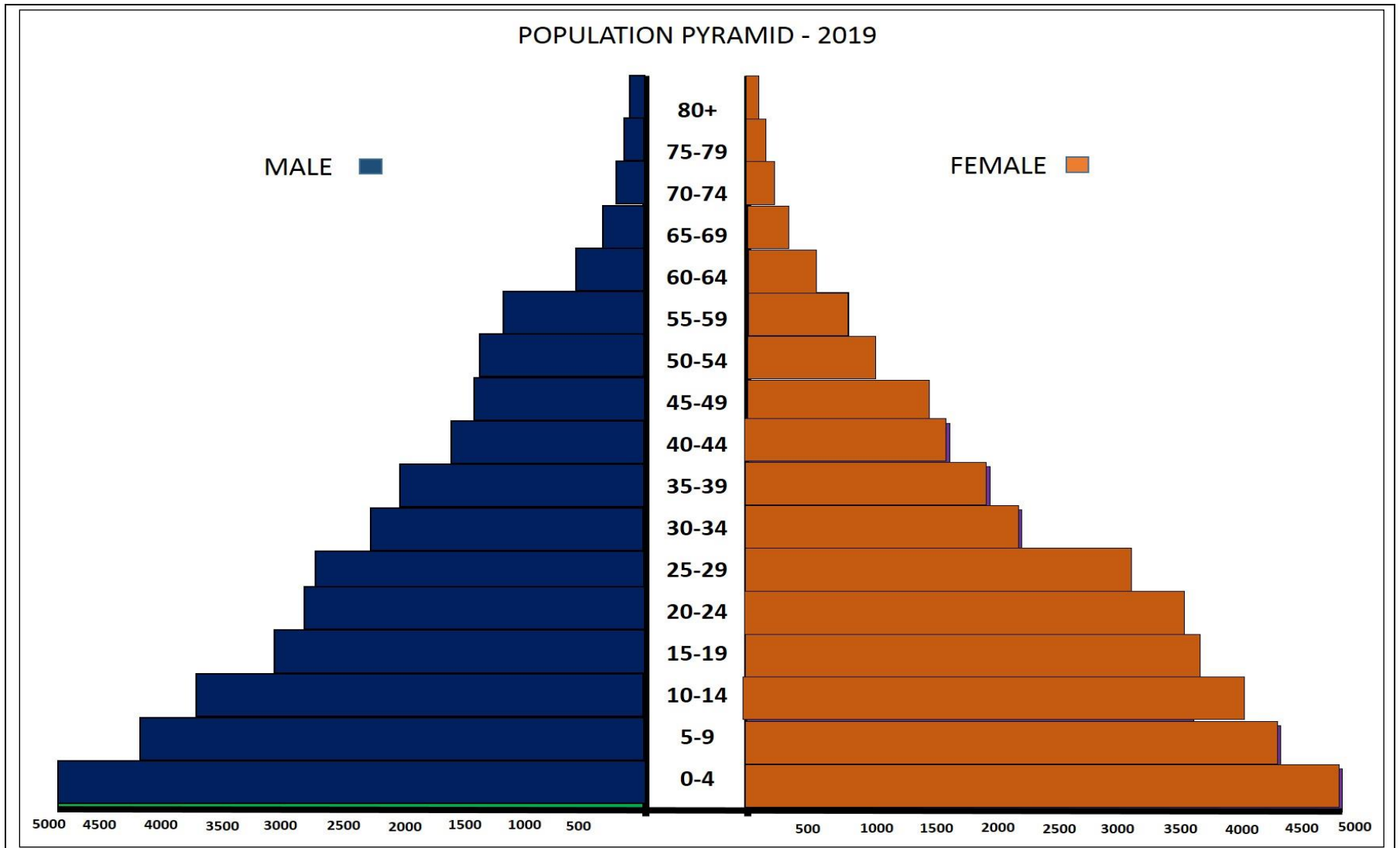
Source: Projected population from Ghana Statistical Service, 2017

Figure 3.1 Diagrammatic Presentation of Expected Population Change (2018-2019)
2018 Population Projection for Asutifi North District Assembly



Source: Asutifi North DPCU Population Projection, 2017

2019 Population Projection for Asutifi North District



Source: Asutifi North DPCU Population Projection, 2017

3.2.3: Education Projections

Education is a key pillar in the District's development efforts. It is one of the most cherished social interventions that every District must offer to its population. The educational system of Asutifi North District suffers from major challenges ranging from physical infrastructure to qualified teachers. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education services, a number of projections based on realistic assumptions have been made here. The outcomes of the projections are as presented below in tabular form.

3.2.3.1 *Preschool*

Assumptions

1. A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
2. 14 new preschools would be constructed every year
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 45 pupils
4. It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period
5. The age range for preschool ranges between 0-5 years

Table 3.2 Projections for Preschools

| Year | 2017(Base Year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. of Children | 10,796 | 10,948 | 11,084 | 11,193 | 11,472 |
| No. Classrooms existing | 156 | 184 | 212 | 240 | 268 |
| No. of Schools existing | 78 | 92 | 106 | 120 | 134 |
| No. of Classrooms required | 240 | 243 | 246 | 249 | 255 |
| Total/No. of Schools required | 120 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 128 |
| Surplus/backlog | -42 | -30 | -17 | -5 | 6 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.2.3.2 *Primary Schools*

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the District
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for primary education is 6-11 years

Table 3.3 Projections for Primary Schools

| Year | 2017 (Base Year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|------|--------|--------|
| No. of Children | 9201 | 9440 | 9713 | 10,002 | 10,252 |
| No. Classrooms existing | 468 | 468 | 468 | 468 | 468 |
| No. of Schools existing | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| No. of Classrooms required | 230 | 236 | 243 | 250 | 256 |
| Total/No. of Schools required | 38 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| Surplus/backlog | 40 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 35 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.2.3.3 Junior High School

Assumptions

1. A JHS shall contain three classrooms
2. 25 new JHS will be constructed annually irrespective of backlogs
3. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for JHS is 12-14 years

Table 3.4 Projections for JHS

| Year | 2017 (Base Year) | 2018 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------|------|------|
| No. of Children | 4312 | 4404 | 4478 | 4520 | 4633 |
| No. Classrooms existing | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| No. of Schools existing | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| No. of Classrooms required | 108 | 110 | 112 | 113 | 116 |
| Total/No. of Schools required | 36 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| Surplus/backlog | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.2.3.4 Senior High School

Assumptions

1. The age range for SHS is 15-18 years
2. SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighborhood standards. 1 SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people
3. All secondary schools would have a constant sphere of influence
4. Continuous implementation free SHS programme will result in high enrolments

Table 3.5 Projections for SHS

| Year | 2017 (Base year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total District Population | 62,817 | 64,284 | 65,754 | 67,206 | 68,886 |
| No. of Schools existing | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total/No. of Schools required | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Surplus/backlog | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.2.3.5 Teachers Requirement

Assumptions

1. Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training
2. The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
3. The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-14 years
4. Projections are across board for the entire District
5. The District would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

Table 3.6 Projections for Teachers

| Year | Population of School going Age | Number of Teachers | Standard | Existing | Required | Surplus/Backlog |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| 2018 | 24,792 | 759 | 1:40 | 1:33 | 620 | 139 |
| 2019 | 25,275 | 759 | 1:40 | 1:33 | 632 | 127 |
| 2020 | 25,715 | 759 | 1:40 | 1:33 | 643 | 116 |
| 2021 | 26,358 | 759 | 1:40 | 1:35 | 659 | 100 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.3.4: Health Projections

A healthy population is required to propel development of the country and as such the District's development efforts must put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people. Currently, the critical health issues of the Asutifi North District have to do more with access rather than non-availability. However, based on the population dynamics, the available facilities and some assumptions health needs have been projected as depicted in the table below.

Assumptions

1. There would be planned delivery of all backlogs
2. Two doctors would be needed every year over the plan period
3. The number of nurses would also remain constant within the plan period
4. Distribution of health facilities would be done evenly to promote good accessibility by all population groups to such infrastructure

Table 3.7 Health Projections

| Required Facility | No. Existing | Standard | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| | | | 64,284 | 65,754 | 67,206 | 68,886 |
| Hospitals | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Health Centres | 5 | 5,000-25,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Clinics/CHPS | 7 | 0-5,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Doctor/Population ratio | 0 | 1:10,000 | 2:32,142 | 4:16,439 | 6:11,201 | 8:8583 |
| Nurse/Population ratio | 144 | 1:5,000 | 1:446 | 1:457 | 1:467 | 1:478 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.3.5: Agricultural Projections

Agriculture is the major economic activity of the people of Asutifi North District. The cultivation of maize, rice, plantain, cocoa, cassava, palm kernel and among others are of great importance to the people and the Assembly as it contributes to the Assembly's internally generated fund.

Assumptions

- The registered District farmers population would remain constant within the plan period
- Five extension officers would be needed every year within the planning period
- Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the District

- Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system

Table 3.8 Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents

| Year | Current farmer pop. | Standard | Current ratio | Required AEAs | Current available AEAs | Surplus/Backlog |
|------|---------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 2018 | 14,693 | 1:500 | 1:1,837 | 29 | 13 | (16) |
| 2019 | 14,693 | 1:500 | 1:1,837 | 29 | 18 | (11) |
| 2020 | 14,693 | 1:500 | 1:1,837 | 29 | 23 | (6) |
| 2021 | 14,693 | 1:500 | 1:1,837 | 29 | 28 | (1) |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.3.6: District Security Projections

Asutifi North District is a commercial enclave that attracts traders from various parts of the country on weekly basis. In recent times thieves leading to the loss of properties. In the wake of these developments, District development planning must seek to address critical security concerns that would ensure the safety the general public. Based on the projected population figures, staff strength of the police, available police post/stations and a number of assumptions projections have been made for District security and captured in the table below.

3.3.6.1 Security Infrastructure Needs

Assumptions

1. Police post/stations would be built based on total District population
2. They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs
3. One police station/ post would be built within the planned period

Table 3.9 District Security Projections

| Year | Total District Population | No. of existing police stations | Required Standard | No. Required | Backlog/Surplus |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 2018 | 64,284 | 2 | 1:20,000 | 3 | -1 |
| 2019 | 65,754 | 2 | 1:20,000 | 3 | -1 |
| 2020 | 67,206 | 3 | 1:20,000 | 3 | 0 |
| 2021 | 68,886 | 3 | 1:20,000 | 3 | 0 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.3.6.2 Police Strength Needs

Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the District
3. 25 Policemen would be posted to the District annually.

Table 3.10 District Police Strength Projections

| Year | Total District Population | No. of Policemen | Standard | Existing | Required | Backlog/ Surplus |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|
| 2017 | 62,817 | 46 | 1:500 | 1:1,366 | 126 | (80) |
| 2018 | 64,284 | 69 | 1:500 | 1:932 | 129 | (60) |
| 2019 | 65,754 | 94 | 1:500 | 1:700 | 132 | (38) |
| 2020 | 67,206 | 119 | 1:500 | 1:565 | 134 | (23) |
| 2021 | 68,886 | 144 | 1:500 | 1:478 | 138 | 6 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.3.7: Projections of Asutifi North District Assembly Finances

3.3.7.1: Revenue

Successful administration of a District or entity to achieve its desired goals and objectives is heavily dependent on resource availability. The Asutifi North District Assembly in planning interventions for the medium term, 2018-2021 must necessarily put in place measures to raise resources to meet the development programmes outlined in the plan. The DMTDP is financed from a range of sources.

Based on the budget ceilings provided by the Ministry of Finance for IGF and other funds for 2018, a few assumptions were made to enable the Assembly make projections for subsequent years as contained in the Table 3.11. Revenue shortfalls and how gaps would be closed are dealt with broadly stated in the indicative financial plan of this document.

Assumptions

1. The District Assembly would perform well to benefit from DDF/DPAT and amount allocated in 2018 will remain constant over the planned period.
2. Improvement in the releases of common fund (budget ceiling will also remain constant).
3. IGF will grow averagely by 2.4 percent a year over the planned period.
4. GOG budget ceilings will increase averagely by 4 percent a year over the planned period.

Table 3.11 Expected District Revenues from 2018-2021

| Revenue Head | Base Year 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Internal Generated Fund | 2,203,915.93 | 5,546,523.04 | 5,688,741.59 | 5,830,960.04 | 5,976,734.11 |
| DACF | 1,870,407.98 | 3,855,802.00 | 3,855,802.00 | 3,855,802.00 | 3,855,802.00 |
| DDF | 0.00 | 465,135.00 | 465,135.00 | 465,135.00 | 465,135.00 |
| GOG | 1,812,217.77 | 1,812,217.77 | 2,155,433.57 | 2,258,570.74 | 2,508,540.84 |
| DONOR | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Grand Total | 5,837,289.67 | 11,754,677.81 | 12,240,112.16 | 12,485,467.78 | 12,883,232.95 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.3.7.2: Expenditures

Revenues and expenditures are intricately related. It is only possible to spend after one has generated. However, prudent fiscal management, transparency, accountability and fiscal discipline are important factors in the expenditure management frame. The Asutifi North District Assembly must in this regard abide by the measures outlined in the Public Finance Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658) and the Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914) in the disbursement and utilization of public resources.

Table 3.12 depicts the anticipated expenditure patterns for the District Assembly using 2017 as a base year.

Assumptions

1. Compensation of Employees would increase by 15%
2. Goods and Services and Assets would also increase by 11% and 13% respectively
3. Monitoring of interventions under the DMTDP would be intensified
4. Maintenance plans of the District would be implemented
5. Intensification of capital investments that would lead to development
6. Fiscal discipline in the management of District finances
7. Expenditure will be curtailed while efforts are made to pay outstanding debts or commitments

Table 3.12 District Expenditures (2018-2021)

| Expenditure Head | Base Year 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Compensation of Employees | 1,837,963.84 | 1,748,168.76 | 2,010,394.08 | 2,311,953.19 | 2,658,746.17 |
| Goods and Services | 1,094,624.86 | 779,031.10 | 864,724.52 | 959,844.22 | 1,065,427.08 |
| Assets | 4,604,367.82 | 3,601,317.35 | 4,069,488.60 | 4,598,522.12 | 5,196,329.99 |
| TOTAL | 7,536,956.52 | 6,128,517.21 | 6,944,607.20 | 7,870,319.52 | 8,920,503.24 |

Source: Asutifi North DPCU, 2017

3.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES UNDER THE DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS OF THE AGENDA FOR JOBS

Development is driven by goals, objectives, policies and strategies. It is therefore important to set realistic goals and objectives to guide the development process. To ensure harmonization with the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021, the District aligned and adopted the development issues, goals, policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs policy framework as prescribed in the guidelines for the preparation of this DMTDP issued by the NDPC.

3.3.1 Adoption of Development Goals

The DPCU adopted the broad development goals of the Development Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 policy framework that reflected the development aspiration of the people through a series of technical meeting with the stakeholders especially the Departments of the Assembly. Table 3.13 shows a matrix of the development dimensions, development issues and adopted broad development goals.

3.3.2 Adoption of District Policy Objectives and Strategies

Based on the sustainable prioritised adopted development issues, District through the DPCU adopted the relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. The adopted policy objectives were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process using the Compound Matrix (Objectives) and Sustainability Test (Strategies) tools as indicated in Annex 2 and 3 to determine their sustainability and relations of the policy objectives and strategies. The analysis lead to a win-win situation thus sustainable policy objectives and enhanced environmental conditions. Table 3.14 is the output of the two assessments.

Table 3.13 Adopted Development Issues and Adopted Suitable Objectives

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | FOCUS AREA | ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | ADOPTED SUITABLE OBJECTIVES |
|---|---|--|---|
| Economic Development | 1.Strong And Resilient Economy | Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls | Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability |
| Adopted District Development Goal: Build A Prosperous Society | Industrial Transformation | Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities | Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives |
| | Private Sector Development | Limited access to credit by SMEs | Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development |
| | Agriculture and Rural Development | Poor marketing systems High cost of production Inputs | Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development |
| | | Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition | Ensure improved Public Investment |
| | | Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | Improve production efficiency and yield |
| | | Poor farm-level practices | Improve Post-Harvest Management |
| | | Limited application of science and technology | Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation |
| | | Lack of youth interest in agriculture | Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth |
| Low level of husbandry practices | Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | | |
| Social Development | Education and Training | Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| development goal: Create Opportunities for All | | level Negative perception of TVET Low participation in non-formal education | |
| | | Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations | Strengthen school management systems |
| | Health and Health Services | Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of healthcare services Increased cost of healthcare delivery | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) |
| | | Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix | Strengthen healthcare management system |
| | | Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases | Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality |
| | | High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) | Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups |
| | Food and Nutrition Security | Infant and adult malnutrition Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases | Ensure food and nutrition security |
| | Population Management | Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates | Improve population management |
| | Water and Sanitation | Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities Poor quality of drinking water Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions | Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all |
| | | High prevalence of open | Improve access to improved |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|---|
| | | defecation Poor sanitation and waste management Low level of investment in sanitation sector Poor hygiene practices | and reliable environmental sanitation services |
| | Child and Family Welfare | Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children | Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system |
| | Gender Equality | Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality | Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes |
| | | Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | Promote economic empowerment of women. |
| | Social Protection | Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly |
| | Disability and Development | Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs | Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship |
| | Youth Development | Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development |
| | Sports and Recreation | Limited community level sports and recreational activities | Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Adopted District Development Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | Protected Areas | Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries areas. | Protect forest reserves |
| | Mineral Extraction | Environmental degradation Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” Destruction of forests and farmlands, Pollution of water bodies | Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources |
| | | Poor compensation to affected | Ensure effective linkage of |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | communities, | extractive industry to the rest of the economy |
| | Water Resource Management | Widespread pollution of surface water Inadequate protection and development of water resources | Promote sustainable water resource development and management |
| | Environmental Pollution | Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas | Reduce environmental pollution |
| | Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion | Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources | Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion |
| | Climate Variability and Change | Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Vulnerability to climate change | Enhance climate change resilience |
| | Disaster Management | Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation |
| | Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air | Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services |
| | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | Poor quality of ICT services | Enhance application of ICT in national development |
| | Energy and Petroleum | Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities | Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system |
| | Drainage and Flood Control | Poor drainage system Siltling and choking of drains | Address recurrent devastating floods |
| | Infrastructure Maintenance | Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | Promote proper maintenance culture |
| | Human Settlements and Housing | Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and | Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | institutional capacities for land use planning | |
| | Rural Development Management | High rate of rural-urban migration Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | Enhance quality of life in rural areas |
| | Urban Development Management | Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl | Promote resilient urban development |
| | Zongos and Inner Cities Development | Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities | Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities |
| Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability Adopted District development Goal: Maintain A Stable, United And Safe Society | Local Government and Decentralization | Ineffective sub-district structures Poor service delivery at the local level Weak capacity of local governance practitioners | Deepen political and administrative decentralization |
| | | Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels | Improve decentralised planning |
| | | Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Inadequate and delays in central government transfers | Strengthen fiscal decentralization |
| | | Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue | Improve popular participation at regional and district levels |
| | Human Security And Public Safety | Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety | Enhance public safety |
| | Development Communication | Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels Insufficient funding of development communication | Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue |
| | Culture for National Development | Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development Inadequate cultural infrastructure | Promote culture in the development process |

Table 3.14 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES, NMTDPF 2018 - 2021

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | ADOPTED SUITABLE GOALS | POLICY OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Economic Development | Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls | Build a Prosperous Society | Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6, 17.4) Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Target 12.7, 16.6) |
| | Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities | | Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | Implement One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Target 9.2,9.3,9.4, 9.b, 9.c) |
| | Limited access to credit by SMEs | | Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development | Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Target 8.10,9.3) Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Target 8.10, 9.3) |
| | Poor marketing systems High cost of production inputs | | Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development | Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) |
| | Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition | | Ensure improved Public Investment | Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level(SDG Target 16.6) Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2a) |
| | Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | | Improve production efficiency and yield | Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Target 2.1, 2.4) |
| | Poor farm-level practice | | Improve Post-Harvest Management | Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) |
| | Limited application of science and technology | | Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a) |
| | Lack of youth interest in | | Promote agriculture as a | Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the |

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|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|--|
| | agriculture | | viable business among the youth | youth in agriculture operations (SDG Target 4.4) |
| | Low level of husbandry practices | | Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 2.3) |
| Social Development | Poor quality of education at all levels High number of untrained teachers at the basic level Negative perception of TVET Low participation in non-formal education | Create Opportunities for all | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Redefine basic education to include secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) |
| | Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations | | Strengthen school management systems | Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6) |
| | Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of healthcare services Increased cost of healthcare delivery | | Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Target 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Target 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) |
| | Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix | | Strengthen healthcare management system | Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6) Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c) |
| | Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases | | Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Target 3.1, 3.2) Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3) Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy (SDG Target 3.4, 3.b) Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2) Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | <p>High HIV and AIDs stigmatization and discrimination High incidence of HIV and AIDs among young persons Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDs commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> | | <p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> | <p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Target 3.3, 3.7) Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7) Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDs and TB (SDG Target 3.3, 3.7) Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy (SDG Target 3.8)</p> |
| | <p>Infant and adult malnutrition Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p> | | <p>Ensure food and nutrition security</p> | <p>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</p> |
| | <p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> | | <p>Improve population management</p> | <p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Target 3.1, 3.7) Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. (SDG Target 3.7) Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Target 3.7, 5.3)</p> |
| | <p>Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities Poor quality of drinking water Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</p> | | <p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p> | <p>Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Target 6.a, 17.9) Develop the water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1)</p> |
| | <p>High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management Low level of investment in sanitation sector Poor hygiene practices</p> | | <p>Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p> | <p>Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector (SDG Target 17.3, 17.5) Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Target 6.1, 6.2) Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Target 16.6, 16.b)</p> |
| | <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> | | <p>Ensure effective child protection and family</p> | <p>Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare</p> |

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| | Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children | | welfare system | policies and programmes (SDG Target 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Target 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) |
| | Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality | | Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes | Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. (SDG Target 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) |
| | Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | | Promote economic empowerment of women. | Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. (SDG Target 1.4, 5.c) |
| | Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | | Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) |
| | Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs | | Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship | Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Target 10.2, 11.1) |
| | Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | | Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Target 4.4, 8.6) |
| | Limited community level sports and recreational activities | | Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6) |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | 1.1 Protect forest reserves | 1.1.1 Accelerate implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SDG Target 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9) 1.1.2 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Target 6.a, 6.b) |
| | Environmental degradation Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” Destruction of forests and farmlands, Pollution of water bodies | | 1.2 Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Target 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Target 15.1, 15.3) Improve technical capacity of small scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations (SDG Target 12.a) |
| | Poor compensation to affected | | 1.3 Ensure effective | 1.3.1 Ensure effective benefit sharing of mineral resources for the |

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| communities, | | linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy | development of mining communities (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6) 1.3.2 Develop framework for mineral revenue management (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6) |
| Widespread pollution of surface water Inadequate protection and development of water resources | | 1.4 Promote sustainable water resource development and management | 1.4.1 Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders (SDG Target 6.b, 16.6) 1.4.2 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. (SDG Target 6.5, 6.6) |
| Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas | | 1.5 Reduce environmental pollution | 1.5.1 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Target 6.a, 7.1, 12.5) Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10) Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning (SDG Target 11.6, 16.b) Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Target 6.3, 6.6) |
| Inappropriate farming practices | | Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management. (SDG Target 14.a, 15.2, 15.9) |
| Indiscriminate use of weedicides Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources | | Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources | Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1) Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b) |
| Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions Vulnerability to climate change | | 1.8 Enhance climate change resilience | Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4) Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Target 11.b, 13.2) |
| Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response | | Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) |
| Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Target 7.3, 11.2) |
| Poor quality of ICT services | | Enhance application of ICT in national | Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) |

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| | | | development | |
| | Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities | | Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system | Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Target 1.4, 7.1) Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b) |
| | Poor drainage system Silting and choking of drains | | Address recurrent devastating floods | Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Target 11.3, 11.b) |
| | Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | | Promote proper maintenance culture | Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a) Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9) |
| | Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning | | Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Target 16.6, 17.16) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Target 16.6, 17.16) Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Target 16.6, 16.a) |
| | High rate of rural-urban migration Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | | Enhance quality of life in rural areas | Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Target 2.a, 11.a) Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Target 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a) |
| | Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl | | Promote resilient urban development | Implement district capital and small town improvement programme (SDG Target 11.3, 11.a) Support district assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision (SDG Target 11.1) |
| | Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities | | Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities | Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Target 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17) |
| Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability | Ineffective sub-district structures Poor service delivery at the local level Weak capacity of local governance practitioners | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Deepen political and administrative decentralization | Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Target 16.6, 16.7) Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Target 16.6, 17.9) |
| | Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of | | 1.2 Improve decentralised planning | Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Target 16.6, 16.7) |

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| | development plans Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels | | | Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6, 16.a) |
| | Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers | | 1.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization | Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6, 17.1) Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6) |
| | Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue | | Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Target 16.7, 17.17) Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7) |
| | Inadequate personnel | | Enhance security services delivery | Ensure efficiency and transparency in recruitment processes of the security services (SDG Target 16.a, 16.6) |
| | Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels Insufficient funding of development communication | | 1.8 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Target 16.7, 16.10) Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives (SDG Target 16.7, 16.10) Provide sustainable financing for development communication (SDG Target 17.3) |
| | Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development Inadequate cultural infrastructure | | Promote culture in the development process | Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (SDG Target 12.b) Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation (SDG Target 12.8) |

CHAPTER FOUR. COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This aspect of the document identifies programmes and projects whose implementation will facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the Four- Year Medium Term Programme. Development programmes and projects/activities are carefully phased out, on yearly basis within the four-year period. These are reflected in the Annual Plan indicating what action to be taken, by whom, at what time as well as the indicative cost. The four-year Investment Programme is grouped under the four dimensions the Assembly will be working under Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 policy framework. The chapter further discusses the review and formulation of development programmes and sub-programmes, formulation of the main programme of action and an indicative financial plan or strategy.

4.2 REVIEW AND FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

In relation to the adopted dimensions, issues, policy objectives and strategies, the DPCU reviewed and formulated programs and sub-programmes based on the mandate and functions of the Assembly in line with the programme based budgeting processes. Table 4.1 is a matrix showing the development dimensions, programmes and sub-programmes.

4.3 FORMULATION OF PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POA)

To address the sustainable development issues arrived at, the DPCU formulated Programmes of Action for all the programmes and sub-programmes including monitoring, evaluation and communication for the planned period. Intra and inter-sectoral approaches were used in preparing the Programmes of Action. This was to ensure district multi-sectoral approach in the implementation and coordination in relation to synergy and resource efficiency. Furthermore, the broad projects/activities submitted by the stakeholders for the POA were further prioritised by the DPCU using the following criteria (Impact nationally economic, social, environment); Impact spatially (e.g. nationwide/ selected region); Have reliable source of funding; and Have identified target group(s)) and a score ranging from 0-3 against each broad activity where 3 signifies very strong results or impact, 2 average results, 1 weak results and 0 no results: Details of the prioritization is present in Annex 4.

The scores obtained were added together and divided by the number of the criteria to obtain the average score. Where the score is very high, it indicates that the project/activity is of higher priority. A low score indicate low priority whilst a zero score means not a priority at all in consideration. Following the prioritization, the DPCU agreed that any broad project/activities with an average score less than 0.5 was not included in the Programmes of Action as they were of little priority. Table 4.2 indicates a matrix of Programme of Action.

Also, the desired future state of the Asutifi North District has been translated into maps, as indicated in figure 4.1

4.4 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN OR STRATEGY

As contained in the Composite Programme of Action in Table 4.2, an estimated amount of GH¢ 79,608,375.71 is expected to go into the financing of the development proposals in the plan as against the estimated revenue from all sources of GH¢ 49,361,469.70. This leaves a huge financial gap of GH¢ 30,246,906.01 which will need to be filled in order to achieve the desired goals and objectives of the plan. In this vein, the Assembly through the DPCU has prepared an Indicative Financial strategy over the planned period. The financial plan deals with the means for mobilising and utilising financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. The strategies for funds mobilisation and utilisation under various funding sources and programmes are presented in table 4.3.

It is important to note that, statutory and other financial allocations such as the DACF, Donor funds, the Internally Generated Funds including mineral royalties and ground rent (IGF) and District Development Funds (DDF) would be wholly and prudently applied to the implementation of development proposals of the District Plan. Other Donor grants and GOG fund to the various departments in the District will also be applied to the implementation of the policy document.

Considering the huge investment required to achieve the goals and objectives, there should be prudence in the use of scarce resources to ensure that every sector of the system gets its fair share. Though there are already measures in place to ensure fiscal prudence at the District level and the following would be strictly adhered to. These measures are;

- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) and Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914): It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- The Public Financial Management Act, 2016, Act 921: This Act regulates the financial management of the public sector within a macroeconomic and fiscal framework, defines responsibility of persons entrusted with the management and control of public funds, assets, liabilities and resources, ensure that public funds are sustainable and consistent with the level of public debt and provide for accounting and audit of public funds.
- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the District has an internal audit unit and for the matter all payments would be sanctioned by the unit before they are made.
- Other directives or development projects guidelines on government flagship projects and programmes like One million dollars per constituency initiative, One District, One Factory, Planting for food and Jobs initiatives among others would be strictly adhered to, to ensure prudent and sound financial management.

Table 4.1 A Matrix Showing Development Dimensions, Programmes and Sub-Programmes.

| ADOPTED OBJECTIVES | ADOPTED STRATEGIES | PROGRAMMES | SUB-PROGRAMMES |
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| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| MMDA's Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | |
| Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6, 17.4) Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Target 12.7, 16.6) | MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination |
| Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | Implement One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Target 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development |
| Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development | Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Target 8.10, 9.3) Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Target 8.10, 9.3) | | |
| Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development | Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) | | Agricultural Development |
| Ensure improved Public Investment | Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level (SDG Target 16.6) Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2a) | | |
| Improve production efficiency and yield | Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Target 2.1, 2.4) | | |

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| Improve Post-Harvest Management | Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) | | |
| Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a) | | |
| Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture operations (SDG Target 4.4) | | |
| Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 2.3) | | |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. | | | |
| MMDAs adopted goal: Create Opportunities for all | | | |
| Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Redefine basic education to include secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) | SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY | Education and Youth Development. |
| | Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) | | |
| | Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) | | |
| Strengthen school management systems | Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) | | |
| | Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
| Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal | Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure | SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY | Health Delivery |

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| Health Coverage (UHC) | equity in access to quality health care (SDG Target 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) | | |
| | Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) | | |
| | Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Target 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) | | |
| Strengthen healthcare management system | Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
| | Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c) | | |
| Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Target 3.1, 3.2) | | |
| | Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3) | | |
| | Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy (SDG Target 3.4, 3.b) | | |
| | Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2) | | |
| | Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
| Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Target 3.3, 3.7) | | |
| | Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7) | | |
| | Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Target 3.3, 3.7) | | |
| | Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) | | |
| | Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy (SDG Target 3.8) | | |
| Ensure food and nutrition | Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target | | |

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| security | 2.1) | | |
| | Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | |
| Improve population management | Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Target 3.1, 3.7) | | |
| | Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. (SDG Target 3.7) | | |
| | Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Target 3.7, 5.3) | | |
| Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) | INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | Infrastructure Development |
| | Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) | | |
| | Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
| | Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Target 6.a, 17.9) | | |
| | Develop the water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1) | | |
| Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector (SDG Target 17.3, 17.5) | SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY | Health Delivery |
| | Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) | | |
| | Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Target 6.1, 6.2) | | |
| | Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Target 16.6, 16.b) | | |

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| Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Target 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) | | Social Welfare and Community Development |
| | Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programme (SDG Target 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) | | |
| Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes | Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. (SDG Target 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) | | Social Welfare and Community Development |
| Promote economic empowerment of women | Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. (SDG Target 1.4, 5.c) | | |
| Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.) | | |
| Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship | Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Target 10.2, 11.1) | | |
| Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Target 4.4, 8.6) | | |
| Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6) | INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | Physical and Spatial Planning |

| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT. | | | |
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| MMDAs adopted goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient Built Environment | | | |
| Protect forest reserves | Accelerate implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SDG Target 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9) | ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | Natural Resource Conservation |
| | Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Target 6.a, 6.b) | | |
| Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Target 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) | | |
| | Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Target 15.1, 15.3) | | |
| | Improve technical capacity of small scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations (SDG Target 12.a) | | |
| Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy | Ensure effective benefit sharing of mineral resources for the development of mining communities (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6) | | |
| | Develop framework for mineral revenue management (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6) | | |
| Promote sustainable water resource development and management | Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders (SDG Target 6.b, 16.6) | | |
| | Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. (SDG Target 6.5, 6.6) | | |
| Reduce environmental pollution | Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Target 6.a, | ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION | Natural Resource Conservation |

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| | <p>7.1, 12.5)</p> <p>Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10)</p> <p>Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning (SDG Target 11.6, 16.b)</p> <p>Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Target 6.3, 6.6)</p> | MANAGEMENT | |
| Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management. (SDG Target 14.a, 15.2, 15.9) | | |
| Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources | <p>Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1)</p> <p>Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b)</p> | | |
| Enhance climate change resilience | <p>Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4)</p> <p>Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Target 11.b, 13.2)</p> | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Agriculture |
| Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) | ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | Disaster Prevention and Management |
| Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport | Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) | INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND | Infrastructure Development |

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| infrastructure and services | Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Target 7.3, 11.2) | MANAGEMENT | |
| Enhance application of ICT in national development | Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) | | |
| Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system | Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Target 1.4, 7.1) | | |
| | Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b) | | |
| Address recurrent devastating floods | Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Target 11.3, 11.b) | | |
| Promote proper maintenance culture | Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a) | | |
| | Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9) | | |
| Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Target 16.6, 17.16) | INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | Physical and spatial planning |
| | Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Target 16.6, 17.16) | | |
| | Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Target 16.6, 16.a) | | |
| Enhance quality of life in rural areas | Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Target 2.a, 11.a) | INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | Infrastructure Development |
| | Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Target 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a) | | |
| Promote resilient urban | Implement district capital and small town | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| development | improvement programme (SDG Target 11.3, 11.a) | | |
| | Support district assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision (SDG Target 11.1) | | |
| Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities | Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Target 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17) | | |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY. | | | |
| MMDAs adopted goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | |
| Deepen political and administrative decentralization | Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectorial collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Target 16.6, 16.7) | MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | General Administration |
| | Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Target 16.6, 17.9) | | |
| Improve decentralised planning | Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Target 16.6, 16.7) | | Planning, Budgeting and co-ordination |
| | Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6, 16.a) | | |
| Strengthen fiscal decentralization | Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6, 17.1) | | Finance and Revenue Mobilization |
| | Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6) | | |
| Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Target 16.7, 17.17) | | Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination |
| | Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7) | | |

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|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1.3 Enhance security services delivery | 1.3.1 Ensure efficiency and transparency in recruitment processes of the security services (SDG Target 16.a, 16.6) | | General Administration |
| Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Target 16.7, 16.10) | | Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination |
| | Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives (SDG Target 16.7, 16.10) | | |
| | Provide sustainable financing for development communication (SDG Target 17.3) | | |
| Promote culture in the development process | Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (SDG Target 12.b) | | General Administration |
| | Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation (SDG Target 12.8) | | |

Table 4.2 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION 2018 – 2021

| Development dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---|--|---|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | Program mes | Sub-programmes | Projects/ activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collabor ating |
| Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all and MMDAs | Managem ent and Administr ation | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Implement the GIFMIS platform/system | Using the GIFMIS platform | x | x | | | 5,000 | 1000 | 5000 | DPCU | ANDA |
| | Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) | | | Organise monthly F&A meeting to track expenditure | Monthly F&A meetings organised | x | x | x | x | 5000 | 2000 | | RU | AS, Dept |
| | | | | Strengthen the internal audit unit | Internal audit unit strengthened | x | x | x | x | | | | IAU | EA, AS |
| | | | | Organise quarterly Budget committee meetings to review expenditure | Quarterly budget committee meetings organised | x | x | x | x | | 12500 | | DPCU | AS, RU |
| | | | | Undertake auditing of WSMT | WSMT audited | x | | | | | 5000 | | I.A | WSMT |
| Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | Implement One District, One Factory initiative | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Facilitate the establishment of Plantain and Pepper Factories | Factory set-up | x | x | x | | 300,000 | | 3,100,000 | ANDA | NGGL, GIZ |
| | | | | Completion of 1No. Rural Technology Facility | 1 No. Rural Technology Facility completed | x | | | | 164,024.35 | | DA | BAC | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|------|------|--------|-----|---|
| Support Entrepreneurs- hip and SME Development | Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs | Economic developm ent | Trade, Tourism and industrial Development | Bee-Keeping, Mushroom Cultivation, Fish Farming, Piggery, Snail Farming, sheep and goat | Create Employment skill among the youth | x | x | x | x | | | 82,900 | BAC | IFAD AFDB REP DA NBSSI PFI JICA Client |
| | | | | Cocoa Husk Processing, Cassava Processing, Baking and confectionary, Beauty Care, Soap and detergent | Create Employment skill among the youth | x | x | x | x | | | 35,800 | BAC | IFADAF DBREP DA NBSSI PFI JICA Client |
| | | | | Marketing, strategic Management, formation of association, , Internship, Strengthen of association, Business Counselling, community sensitization and animation | Create Employment skill among the youth | x | x | x | x | | | 54,965 | BAC | IFADA FDBRE P DA NBSSI PFI JICA Client |
| | | | | Office Stationary and supply, Fuel and lubricate, Repairs and maintenance- Vehicle and Motor Bike, Admin. And Gen Expenses postage and Telephone, office accommodation, repairs and maintenance-furn.& Equip, salaries | Create Employment skill among the youth | x | x | x | x | 3000 | 2000 | 23,000 | BAC | IFAD AFDB REP DA NBSSI PFI JICA Client |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|-------|--------|--|---------|---------|---|---|
| | | | | OSHEM, Auto- Diagnostic Business, Internship, Client exhibition & trade show; Study tour, , Carpentry and joinery, Cost and pricing, Start- up kits, | Enhance advanced technology & reliable safety measures Quality & productivity- leading to business growth, profit and ultimately employment | x | x | x | x | | | 154,875 | BAC | IFAD AFDB REP DA NBSSI PFI JICA Client | |
| Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and industrial Development | Entrepreneurship, Business and Financial Management, Marketing, Financial literacy, Matching Grate fund (MGF), Rural Enterprises Development Fund (REDF) | Best management practices, access to rural finance, Matching grant fund to implement the production and processing equipment, | x | x | x | x | - | | | 220,000 | BAC | IFAD AFDB REP DA NBSSI PFI JICA Client | |
| | | | Conduct capital needs assessment on MSMEs | Capital needs assessment conducted on MSMEs by 2021 | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | 24,000 | | | | PSDO | MSMEs , SIF |
| | | | MSE sub committee Meeting, District Management board Meeting, District Consultative Meeting, Stakeholder for a, KAIZEN Concept and 5S application | It aims to strengthen and mainstream MSE development within supported institutions | x | x | x | x | | | | | 20,000 | BAC | IFAD AFDB REP DA NBSSI PFI JICA Client |
| | | | Expand the venture capital market to | Provide micro credit support for traders at Gyedu | Develop the local economy | x | | | | | | | 250,000 | NADEF | SDC, ANDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--------|-----|-----|--|
| | cover start-up businesses and SMEs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.Promote demand driven approach to agricultural development | Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) | Economic development | Agriculture Development | Implement the flagship agriculture programme of “Planting for Food and Jobs” | Increased coverage of flagship agriculture Programme of “Planting for Food and Jobs”: | x | x | x | x | | | 58,000 | DAD | MAG | |
| | | | | Provide regular market information (prices, deficit, and surplus) to improve distribution of food stuffs. | Average weekly/daily food prices established | x | x | x | x | | | 50,000 | DAD | MAG | |
| | Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6) | | | Strengthen District Center for Agriculture Commerce and Technology (DCAT) | Total cashew seedlings distributed. | x | x | x | x | | | 86,000 | DAD | MAG | |
| Ensure improved public investment | Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and | Economic development | Agriculture Development | Enhance Administrative Running of the Department of Agriculture office | District Agriculture Department equipped with extension materials, | x | x | x | x | | | 58,000 | DAD | MAG | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|--------|---------|-----|--------------|
| | extension support (SDG Target 2.a) | | | | equipment and logistical support | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Improved Planning, Budgeting and Reporting | Realistic, costed annual plans for District Department of Agriculture developed and reported on annually | x | x | x | x | | | 12,000 | DAD | MAG, DA |
| | | | | Promotion of private sector extension delivery | Improved incentive for and reduced barriers to Private Sector Investment along all aspects of commodity value chain | x | x | x | x | | | 16,000 | DAD | MAG, NGOs |
| Improve production efficiency and yield | Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) | Economic development | Agriculture Development | Farm and House visits organize to train farmers | Increased adoption of productivity - enhancing technologies | x | x | x | x | | | 144,000 | DAD | MAG |
| | | | | Train extension workers and farmers on irrigation and water management technologies | | x | x | x | x | | | 220,000 | DAD | MAG, RDA |
| | | | | Improve Monitoring and supervision of Implementation of Interventions | | x | x | x | x | | | 251,200 | DAD | MAG, RDA, DA |
| | | | | Districts organize and participate in National Farmers Day Celebration | | x | x | x | x | 280,000 | 40,000 | 28,000 | DAD | MAG, DA |
| | | | | Establish annual | | x | x | x | x | | | 32,000 | DAD | MAG |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--------|--------|---------|------------|--------------------|
| | | | | production figures for maize, rice, cassava, yam, cocoyam, plantain, pepper, etc | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve postharvest Management | Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) | Economic development | Agriculture Development | Train farmers, processors and marketers on improved post production and post harvest management practices. | Percentage reduction in post harvest losses along the maize value chain | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | 10,000 | DAD | MAG |
| Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development | Economic development | Agriculture Development | Improve Research Extension Activities to repackage technologies for SMSs' and AEAs' | Increased access to technologies through extension for men and women farmers | x | x | x | x | | | 116,000 | DAD | MAG, RDA, CSIR, DA |
| | | | | Establish and strengthen FBOs | | | x | x | x | x | | | 16,000 | DAD |
| | | | Enhance Capacity of / District Staff in Extension management | Regular and relevant in-service training delivered to staff to provide services to farmers and other stakeholders | x | x | x | x | | | 48,000 | DAD | MAG, DA | |
| | | | Broadcast extension messages | Alternative extension | x | x | x | x | | | 23,200 | DAD | MAG, Media | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| | (SDG Target 2.a) | | | on local FM stations and information centres | techniques applied | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Incorporate emerging and topical issues into district programmes | Gender sensitive, HIV/AIDs, Child Labour and environmental issues incorporated in agricultural extension programme. | x | x | x | x | | | 72,000 | DAD | MAG, GHS, Dept. of Social Welfare |
| Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4) | Economic development | Agriculture Development | Identify potential youths and support them. | Number of persons between the ages of 18 to 35 registered under planting for food and jobs and cashew nursery distribution. | x | x | x | x | | | 10,000 | DAD | MAG, DA |
| Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3) | Economic development | Agriculture Development | Provide quality extension services on livestock and poultry | Livestock and poultry development promoted for food security and income generation | x | x | x | x | | | 32,000 | DAD | MAG |
| | Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise | | | Provide quality veterinary services | | x | x | x | x | | | 40,000 | DAD | MAG |

| | livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3) | | | Provide quality livestock extension services | | x | x | x | x | | | 40,000 | DAD | MAG |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|----|----|----|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 608,000.00 | | | | 250,524.35 | | 5,308,940.00 | | |
| Development dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Goal(s): Create Opportunities for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | Program mes | Sub-programmes | Projects/ activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels. | Social services delivery. | Education and Youth Development | Rehabilitation of dilapidated basic schools. | Dilapidated basic schools rehabilitated. | x | x | x | x | 555,000 | 400,000.00 | 200,000.00 | DA | GES |
| | | | | Renovation of Gyedu D/A school | Maintain enrolment and improve performance | | | x | | | | 40,000 | NADeF | SDC, ANDA |
| | | | | Support/organise Mock Exams | Mock exams organised | x | x | x | x | 15,000 | 5000.00 | | GES | Nadef, DA |
| | | | | Supply of computers to selected schools | Computers supplied | x | x | x | x | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | ANANDA | NADeF |
| | | | | Construction of library at Gyedu | Library constructed | x | x | x | x | | | 300,000 | NADeF | ANANDA |
| | | | | Construction 10No 3-unit Classroom blocks for basic schools | Classroom blocks constructed | x | x | x | x | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 600,000 | DA | GES |
| | | | | Construction 5no 6-unit Classroom blocks for basic schools | Classroom blocks constructed | x | x | x | x | 1,250,000.00 | 550,000 | 990000 | DA | GES |
| | | | | Construction of computer laboratory | Computer laboratory constructed | x | x | x | x | 100,000 | 100,000 | | DA | NADeF |

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|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|------------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| | | | | Support and facilitate the establishment of UENR Kenyasi Campus | University Constructed | x | x | x | x | 200,000.00 | 250,000.00 | | DA | NADeF |
| | | | | Construction 10no. KG Classroom Blocks | KG classroom block constructed | x | x | x | x | | 900,000.00 | | ANDA | GES |
| | | | | Provide 10000 school furniture | School furniture provided. | x | x | x | x | 320,000 | 620,000 | 500,000 | DA | GES |
| | | | | Completion of 1 No. 6-Unit, 2no. 3-unit and 1no. 2-unit classroom block with office, store, staff common room, computer library and 4-seater KVIP | 1 No. 6-Unit classroom block with office, store, staff common room, computer library and 4-seater KVIP completed | x | | | | 257,831.86 | 200,000.00 | | DA | GES |
| | | | | Completion of 1 No. 8-unit Court House Teachers' Quarters (retention) | 1 No. 8-unit Court House Teachers' Quarters completed | x | | | | | 29,1315.85 | | DA | GES |
| | | | | Construction of modern workshop for Gyedu ICCES | Increase the practical knowledge base of students | x | x | | | 50,000 | | 150,000 | Nadef | SDC, ANDA |
| | | | | Renovation of Gyedu D/A toilet facility | Improve hygiene and sanitation situation | x | x | | | | | 120,000 | Nadef | SDC, ANDA |
| | | | | Construction of staff quarters for Gyedu ICCES | Improve on the teacher-student relationship | | | x | | | | 150,000 | Nadef | SDC, ANDA |
| | | | | Provide scholarship support for students | Increase literacy and student enrolment | x | x | x | x | | | 100,000 | Nadef | SDC, ANDA |
| | | | | Support school activities | Improve on the performance of the students | x | | | | | | 20,000 | Nadef | SDC, ANDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---------|--------------|---------|-------|------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Fence Gyedu ICCES | Enhance the security situation | | | | x | | | 30,000 | Nadef | SDC, ANDA | |
| | | | | Construct a module school for DA Methodist school | Module school constructed with 24- unit classroom block | x | x | x | x | | 1,000,000.00 | | DA | GES | |
| | Continue implement of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG target 4.1) | | | Construction of teachers' quarters. | Teachers quarters constructed | x | x | x | x | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | DA | GES/ NADeF | |
| | | | | Implement SHEP programmes. | SHEP programmes implemented | x | x | x | x | 6000 | | 4000 | GES | DA/GHS | |
| | | | | | Provide gender friendly facilities in basic schools. | Gender friendly facilities provided | x | x | x | x | | | 10000 | NADef | GES |
| | | | | | Provide 10 dustbins for basic schools. | Dustbins provided | x | x | x | x | | | 2000 | DA | GES |
| | | | | | Organise INSET for 120 teacher professional development. | INSET for teachers organised | x | x | x | x | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | GES | USAID/ Action AID |
| | | | | | Organise SPAM using NEA, SEA and B.E.C.E results. | SPAM programmes organised | x | x | x | x | 11,000 | | 28000 | GES | NADeF |
| | | | | | Organise literacy and art competition in schools. | Literacy and art competition in schools organised | x | x | x | x | | | 4800 | NADeF | GES |
| | | | | | Equip libraries with teaching and learning materials. | Libraries equipped with teaching and learning materials | x | | | x | 10000 | | 30000 | GES | USAID |
| | | | | | Implement | Incentive package | x | x | x | x | | | 12000 | NADe | GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---------|------|-----|--------|-------|
| | | | | incentive package for teachers in deprive areas. | for teachers in deprive areas implemented | | | | | | | | F | | |
| | | | | Expansion of School Feeding Program | Students fed | x | x | x | x | 400,000 | 300,000 | | DA | GES | |
| Strengthen school management systems | Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery. (SDG target 16.6) | | | Conduct regular school inspection and disseminate reports in a timely manner. | Regular school inspection conducted. | x | x | x | x | 6000 | | 2000 | GES | NADeF | |
| | | | | Train education managers/leaders in management in leadership skills. | Organise workshop for district director, budget, accountant and planning officer in budget preparation. | x | x | x | x | 8000 | | 2000 | GES | NADeF | |
| | | | | Implement teacher appraisal system | Teacher appraisal system Implemented. | x | x | x | x | 3800 | | | | GES | DA |
| | | | | Ensure SPIPs are drawn up and readily available. | SPIPs drawn | x | x | x | x | 2500 | | | | GES | DA |
| | | | | Monitor and ensure teacher deployment to underserved areas. | Teachers deployed and monitored. | x | x | x | x | 4000 | | 700 | | GES | NADeF |
| | | | | Monitor teacher absenteeism and sanction culprits. | Teacher absenteeism monitored and culprits sanctioned. | x | x | x | x | 4000 | | 700 | | GES | NADeF |
| | | | | Establish and ensure the proper functioning of SMCs and PTAs in | SMCs and PTAs in schools established | x | | | | | | 6500 | | USAI D | GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|-------|--|-------|-----|------------|-----|
| | | | | all schools. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organisations and private sector in delivery of quality education | | | Provide material support to needy pupils (more girls than boys). | Needy pupils supported | x | x | x | x | 10000 | | 3000 | GES | Action AID | |
| | | | | Encourage the use of gender clubs and promote the use of role models within schools and communities. | Gender clubs in schools promoted | x | x | x | x | 2500 | | 7000 | GES | Action AID | |
| | | | | Undertake scholarship programmes for the girl-child in deprive areas. | Scholarship programmes for the girl-child in deprive areas undertaken. | x | x | x | x | 12000 | | 16000 | GES | NADeF /DA | |
| | | | | Undertake gender sensitive teacher training anti-violence against girls' initiative and making the school environment girl friendly. | Violence against girls minimized. | x | x | x | x | 2300 | | 8000 | GES | WCC | |
| | | | | Development of girls' week activities and using local radio/media programmes and civil society groups to advocate on the behalf of girls. | Girl's week activities developed. | x | x | x | x | 1200 | | 8000 | GES | NADeF | |
| | | | | Construction of institutional | Institutional latrines constructed | x | x | x | x | | | | | DA | GES |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|--|---|--------------|------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | | | latrines | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Run and sustain Non-formal education program | Non-formal education sustained | x | x | x | x | 10,740 | 0,000 | | | NFED | ANDA | |
| Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care | Social services delivery | Health delivery | Construct 5No CHPS compounds | Five (5) CHPS compounds constructed | x | x | | | 1,000,000.00 | | | | GHS | ANDA CG | |
| | | | | Expand maternity wards to CHPs | Maternity wards expanded | x | x | x | x | 100,000 | | | | GHS | ANDA | |
| | | | | Construct nurses quarters for CHPs | Nurses quarters constructed | x | x | x | x | 150,000 | | | | GHS | ANDA | |
| | Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy | | | | Purchasing of Motor Bikes. | Twenty-Five Motor Bikes for each CHPS Zone | x | x | | | 225,000.00 | | | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| | | | | | Training of Community Health Officers (CHOs) on Riding of Motor Bikes | Twenty Five CHOs Trained on Motor Bike Riding | x | x | x | x | 80,000.00 | | | | GHS | ANDA |
| | | | | | Expand and equip health facilities | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Completion of district hospital, increased in staffing and other logistics/equipment | District hospital constructed, staffing and logistics/equipment increased | x | | | | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | |
| | | | | Completion of 1No. 2-Bedroom semi-detached staff Quarters for proposed district | 1 No. 2-Bedroom semi-detached staff quarters for proposed district hospital completed | x | | | | | 202,691.03 | | | DA | GHS | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|------------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | | | | hospital | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Completion of Theatre, Maternity/labour Ward for the Proposed district hospital | Theatre, maternity/labour ward for the proposed hospital completed | x | | | | | 594,525.69 | | DA | GHS |
| | | | | Completion of General ward for the district hospital | General ward for the district hospital completed | x | | | | | 942,012.54 | | DA | GHS |
| | | | | Construction of male and female wards for Gyedu health centre. | Enhance access to quality health care | | x | x | | | 50,000 | 50,000 | NADE F | SDC, ANDA |
| | Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy | Social services delivery | Health delivery | Monthly outreach/home visits to communities by psychiatric/mental health officers for health education and treatment. | Communities visited monthly by psychiatric/mental health officers | x | x | x | x | 46,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 40,000.00 | GHS | ANDA CG |
| Strengthen healthcare management system | Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector | | | Undertake four (4) operational research works on health issues for decision making | Four (4) operational research works undertaken | x | x | x | x | 40,000.00 | | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| | Improve production and distribution mix of | | | Sponsor at least three (3) critical staff every year | Three (3) critical staff sponsored every year | x | x | x | x | 288,000.00 | 300,000 | | GHS | ANDA CG |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|-----------|----------|-----|---------|---------|
| | critical staff | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels | | | Intensify surveillance activities at all levels on public health events throughout the year and Staff /CBSV orientation on case detection and early reporting | Surveillance activities at all levels intensified and staff/CBSV orientated on case detection and early reporting | x | x | x | x | 160,000.00 | 40,000.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG | |
| | | | | Establishment of Three Microscopy Centres | Three Microscopy Centres Established | x | x | | | 300,000.00 | | | GHS | ANDA CG | |
| | Intensify implementation of malaria control programme | Social services delivery | Health delivery | Organise eight (8) community durbars on malaria prevention measures on LLIN, SP usage, etc | Eight (8) durbars organised per year | x | x | x | x | 11000.00 | 5000.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG | |
| | | | | Malaria case management training for clinicians/prescribers | Malaria case management training organised for clinicians once every year | x | x | x | x | 20,000 | 8,000.00 | | | | |
| | | | | Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services | Organise safe motherhood training for midwives once every year | Safe motherhood training organised for midwives | x | x | x | x | 15,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable | Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes | | | Establish and equip five (5) HTC centres in the district | Five (5) HTC centres established and equipped | x | x | | | 200,000.00 | 300,000 | | GHS | ANDA CG | |
| | | | | Organise HTC counsellors training once every year | HTC counsellors trained once every year | x | x | x | x | 37,000.00 | 3000.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG | |

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| groups | | | | Organise outreach HTC & TB services in the communities | HTC & TB outreach services organised in the communities | x | x | x | x | 190,000.00 | | 100,000 | GHS | ANDACG |
| Ensure food and nutrition security | Promote healthy diets and lifestyles | | | Continuous education on healthy diet intake and food demonstration exercises in the communities | Healthy diet intake education and food demonstration exercise carried out throughout | x | x | x | x | 35,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | GHS | ANDACG |
| | Reduce infant and adult malnutrition | | | Establish nutrition rehabilitation centre to manage malnourished cases | Nutrition rehabilitation centre established | x | x | | | 150,000.00 | 150,000 | | GHS | ANDACG |
| | | | | Conduct Nutritional Status Assessment for the General Population. | Nutritional Health of the Population established | x | x | x | x | 80,000.00 | | | GHS | ANDACG |
| Improve population management | Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent | Social services delivery | Health delivery | Provide free static and outreach family planning services | Free family planning services provided | x | x | x | x | 20,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | GHS | ANDACG |
| Promote sustainable water resource development and management | Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Review the management and financial schemes of all water facilities in the district | Management and financial schemes reviewed | x | x | x | x | | 20,000 | | DPCU | ANDA |
| | Strengthen | | | Conduct periodic training on financial and facility | Periodic training conducted | x | x | x | x | 20,000 | | | | DPCU |

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| | involvement of local communities in the management of wetlands | | | management for the operators of the facilities | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Establish a defined budget line on the DA budget for communities that cannot operate water facilities on cost recovery | Budget line defined for communities that cannot operate water facilities | x | x | x | x | 30,000 | | | DPCU | Budget office, ANDA |
| | | | | Operate the facilities as much as possible on cost recovery basis | Facilities operated on cost recovery basis | x | x | x | x | 30,000 | | | DPCU | ANDA |
| | | | | Monitoring of the WSMT activities | WSMT activities monitored | x | | | | 20,000 | | | DWST leader | DPCU |
| | | | | Gazetting of Assembly Sanitation bye-laws | Assembly Sanitation bye-laws Gazetted | x | | | | 10,000 | | | DCD | JSC, EHU |
| Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems Develop the | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Maintenance of the current piped schemes in the 4 settlements | Current piped schemes in the 4 settlements maintained | x | x | x | x | | 100,000 | | DWD | |
| | | | | Increase piped schemes to cover 9 small towns | Piped schemes increased to cover 9 small towns | x | x | x | x | 30,000 | 20,000 | 100,000 | DPCU | |
| | | | | Provide solar powered facilities for piped water schemes | Solar powered facilities provided for piped water schemes | x | x | x | x | 50,000 | | 100,000 | DWD | NGGL |

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|---|---|--|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|------------|-----------|------------|------|------------------|
| | 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6 | | | Provide 200 borehole facilities for basic access coverage for underserved communities | 200 borehole facilities provided for underserved communities | x | x | x | x | 150,000 | | 2,000,000 | DPCU | NGGL |
| | | | | Construction of 3No solar powered Limited Mechanized Boreholes at Jericho, Habitat and District Hospital | 3no solar powered LMS provided and functioning | x | | | | 250,000.00 | | 300,000 | DA | MoSI |
| | | | | Facilitate the rehabilitation and expansion of water services with development partners | On-going | x | | | | | | 150,000 | DPO | Nadef, NGGL, GIZ |
| | | | | Connect to premises 50% of urban and 15% of rural households in peri-urban areas | 50% of urban and 15% of rural households connected | x | x | x | x | 50,000 | | 12,100,000 | DWD | NGGL |
| Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Screening of food vendors, butcher meat sellers, drinking bar operators | Refuse dumps evacuation and food vendors screening completed | x | x | x | x | 298,000 | 200,000 | | DEHO | Works Engineer |
| | | | | Evacuation of refuse Heaps in the District | 2no. Refuse heaps evacuated | x | x | x | x | | 500,000 | 300,000 | DWE | EHU, DPCU |
| | | | | Completion of 2 No. 20-seater Aqua | 2 No. 20-seater Aqua Privy toilet | x | | | | | 98,120.23 | | DEHO | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | Privy Toilet facility | completed | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Construction of 1No. 20 seater WC Facility | 1No. 20 seater WC Facility | x | x | x | x | | 300,000 | | DEHO | DA, DWD |
| | | | | Rehabilitation of 4 No. Public Toilets | 4 No. Public toilet rehabilitated | x | | | | | 330,000 | | DEHO | DA, DWD |
| | | | | Acquisition of final disposal site | Final disposal site acquired | x | | | | | | 100,000 | EHU | CA |
| | | | | Procurement of 5no. Skip containers | 5no. Skip containers procured | x | x | x | x | 100,000 | | | EHU | CA |
| | | | | Rehabilitation of 5no. Skip containers | 5no. Skip containers rehabilitated | x | x | x | x | 200,000.00 | | | EHU | CA |
| | | | | Construction of 5no. Refuse transfer stations | 5no. Refuse transfer stations constructed | x | x | x | x | 200,000 | | | DWE | PPA, EHU |
| | Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services | Environmental and Sanitation Management | Environmental Sanitation | Procurement of 1no. cesspit pool emptier | Cesspit pool emptier procures | x | x | x | x | 350,000.00 | | | DCD | PM, DCE |
| Facilitate the establishment of recycling plant at Ntrotroso | | | | Recycled plant established and operational | x | x | x | x | | | 850,000 | CA | ATS, GIZ, NGGL | |
| Daily collection and disposal of refuse | | | | Refuse collected and disposed at the final site | x | x | x | x | 724,000.00 | | | EHU | CA | |
| Fumigation of sanitary site & public toilet | | | | Sanitary site & public toilet fumigated | x | x | x | x | 644,000.00 | | | EHU | CA | |

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| | Provide public education on solid waste management | | | Intensify routine inspection and hygiene education | On-going | x | x | x | x | 3200 | 18,000 | | DEHO | Sub-district heads |
| Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | Increase awareness on child protection | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Sensitisation on child and family welfare policy in communities | Child and family welfare policy known to all | x | x | x | x | | 40,000 | | SWCD | Planning, NCCE, DOVS U,CSOs |
| | | | | Hold 1 District Child Protection Committee (DCPC)/ Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC) meetings | Community well sensitized on child and family welfare issues | x | x | x | x | | 20,800 | | SWCD | NGOs, JS, Nananom, CCPC, DCPCs |
| | | | | Registration and supervision of NGOS, CBOs, and Day Care centres a | NGOs, CBOs and Daycare Centre registered and supervised | x | x | x | x | 5000 | 10,000 | | SWCD | RGD, DA, GES, GHS EHU |
| | | | | Briefing of Heads of Departments on the policy, process of P2P and ToT | Management and other members of DA have enhanced knowledge of the policy, P2P and Guidelines | x | x | | | | 1,500 | 5000.00 | SWCD | UNICEF, |
| | | | | Validation of action plan by actors at the local level | Action Plan agreed on | x | x | x | x | | 2000 | | SWCD | GES, GHS, DA |
| | | | | Organize training for non-decentralized departments/staff | Capacity of members of decentralized department built to support | x | | | | | 1,680.00 | 2000.00 | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW UNICEF |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | implementation of policy. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Organize training for social service sub-committee, selected Assembly members, selected unit committee members in operational communities | Capacity of assembly members built to support implementation of policy. | x | | | | | | | 580 | 1950.00 | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW UNICE F | |
| | | | | | Organize community durbar in two communities | Community members aware of policy and implications | x | | | | | | | 2,000.00 | 3,500.00 | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW UNICE F | |
| | | | | | Briefing of traditional authority on policy and p2P | Traditional authorities aware of the policy and support sought for implementation | x | | | | | | | | 1,000.00 | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW UNICE F | |
| | | | | | Collaborate with media houses to reach larger audience on the CFWP | Collaboration with the media enhanced to promote policy and its implementation | x | | | | | | | 500.00 | 4,300.00 | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW UNICE F | |
| | | | | | Organize Training workshop for selected GES / GHS Stakeholders on the policy and the P2P. | Capacity of GES/GHS stakeholders built to support implementation | | x | | | | | | 1,000 | 7,800.00 | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW UNICE F | |
| | | | | | Organize community durbars/sensitization in 5 communities to create awareness on child and family | Community members aware of the policy and support galvanized for implementation of the policy. | | x | | | | | | 3000.00 | 12,000 | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW UNICE F | |

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| | | | | welfare policy. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Organize sensitization workshop for stakeholders in the faith based organization (FBO's) | Stakeholders in the Faith Based Organization understand and aware of the policy and galvanized to support implementation | | x | | | | 900.00 | 3200.00 | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW UNICE F |
| | | | | Organize follow ups to find possible change that have occurred in the community. | Significant changes measured and documented | | x | | | | 890.00 | 1890.00 | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW UNICE F |
| | | | | Organize a 2 in-service training for Day Care attendants | Day care attendants trained | x | x | x | x | | 10,000 | | SWCD | GES, NGO, DSW – RO |
| | Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Embark on 52 hospital welfare services at the St. Elizabeth hospital Hwidiem | Vulnerable groups assisted to sort out their health issues | x | x | x | x | | 12,500 | | SWCD | GHS, NHIS, HA D.A., OL |
| | Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection | | | Embark on 4 social school work in 4 selected schools district wide | Cases well monitored | | x | x | x | | 20,000 | | SWCD | DPO, NCCE, DOVVSU, CSOs |
| | | | | Attend 52 family tribunal sittings | Cases documented and child's right advocated | x | x | x | x | | 6,000 | | SWCD | DPO, NCCE, DOVVSU, CSOs |
| | | | | Prepare and submit of 5 SER to court | | x | x | x | x | | | | SWCD | Chiefs, OL |

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| | and family welfare policies and programme | | | (FT &JC) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Prison Aftercare Service(Hold 4 discharge board meetings with the GPS-Kenyasi | 4 Discharge Board meetings held | x | x | x | x | | 8,000 | | SWCD | Planning, NCCE, DOVV SU, CSOs | |
| | | | | Organising radio talkshows on early marriage | Radio talkshows organised | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | SWCD | Media | |
| Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes | Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize gender equality sensitization programmes like radio talk shows to sensitize the populace by 2021. | Gender equality programs organized | x | x | x | x | 30,000 | | 20,000 | SWD | ANDA, NGOs | |
| | Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. | | | | Educating the general public on the change of outmoded gender issues | The general public educated | x | X | x | x | 30,000 | | 30,000 | ANDA, GADe F | NGOs |
| Promote economic empowerment of women | Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants | | | | Allocate 50 percent of MASLOC funds to female applicants | 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocated | x | x | x | x | | | | | MASLOC |
| | Encourage women artisans and other | | | Form women in trade association | Association formed | x | x | x | x | 30,000 | | 20,000 | ANDA | WCC | |

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| | tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. | | | Facilitate market women access to credit facilities | Market women have access to credit facilities | x | x | x | x | | 4000.00 | | BAC | WCC |
| Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Facilitate 6 cycle cash out of LEAP grant to beneficiaries | 6 cycle cash out of LEAP grants received by beneficiaries | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | SWCD | PFI (UT Bank-Sunyani ,DLIC CLICs, GPS |
| | | | | Getting children with disability to school | Children with disability schooled | x | x | x | x | | | 30,000 | SWCD | Newmont |
| | | | | Sensitizing the general public on the need to educate disabled children | General public sensitized on the need to educate disabled children | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | | 3,000 | SWCD | Anapua |
| | | | | Monitoring of LEAP beneficiary household on the compliance of LEAP conditionality | LEAP beneficiary households monitored | x | x | x | x | | 5,500 | | SWCD | CLICs, DSW, DA, RO |
| | | | | Organize training programmes for DLIC, CFP | Training programmes organised for DLIC, CFP | x | x | x | x | | 5,500 | | SWCD | NLO, RD, District Staff |
| | | | | To Link LEAP household beneficiaries to complementary services | 656 LEAP beneficiary households linked to complimentary services | x | x | x | x | 3,000 | | | SWCD | NHIS, GES,GHS |

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| | Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Facilitate the registration and renewal of 5000 Indigents, LEAP and PWDs on NHIS | 5000 NHIS cards of indigents, LEAP beneficiaries and PWDs renewed. | x | x | x | x | | 18,000 | | SWCD | OL, NHIS, CLIC, DLIC, GFD |
| | | | | Extend LEAP to 20 new communities (Donkorkrom, Gambia No. 2, Ntotroso, Dokyikrom, Kwaku No.II, Goamu camp, Wamahinso, Ntotroso Resettlement, Gyedu, Kensere, krammokrom, Kenyasi No.1, Kenyasi No.2, Kramokrom, Kwakuri, Obengkrom, Agravi, Kojo Nkrumah, Nsuta, Kwame mensahkrom, Yawbrefo, Yawbenagya | LEAP extended to new communities | x | x | x | x | 20,000 | 20,000 | | SWCD | ANDA |
| Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship | Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access | | | Sensitization of citizens to make public places such as banks, police stations, churches etc accessible to PWDs | Citizens sensitized | X | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | SWCD | GFD |

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| | of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices | | | Registration and conduction of needs assessment of PWDs | Needs assessment of PWD's | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | SWCD | GFD, NCCE |
| | | | | Provide start-up capital to 100 PWD's in the District | Start –up capital provided to 100 PWD's | x | x | x | x | 200,000.00 | | | SWCD | DFMC, BAC |
| | | | | Procurement of Working Tools and income generating equipment's to PWD's | | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | SWCD | DFMC, PO, CA |
| Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development | Social Service Delivery | Education and youth Development | Launch the district youth development fund with seed capital of GHC 50,000.00 and allocate funds annually to support the initiatives and operations of the youth development centre and entrepreneurship innovation hub. | funds for youth development centre | | x | | | 30,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | NYA | YEA, Cso's Angonet, Nadeft, Nggl, Actionaid, Gadeft, Phinkliffe Grassroots Hub |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---------|--------------|---------|------|---|
| | | | | Build an ultra-modern youth development centre and entrepreneurship innovation hub with training space, conference hall, co-working space for start-ups and technology lab | build youth development centre | | | x | | 100,000 | 50,000 | 400,000 | NYA | YEA, csos nade, nggl, act ionaid, gadef, phinklif e grassroo ts hub |
| | Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information | | | Re-furnish the national youth authority office to champion the activities of youth development in the district | national youth authority office established and effective | x | | | x | 2000 | 5000 | 1000 | NYA | NYEA |
| | | | | Implementation of the Nations Builders Corps Programmes | Number of graduates engaged under the various modules | x | x | x | x | | 2,000,000.00 | | DA | NABC O secretari at |
| Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Construction of a town park | Town park constructed | x | x | x | x | 100,000 | | 100,000 | ANDA | NGGL NGOs |
| | | | | Construction of Offices for sports council | Offices for sports council constructed | x | x | x | x | 50,000 | | 50,000 | ANDA | NGGL |
| | Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation | | | Institute programmes to identify and developed support youth potentials in sports | Sports development schemes developed | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | 20,000 | ANDA | |

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| | infrastructure | | | Support sporting activities | Develop sports in the area | x | | | | | | 20,000 | NADEF | SDC, ANDA |
| | Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities | | | Develop playing grounds/facilities in communities | Playing grounds/facilities communities developed | x | x | x | x | 50,000 | | 50,000 | ANDA | |

THEMATIC COST TOTAL

12,698,072.95

13,172,015.00

20,586,340.00

Development dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--|---|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Expand forest conservation areas | Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP). | Environmental and sanitation management | Natural Resource Conservation | Embark on re-forestation programmes | Increase in planted forest cover | X | X | X | X | 144,000.00 | | | FC | DA, MOFA |
| Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral | Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an | | | Organize stakeholder consultative meetings | stakeholder consultative meetings conducted | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | | | ANDA | NGGL |

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| resources | environmentally sustainable manner Ensure land restoration after mining operations | | | Strengthen by-laws on noise and dust pollution | Bye-laws on noise and dust pollution strengthened | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | ANDA | NGGL |
| | | | | Ensure strict adherence to EPA standards | EPA standards maintained | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | ANDA | NGGL |
| | | | | Facilitate effective Corporate Social Responsibility in quarrying communities | Quarrying companies performing their Corporate Social Responsibility | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | ANDA | NGGL, Nadev |
| Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy | Ensure effective benefit sharing of mineral resources for the development of mining communities | Environmental and sanitation management | Natural Resource Conservation | Equally share mineral resource proceeds to mining communities | Resources equally shared | x | x | x | x | 5000 | | | ANDA | |
| | Develop framework for mineral revenue management | | | Framework for mineral revenue management | Framework for mineral revenue management developed | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | ANDA | |
| Reduce environment pollution | Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies | Environmental and sanitation management | Natural Resource Conservation | Regular desilting of public drains within the district | Public drains desilted and final waste disposal site completed | x | x | x | x | 210,000 | 200,000 | | DEHO | Sanitation guards EHO's |
| | | | | Development of final waste disposal site (both solid and liquid engineered) | | | | | | | | 105,000 | | 9,000,000 |

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| Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion | Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire | | | Strengthen Environmental Bye-Laws | Environmental Bye-Laws strengthen | X | X | X | X | 9,000 | | | DPCU | DA, |
| | | | | Embark on re-forestation programmes | Increase in planted forest cover | X | X | X | X | 14,000.00 | | | FC | DA, MOFA |
| Enhance climate change resilience | Develop climate resilient crop cultivation and animal breeds Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes | Environmental and sanitation management | Natural resource conservation | Organize tree planting in communities | communities benefiting from tree planting exercise | X | X | X | X | 16,000 | | 5000 | FC | DPCU, DADU |
| | | | | Supply improved and early maturing seedlings | Improved seedlings supplied to plantation farmers. | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | 3000 | FC | DPCU, DADU |
| | | | | Organize radio talk shows on climate change | Radio talk shows organized | X | X | X | X | 3,000 | | 2000 | FC | DPCU, DADU |
| | | | | Organize workshops for communities to appreciate the impact of climate change | Climate change workshops organized | X | X | X | X | 2,000 | | 2000 | FC | DPCU, DADU |
| Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction | | | Organize radio talk shows on natural disasters and climate change | Radio talk shows organized | X | X | X | X | 3,000 | | | FC | DPCU, DADU |
| | | | | Formation of fire volunteers squads in all 4 zones | Fire volunteer squads formed | x | x | x | x | | 10,000 | | GNFS | Nadmo |
| | | | | Train fire volunteers squads on basic fire fighting techniques | Fire volunteer squads trained | x | x | x | x | | 10,000 | | Nadmo | GNFS |

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| | | | | Formation of Anti bushfire taskforce | Anti bushfire task force formed | x | x | x | x | | 5000.00 | | Nadmo | GNFS | |
| | | | | Support GNFS and Nadmo activities | GNFS and Nadmo Supported to performed task | x | x | x | x | | 25,000 | | DA | GNFS, NADMO | |
| | | | | Preparation of a District Disaster Preparedness Plan | District disaster preparedness plan developed | X | X | X | X | 15,000 | | | DPCU | NADMO | |
| Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Expand and maintain the national road network Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Reshaping and spot improvement of road network linking to the capital and other feeder roads in the District | improve transportation network | x | x | x | x | 800,000.00 | 360,000.00 | | DWD | CA | |
| | | | | Completion of recurrent/ routine maintenance and spot improvement of feeder Roads (60.10km) | Recurrent/ routine maintenance and spot improvement if feeder roads completed | x | | | | 100,477.52 | | | DWD | CA | |
| | | | | Construction of Town roads | Town roads constructed | x | x | x | x | | | 3,200,000.00 | | DWD | NGGL |
| | | | | Construction of culverts and storm drains in the District | Culverts and storms drains constructed | x | x | x | x | 300,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | | DWD | NGGL |
| | | | | Completion of pavement of Kenyasi lorry park, rehabilitation of butchers house, electrification, | Pavement of Kenyasi lorry park, rehabilitation of butchers house, electrification and construction of | x | | | | 232,519.43 | | | | DWD | DPCU |

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| | | | | drains and construction of 4No. Sheds | 4No. Sheds completed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance application of ICT in national development | Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure development | Train basic sch. Teachers in ICT | Basic school teachers trained in ICT | | X | X | X | 3,500.00 | | | GES | DA | |
| | | | | Construction of 5No. Telecommunication mast at Wamahinso, Kwakuri, Agravi, Kojo Nkrumah and Biaso to boost receptions | Telecommunication mast constructed | x | | | | 1,000,000.00 | | | GIFEC | ANDA | |
| | | | | Construct 2 ICT centres | 2 No. ICT centres constructed | | X | X | X | 266,000.00 | | | DA | NADEF | |
| | | | | Procure 50 desktops computers for 10 basic schools | 50 desktop computers procured. | | | | X | 30,000.00 | | | ISD | DA | |
| Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system | Expand the distribution and transmission networks | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure development | Extension of Electricity to off Grid communities | Electricity extended to rural areas | x | x | x | x | 500,000 | | | ANDA | | |
| | | | | Extension of electricity to new developed sites | Network coverage extended to deprived communities | x | x | x | x | 200,000 | | 100,000 | ANDA | NED | |
| Build a competitive and modern construction industry. | Ensure quality in all aspects of construction Support technical education institutions and | Infrastructure delivery and management | Infrastructure Development | Organise safety workshops for local contractors | Safety measures adopted on construction site | x | x | x | x | 45,000.00 | | | DWD | CA | |
| | | | | Ensure that all contractors and artisans adhere to | Safety measures adhered | x | x | x | x | 50,000.00 | | | DWD | CA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---------|--------------|--|------|-----------|
| | other professional bodies to train more human resources for the construction sector | | | safety measures | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Completion of Earthworks, levelling and rehabilitation of 3No. Market stalls | Earthworks, levelling and rehabilitation of 3No. Market stalls completed | x | | | | | 358,043.52 | | DWD | DA |
| | | | | Construction of lockable stores | Lockable stores constructed | x | x | x | x | | 600,000 | | DWD | DA |
| | | | | Construction of recreational centres at the forecourt of the District Assembly | Recreational centres constructed | x | x | x | x | | 500,000 | | DWD | DA |
| Address recurrent devastating floods | Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs | | | Develop a drainage plan for the Asutifi North District Assembly | Drainage Plan developed | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | DWD | CA, NADMo |
| | | | | Construct drainages in the ANDA | Drainages constructed | x | x | x | x | 100,000 | | | DWD. | NADMo, CG |
| Promote proper maintenance culture | Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitation and maintenance of Assembly Properties (Office and Residential Accommodations, Schools Blocks, Health facilities, Street lights, Equipment's, Fittings and Fixtures. | | x | x | x | x | | 1,965,000.00 | | DWD | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|--------|--------|------|-------------------------|
| | | | | Renovation of Electoral Commission office | Electoral Commission office renovated | x | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements. | Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act,2016 {Act 925} | Infrastructure delivery and management | Physical and Spatial Planning | Conduct field surveys to serve as a base for the local plan preparation | Field survey conducted for preparation of local plans | x | x | x | x | 20,000 | | 20,000 | PPD | Chief and Elders, DASD. |
| | | | | Procure drawing materials and equipment | Drawing material and equipment procured | x | x | | | | 5,000 | | DA | PO |
| | | | | Local plan preparation | Local plan prepared | x | x | x | x | 40,000 | | 40,000 | PPD | DA |
| | | | | Engage surveyors to demarcate and pillar the local plan | Surveyors engaged for demarcation and pillaring | x | x | | | | | 10,000 | DASD | PPD |
| | | | | Carry out monthly field inspections | Field inspections carried out | x | x | x | x | | 16,000 | | PPD | DWD |
| | | | | Carry out a weekly planning education | Weekly education conducted | x | x | x | x | | 2,000 | | PPD | FM station IC |
| | | | | Form district task force to control development in the assembly | Formation of Task force | x | | | | | | 1000 | PPD | DA |
| | | | | Organize educational campaigns on planning and building regulations | Educational Campaigns Organized | X | X | X | X | 4,000 | | | FC | DA, MOFA |
| | | | | Retrace existing planning schemes | Planning Schemes in Kenyasi and | X | X | X | X | 2,000 | | | FC | DA, MOFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--------|------|--|-----|---------------------|--|
| | | | | in Kenyasi and other Towns | other retraced towns | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Procure motor bikes for TCPD for regular field inspection | Motor bikes provided for inspections | x | | | | 20,000 | | | DA | PO | |
| | | | | Prosecution of people who flouts the planning laws | Prosecution of flouts developers | x | x | x | x | | 1000 | | PPD | DWD | |
| | | | | To hold technical sub- committee and statutory planning committee meetings | Submission of minutes and reports | x | x | x | x | | 6000 | | PPD | DA | |
| Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide | Infrastructure delivery and management | Physical and Spatial Planning | Training of town planning staffs on the use of GPS for tracking/others and on advanced GIS mapmaker | Trained Town planning staff on the use of GPS and GIS mapmaker | x | x | | | | 7000 | | DA | RTCPD CERGIS, Accra | |
| | | | | Procure desktop computers for the technical officers | Desktop computers provided | x | x | | | 9000 | | | DA | PO | |
| | | | | Procure internet facility and GIS mapmaker software for the town planning office | Internet facilities provided for planning office | x | | | | 8000 | | | DA | PO | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---------|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Enhance quality of life in rural areas | Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. | Infrastructure Delivery Management | Infrastructure Development | Initiate Social Inclusion Programme for the extreme poor people in the rural communities | Social Inclusion Programmes strengthened | X | X | X | X | 200,000.00 | 300,000 | | DPCU | Community |
| | | | | Support the aged in the rural areas unto the National Health Insurance Scheme | The aged supported | X | X | X | X | 30,000.00 | | | DPCU | DPCU, SWD |
| | | | | Provide basic water, education, health and road infrastructure for rural communities | Basic infrastructure provided | x | x | x | x | 100,000 | 400,000 | 500,000 | ANDA | DPCU |
| Promote resilient urban development | Support district assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision | Infrastructure Delivery and Mgt | Infrastructure Development | Prepare district capital and small town improvement programme plan | Programme plan prepared | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | ANDA | DPCU |
| Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities | Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos | Social Services Delivery | Education and youth development | Create associations for the youth in Zongo | Associations created | x | x | x | x | | 10,000 | | ANDA | DPCU |
| THEMATIC COST TOTAL | | | | | | 4,567,496.95 | | | | 4,275,043.52 | | 14,883,000.00 | | |

| Development dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|------|
| Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted objectives | Adopted strategies | Programmes | Sub-programmes | Projects/activities | Outcome/impact indicators | Time frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating | |
| Deepen political and administrative decentralization | Strengthen the capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate Strengthen sub-district structures | Management and Administration | General Administration | Allocate 5% of the DACF to sub-structures | 5 percent of DACF allocated to sub-structures | x | x | x | x | 100,000.00 | | | DPCU | ANDA | |
| | | | | Construct an office building for the area council | Office building constructed for area council | x | x | x | x | 200,000 | | 50,000 | ANDA | DPCU | |
| | | | | Recruit staff for the area council | Staff recruited for area council | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | DPCU | | |
| | | | | Completion of renovation of District Chief Executive's Residence | District Chief Executive's Residence completed | x | | | | | 129,950.22 | | | DWD | |
| | | | | Completion of 1No. 4-unit 2-bedroom staff quarters | 1No. 4-unit 2-bedroom staff quarters completed | x | | | | | 376,993.28 | | | DWD | DPCU |
| | | | | Train area council members on revenue mobilization | Members of area council trained on revenue mobilisation | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | | DPCU | RU |
| Improve decentralised planning | Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Ensure implementation | Management and Administration | General Administration | Build capacity of Staff to implement Public Expenditure Framework | Capacity of staff built | | X | X | X | 5,000 | | | DA | DPCU | |
| | | | | Implement District Composite Budget | District Composite Budget implemented | x | x | X | X | 12,000 | | | DA | DPCU | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--------|--------|--|------|-------------|--|
| | n of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Organize refresher training programme on planning and budgeting for DPCU members | Refresher training programmes organized for staff of planning and budgeting unit | x | x | X | X | 12,000 | | | DA | DPCU | |
| Strengthen fiscal decentralisation | Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Prepare Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) | Revenue Plan prepared | X | X | X | X | | 40,000 | | DBA | DFO, DPCU | |
| | | | | Engage rate payers and other stakeholders in fee-fixing resolutions | Fee-fixing resolutions held yearly throughout the plan period | X | X | X | X | | 60,000 | | DBA | RU, RC DPCU | |
| Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue | Management and Administration | General Administration | Involve key stakeholders in development dialogue to facilitate development | Key stakeholders involved in development dialogue | x | x | x | x | | 5000 | | DPCU | ANDA | |
| Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring | Management Administration | Planning, budgeting and Coordination | Build capacity of DPCU and Assembly Members on policy formulation and planning | DPCU and Assembly Members trained | X | X | X | X | 6,000 | | | D.A | DPCU | |
| | | | | Involve stakeholders and CSOs in Monitoring the | stakeholders and CSOs participate in Monitoring | X | X | X | X | 1,000 | | | D.A | DPCU | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|--------|---------|------|-----------|
| | and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting | | | Assembly's policies and programmes | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Undertake quarterly M&E activities | Regular M&E activities conducted | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | | D.A | DPCU |
| | | | | Organise quarterly DPCU meetings | DPCU meetings organised | x | X | x | x | | 20,000 | | DPO | DCD |
| | | | | Prepare and submit quarterly/annual M&E reports | Quarterly and annual M&E reports submitted | X | X | X | X | 11,000 | | | D.A | DPCU |
| Enhance public safety | Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes | Social Services | Social welfare and Community Development | Facilitate the posting of personnel | Personnel posted | x | x | x | x | 30,000 | | | GPS | DPCU |
| | | | | Rehabilitate the police block | Police block rehabilitated | x | x | x | x | 200,000 | | 100,000 | ANDA | DPCU, GPS |
| | | | | Construct new police residential quarters | Police residential quarters constructed | x | x | x | x | 300,000 | | 100,000 | ANDA | DPCU, GPS |
| | | | | Facilitate the building of the Police Training School | Police training school constructed | x | x | x | x | 300,000 | | 200,000 | ANDA | GPS, DPCU |
| | | | | Construction of new police post | New police post constructed | x | x | x | x | 150,000 | | 50,000 | ANDA | GPS, DPCU |
| Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes | Review and implement comprehensive code of conduct for public officials | Management and Administration | Legislative oversights | Organise training workshop for public officials | Training workshop for public officials organized | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | NCCE | DPCU |
| | | | | Sensitize the general public on the negative effects | General public sensitize on effects of corruption | x | x | x | x | 20,000 | | | NCCE | DPCU |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| | | | | of corruption | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Organize radio talk show on corruption | Radio talk show organised | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | | NCCE | DPCU |
| Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organize regular meet the press/ Town Hall meetings | Press meetings organized | x | x | x | x | | 10,000 | | DPCU | ANDA |
| | | | | Organize public hearing for the community | Public hearings organized | x | x | x | x | | 20,000 | | DPCU | ANDA |
| Promote culture in the development process | Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and industrial Development | Printing and publication of brochures of cultural and historical events | Brochures developed on cultural and historical events | X | X | X | X | 5,000 | | | DPCU | CNC, DA |
| | | | | Facilitate the organization of cultural programmes, especially school festivals | Support to cultural programmes, | X | X | X | X | 10,000 | | | DPCU | CNC, DA |
| | | | | Construction of durbar grounds | Support of communal activities | x | x | | | | | 150,000 | NADEF | SDC, ANDA |
| SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | 1,412,000.00 | | | | 1,196,943.89 | 650,000.00 | | | |
| GRAND COST TOTAL BY FUNDING SOURCE | | | | | | 19,285,568.95 | | | | 18,894,526.76 | 41,428,280.00 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL COST FOR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | 79,608,375.71 | | | | |

Table 4.3 Indicative Financial Plan

| PROGRAMME | TOTAL COST 2018-2021 | EXPECTED REVENUE | | | | GAP | SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY | ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION |
|--|----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--|---|
| | | GOG | IGF | DONOR | TOTAL REVENUE | | | |
| MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | 2,594,444.00 | 787,310.41 | 750,972.06 | 70,412.19 | 1,608,694.66 | 985,749.34 | Valuation of immovable properties Training of revenue collectors Updating of rateable nominal roll Strengthening revenue supervision to reduce revenue leakages | Identify alternative sources of IGF |
| INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT | 35,966,890.00 | 10,914,518.42 | 10,410,758.37 | 976,127.25 | 22,301,404.03 | 13,665,485.97 | Utilize government flagship initiative of one constituency one million dollars to provide infrastructure. | Take advantage of 1D1F to mobilize funds from the private sector. |
| SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY | 22,481,877.71 | 6,822,354.35 | 6,507,468.30 | 610,149.32 | 13,939,971.96 | 8,541,905.75 | Partner with NGOs/CBOs to fund selected programs and project outlined in the plan. | Prepare WASH master plan to source for funds from development partners. Marketing of |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | components of the WASH master plan to international development partners |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 6,131,964.00 | 1,860,806.81 | 1,774,921.20 | 166,419.09 | 3,802,147.10 | 2,394,131.16 | <p>Development of proposal to source for funds under the planting for jobs and investment</p> <p>Train and resource of apprentice with start-up kits</p> <p>Go into partnership with the private sector under the BOOT initiative to provide economic infrastructure</p> | Take advantage of government flagship policies/projects |
| ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT | 12,433,200.00 | 3,772,980.94 | 3,598,838.85 | 337,432.16 | 7,709,251.94 | 4,723,948.06 | <p>Prepare WASH master plan to source for funds from development partners.</p> <p>Partner with NGO's to provide sanitation facilities under the ANAM Initiative</p> | Marketing of components of the WASH master plan to international development partners. |
| TOTAL | 79,608,375.71 | 24,157,970.92 | 23,042,958.78 | 2,160,540.00 | 49,361,469.70 | 30,246,906.01 | | |

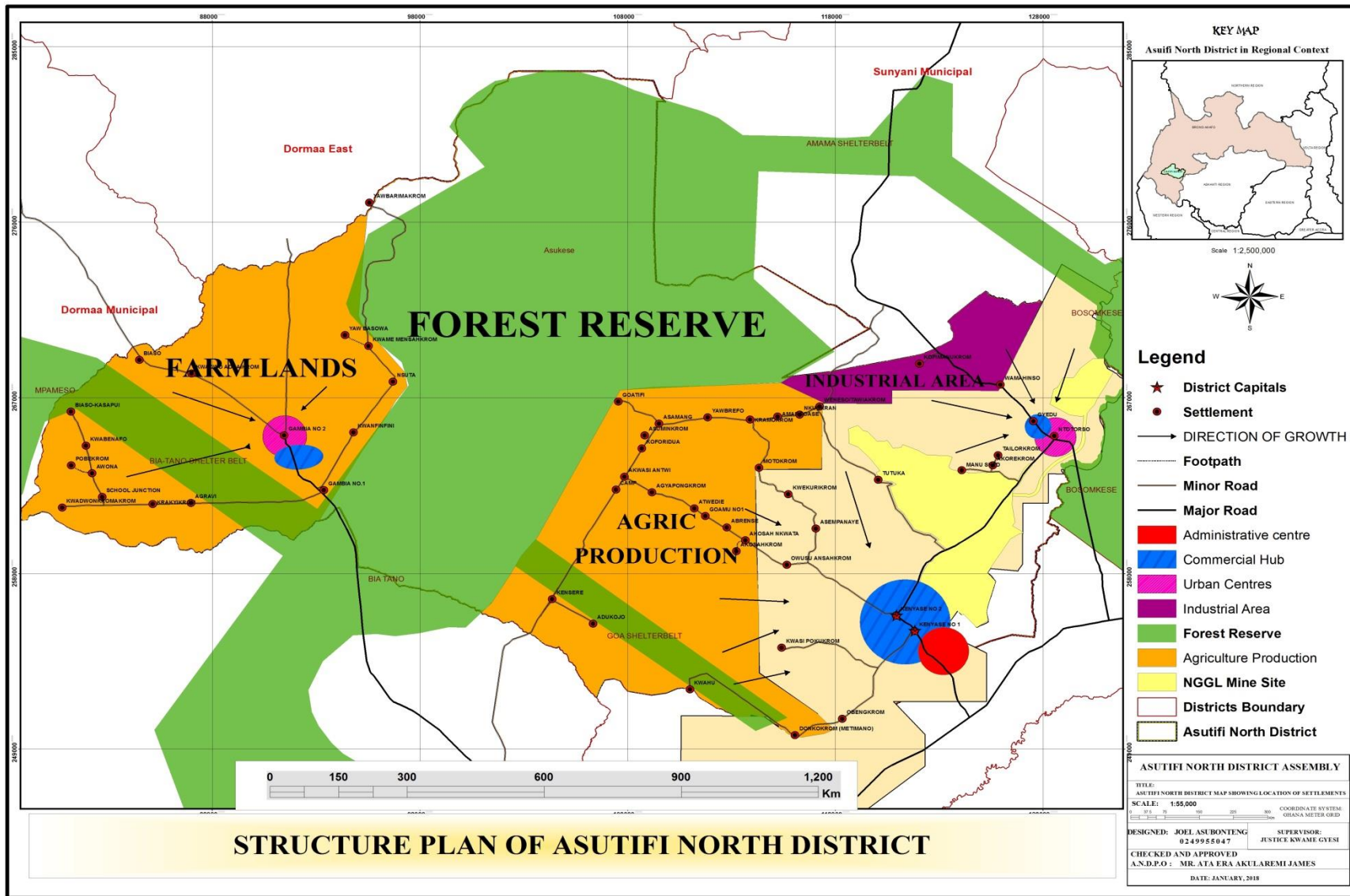


Figure 4.1 Map of Future Desires of the Asutifi North District Assembly

CHAPTER FIVE.

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The District Composite Programme of Action has been phased out into Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAP) to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the DAs in collaboration with NGOs, Private sector and communities. The CAAP's are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound. The plans have been translated into real actions to achieve the set objectives. The preparation of the CAAP took into consideration of the following: What action to be taken, where should the action be, who to take that action, at what time, who is the responsible or principal action agent, Collaborating agent(s) including development partners and their roles and a budget indicating the costed planned activities

5.2 LINKING THE COMPOSITE BUDGET WITH THE PLAN

The budget is considered as allocating financial resources by the DPCU for the implementation of the DMTDP. This is done through the composite budgeting process for the achievement of the set objectives of the plan. The CAAP forms the basis for the preparation of the composite budget and for that matter, the Programme based budgeting. The annual action plan has been prepared in line with the Programme based budgeting themes for inputting into the system.

5.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The annual action plan of the District is implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the Assembly in collaboration with NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the private sector which are working within the jurisdiction of the Assembly. The implementation of the planned activities is to be supported by the timely inflow of resources in order not to distort its time allocation. Table 5.1 shows the CAAP for the year 2018. The subsequent years will be extracted from the detailed Composite Programme of Action presented in chapter four of this document for implementation every year.

5.4 ADOPTION OF DMTDP

The draft DMTDP was subjected to public consultations at both the substructure and the District level as per reports in Annex 5. The inputs generated from the consultations were used to finalize the DMTDP. Furthermore, the draft DMTDP was presented to the Executive Committee for discussion by the Development Planning subcommittee and subsequently forwarded to the General Assembly for adoption as in accordance with Section 5 of the National Development Planning System Regulation 2016 (LI 2232).

Copies of the adopted DMTDP as directed by the guidelines for preparation of plans has been submitted to the RCC for harmonization, preparation of the regional integrated development plan and onward transmission to the Commission. It is important to note that the RCC gave useful recommendations which were further incorporated into the plan.

Table 5.1 Composite Annual Action Plan, 2018

| Pillar/Development dimension: Economic Development. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|---|
| Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes and Sub-programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly schedule | | | | Time | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Management and Administration | Strengthen the internal audit unit | Kenyasi | Internal Audit Unit | Internal audit Unit strengthened | x | x | x | x | | 1000 | | | IAU | EA, AS |
| Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organise quarterly Budget committee meetings to review expenditure | Kenyasi | 3 meetings | Budget committee meetings organised quarterly | x | x | x | x | | | | | DPCU | AS,RU |
| | Undertake auditing of WSMT | Kenyasi, Ntrotroso | 1 audit conducted | WSMT audited | x | x | | | | | | | IA | WSMT |
| Economic development | Completion of 1No. Rural Technology Facility | Kenyasi | Kenyasi | 1 No. Rural Technology Facility completed | x | x | x | x | | 64,024.35 | | | DA | |
| Trade, Tourism and industrial Development | Bee-Keeping, Mushroom Cultivation, Fish Farming, Piggery, Snail Farming, sheep and goat | District wide | 2 training activities was conducted | Sizable number of employment has being created | x | x | x | x | | | 22,900 | | BAC | REP DA NBSSI JICA Client |
| | OSHEM, Auto- Diagnostic Business ,Internship, Client exhibition & trade show; Study tour, Carpentry and joinery, Cost and pricing, NVTI examination Start- up kits, Study Tour | District wide | 6 training activities was conducted | Value addition to growth and profit | x | x | x | x | - | | 54,875 | | BAC | IFAD AFDB REP DA NBSSI PFI JICA Client |
| | Provide micro credit support for traders | Gyedu | | Developed local economy | x | x | | | | | 50,000 | | NAD EF | SDC, ANDA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--------|-------|-------|------|------------------------------------|
| Agricultural Development | Implement the DCACT strategy in the district | District wide | DCACT team not set – up and functioning | DCACT team set – up and functioning | x | x | x | x | | 2,600 | | DA | DoA NGOs FBOs, TA, BAC, |
| | Organise farmers day celebrations | Kenyasi | 1 | Farmers day organised | | | | x | 40000 | 30000 | | DoA | DA, CS TA |
| | Procure necessary material and logistics requirement of Dept. of Agric. | District wide | Intra and Inter Depts., Sections and Units Collaboration strengthened | Invoices, Receipts and store records | x | x | x | x | 22,700 | | | | DA |
| | Quarterly train staff on Good Agronomic Practices(GAPs) | District wide | 4 in service trainings for staff | Number of staff trained | x | x | x | x | | | 4,000 | DoA | HR Unit |
| | Quarterly backstopping visits by 8 regional officers | District wide | backstopping visits by regional officers held annually | Quarterly backstopping visits by 8 regional officers | x | x | x | x | | | 2,000 | DoA | |
| | Organize annual stakeholder’s technical review meeting with 11 heads of Department, 15 staff and 5 other stakeholders | District wide | Action plan reviewed annually | Number of meetings organized | | | | x | | | 8,000 | DoA | RDoA., DA, & Other Depts. |
| | Carry out nutritional education programmes | District wide | Farmers knowledge on food fortification little /low | Number of farmers trained | x | x | x | x | | | 5,000 | DoA | GHS, GES, DEHO |
| | Conduct crop pest and disease surveillance through plant clinic activities | District wide | At least 20 communities benefits from plant clinic | Number of plant clinics organized | x | x | x | x | | | 2,500 | DOA | RDoA |
| | Educate Farmers on proper ways of controlling Fall Army Worm | District wide | At least 1,500 farmers | Number of farmers educated | x | x | x | x | | 250 | 1,000 | DoaA | RDoA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|-------|--|-------|------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | educated on fall army worm | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Train farmers, agro input dealers and staff on Correct use of agro-chemicals | District wide | At least 800 stakeholders trained on agro chemicals handling and usage | Number of farmers trained | x | | | | | | 1,000 | DoA | Agro inputs Dealers, FBOs, CBOs, |
| | DDA, DAOs, DCD and other Unit Heads of District Assembly monitor agricultural activities | District wide | At least 8 visits carried out annually | Number of Monitoring and Evaluation activities | x | | x | | | | 9,000 | DoA, | DA |
| | AEA carry out farm and home visits | District wide | Access to extension services | Number of farm and home visits | x | x | x | x | | | 4,000 | DoA, | |
| | Intensify field demonstrations/adaptive trials/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies | District wide | low adoption of improved technologies by men and women along the value chain | Number of Demo and field days established and organized | | x | x | | | | 9,000 | DoA | RDoA., CSIR, Other Research Stations |
| | Train Farmers on timely harvesting, treatment and storage of maize | District wide | Post-harvest lose in maize | Number of farmers trained | | | x | | | | 1,000 | DoA | - |
| | Carry out district RELC planning Sessions to feed into the regional planning session | District wide | Farmers problem and action plan to tackle the identified problems developed annually | Number of RELC activities organized | x | | | | | | 3,630 | DoA. | |
| | Register farmers in the district through the use of farmer registration format | District wide | Farmers particulars or information documented | Register farmers in the district through the use of farmer registration format | | | | x | 1,000 | | | DoA. | DA , CG |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|
| Generate and provide monthly market information of food stuffs in the District | District wide | Generate and provide monthly market information | Monthly market data documented | | | | x | | | 6,880 | DoA. | - |
| Generate and provide annual production figures for the major staples (maize, rice, cassava, plantain and yam) | District wide | Annual production figures for the major staples | Annual production figures for the major staples documented | x | x | x | x | | | 4,500 | DoA. | |
| Implement planting for Food and Jobs Activities | District wide | 1,000 farmers introduced to planting for food and jobs programme | Implement planting for Food and Jobs Activities | x | x | x | x | | | 6,567 | DoA. | DA, Regional RDoA, FM stations |
| Train livestock farmers on existing livestock technologies | District wide | 100 livestock farmers trained | Number of livestock farmers trained | | | x | x | | | 1,700 | DoA. | |
| Conduct an annual district livestock and poultry census | District wide | District Livestock and poultry data documented | District Livestock and poultry data documented | x | x | | | | | 1,800 | DoA. | - |
| Organise District-wide vaccination and prophylactic treatment campaign | District wide | At least 1000 pets vaccinated annually | vaccination records | x | x | x | x | | | 1,460 | DoA. | DA, ZC, UC |
| Conduct active disease surveillance in livestock and poultry | District wide | Types of animals diseases/treated documented | Types of animals diseases/treated documented | x | x | x | x | | | 600 | DoA. | - |
| SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 64,700 | 98,874.4 | 438,512 | | |

| Pillar/Development dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------|---|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create Opportunities for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes and Sub-programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly schedule | | | | Time | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Social services delivery/ Education and Youth Development. | Rehabilitation of dilapidated basic schools. | Gambia, Kenyasi no.1 R/C | | Dilapidated basic schools rehabilitated. | x | | | | | 205000 | 250,000 | | DA | GES |
| | Support the organisation of mock exams | Selected Schools | | Mock exams organised | x | x | x | x | | | 5,500 | | DA | GES |
| | Construction of 4No 3-unit Classroom blocks for basic schools. | Tawiahkrom, Rashidaa Islamic Primary, Bogyampa, Aboagyaa-Ntwanta (AME) | | Classroom blocks constructed. | x | x | x | | | 200,000 | 40000 | 200000 | DA | GES |
| | Procurement of 1,500 dual-desks and 500 no. mono Desk | Selected schools | | Dual desks provided | x | x | x | x | | 25,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | DA | GES |
| | Completion of 1 No. 8-unit Court House Teachers' Quarters (retention) | Obengkrom | | 1 No. 8-unit Court House Teachers' Quarters completed | x | | | | | | 29,1315.85 | | DA | GES |
| | Completion of 3 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities | Gambia No.2 Islamic, Barima Kyereku Ampem JHS, Kwakuri Gambia II | | 3No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities completed | x | | | | | | 75,587.88 | | DA | GES |
| | Completion of 1No. 4-unit abandon classroom block | Aboagyaa-Ntwanta (AME) | | Classroom block completed | | x | | | | | 150,000 | | | GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|------------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| | Construction of modern workshop for Gyedu ICCES | Gyedu | | Increased practical knowledge of students | x | x | x | x | 50,000 | | 50,000 | NAD EF | SDC, ANDA |
| | Construction of 2no. 8-unit court house Teachers Quarters | Bogyampa, Yawbrefo | | 2no. 8-unit court house Teachers Quarters constructed | x | x | x | x | 150,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | DA | GES, DWD |
| | Support school activities | Gyedu | | Improved performance of students | x | x | | | | | 20,000 | NAD EF | SDC, ANDA |
| | Provide scholarship support to students | Gyedu | | Educational support provided | | | | | | | 100,000 | NAD EF | SDC, ANDA |
| | Organise INSET for teacher professional development. | All 8 Circuits | | INSET for teachers organised. | x | | | | 5000 | | 500 | GES | USAID/ACTIONAID |
| | Expansion of School Feeding Program | District Wide | | School children fed | x | x | x | x | 50,000 | 75,000 | | DA | GES |
| | Fence Gyedu ICCES | Gyedu ICCES | N/A | Enhance the security situation | | | | x | 30,000 | | | NAD EF | SDC, ANDA |
| Social services delivery Health delivery | Construct of 2no. CHPS compounds | Amomaso, Kensere | Four (4) | CHPS compound completed | x | x | | | 600,000.00 | | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| | Construction of Emergency Ward | Kenyasi | | Emergency ward constructed | | | | | 250,000 | | | | |
| | Completion of 1No. 2-Bedroom semi-detached staff Quarters for proposed district hospital | Kenyasi | Some quarters available | 1 No. 2-Bedroom semi-detached staff quarters for proposed district hospital completed | x | | | | | 202,691.03 | | DA | GHS |
| | Completion of Theatre, Maternity/ labour Ward for the Proposed district hospital | Kenyasi | Zero | Theatre, maternity/ labour ward for the proposed hospital completed | x | | | | | 594,525.69 | | DA | GHS |
| | Completion of General | Kenyasi | Zero | General ward for | x | | | | | 942,0 | | DA | GHS |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|---------|
| | ward for the district hospital | | | the district hospital completed | | | | | | 12.54 | | | |
| | Monthly outreach/home visits to communities by psychiatric/mental health officers for health education and treatment | All communities within catchment area | One (1) | Communities visited monthly by psychiatric/mental health officers | x | x | x | x | 11,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 10,000.00 | GHS | ANDA CG |
| | Undertake four (4) operational research works on health issues for decision making | All the four (4) Sub-Districts | Zero (0) | Four (4) operational research works undertaken | | x | x | x | 10,000.00 | | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| | Sponsor at least three (3) critical staff every year | District | Zero (0) | Three (3) critical staff sponsored every year | | | x | | 147,000.00 | | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| | Intensify surveillance activities at all levels on public health events throughout the year and Staff /CBSV orientation on case detection and early reporting | All health facilities and communities | Ongoing | Surveillance activities at all levels intensified and staff/CBSV orientated on case detection and early reporting | x | x | x | x | 40,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| | Organise eight (8) community durbars on malaria prevention measures on LLIN, SP usage, etc per year. | Sub-Districts | Four (4) | Eight (8) durbars organised per year | | x | | x | 2,750.00 | 1,250.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| | Malaria case management training for clinicians/prescribers | Health Directorate | One (1) | Malaria case management training organised for clinicians once every year | x | | | | 5,000 | 2,000.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| | Malaria and HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns | | | Reduction in Malaria and HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns organised | | | | | 2,500 | | | GHS | DA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|------------|----------|----------|-----|---------|
| Organise safe motherhood training for midwives | Health Directorate | One (1) | Safe motherhood training organised for midwives | x | | | | 3,750.00 | 1,250.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| Establish and equip five (2) HTC centres in the district | Gambia Health Centre, Goamu-Koforidua CHPS, | Two (2) | Five (5) HTC centres established and equipped | x | x | x | x | 20,000.00 | | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| Organise HTC counsellors training | Health Directorate | One (1) | HTC counsellors trained once every year | x | | | | 9,250.00 | 750.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| Organise outreach HTC& TB services in the communities | All catchment communities | Once in all communities | | x | x | x | x | 47,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | GHS | ANDA CG |
| Continuous education on healthy diet intake and food demonstration exercises in the communities | Communities level | Once every month in all communities | Healthy diet intake education and food demonstration exercise carried out throughout | x | x | x | x | 8,750.00 | 1,250.00 | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| Conduct Nutritional Status Assessment for the General Population. | Community Level | Zero (0) | Nutritional Health of the Population established | x | | | x | 20,000.00 | | | GHS | ANDA CG |
| Provide free static and outreach family planning services | All health facilities and communities | Nine (9) Health Facilities(2 Private currently provide Family planning services | Free family planning services provided | x | x | x | x | 5,000.00 | | 2,500.00 | GHS | ANDA CG |
| Establishment of Three Microscopy Centres | Gyedu Health Centre Goamu CHPS and Gambia Health Centre | One (1) | Three Microscopy Centres Established | x | x | | | 200,000.00 | | | GHS | ANDA CG |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|-----------|---------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| Infrastructure Delivery Management and | Monitoring of the WSMT activities | District wide | Monitoring is done | WSMT activities monitored | x | x | | | 20,000 | | | DWS T leader | DPCU |
| | Gazetting of Assembly Sanitation bye-laws | Kenyasi | Bye-laws not gazetted | Assembly Sanitation bye-laws gazetted | x | x | | | 10,000 | | | DCD | JSC, EHU |
| | Construction and repairs of 30no. boreholes | Selected communities | Piped schemes available | Current piped schemes maintained | x | x | x | x | | 100,000 | | DWD | |
| | Construction of 3no. Hand Dug Wells | Ntotroso Gambia | Piped schemes not available in all towns | Piped schemes increased | x | x | x | x | 30,000 | 20,000 | 100,000 | DPCU | |
| | Construction of LMS | District Hospital Jericko (K2) Habitat (K1) | Some solar powered piped water available | Solar powered facilities provided | x | x | x | x | 50,000 | | 100,000 | DWD | NGGL |
| | Provide 20 borehole facilities for basic access coverage for underserved communities | Selected Communities | Some communities have boreholes | 200 boreholes provided | x | x | x | x | 150,000 | | 2,000,000 | DPCU | NGGL |
| | Screening of food vendors, butcher meat sellers, drinking bar operators | Kenyasi Ntotroso | This activity is done | Refuse dumps evacuation and food vendors screening completed | x | x | x | x | 298,000 | 200,000 | | DEHO | Works Engineer |
| | Construction of slaughter slabs and meat shop | Ntotroso, Gambia | | Slaughter slabs and meat shop constructed | | | | | 30,000 | | | | |
| | Construction of 2no. 20-seater and 1no. 14-seater Aqua Privy toilets | Biaso, Kensere | | Aqua privy toilets constructed | | | | | 431,395 | | | | |
| Completion of 2 No. 20-seater Aqua Privy Toilet facility (retention) | Wamahinso Kenyasi No. 1 Zongo | On-going | 2 No. 20-seater Aqua Privy toilet completed | x | | | | | 98,120.23 | | DEHO | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---------|--------|--------|--|------|-------------------------------|
| | Construction of 1No. 20 seater WC Facility | Jericho – Kenyasi No. II | KVIP is available | 1No. 20 seater WC Facility | x | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| | Rehabilitation of 4 No. Public Toilets (Dislodgement) | Kenyasi No. 1 Kenyasi No. 2 | On-going | 4 No. Public toilet rehabilitated | x | | | | | 30,000 | | | DEHO | |
| | Procurement of 4no. Skip containers | Kenyasi | Some skip containers available | 5no. Skip containers procured | x | | | | 100,000 | | | | EHU | CA |
| | Construction of 4no. platforms for skip containers | Kenyasi | One refuse transfer stations constructed | 5no. Refuse transfer stations constructed | x | | | | 100,000 | | | | DWE | PPA, EHU |
| | Evacuation of 2no. Refuse heaps | Kenyasi Ntotroso | Some refuse heaps evacuated | 2no. Refuse heaps evacuated | x | | | | | | 40,000 | | DWE | EHU, DPCU |
| | Daily collection and disposal of refuse | District wide | Collection and disposal of refuse is done daily | It's done daily | x | | | | 180,000 | | | | EHU | CA |
| | Fumigation of sanitary site & public toilet | District wide | Some fumigation work done | Sanitary site & public toilet fumigated | x | | | | 50,000 | | | | EHU | CA |
| | Procuring one cesspit emptier | Kenyasi | One cesspit emptier available | On-going | x | | | | 350,000 | | | | DCD | PM, DCE |
| | Intensify routine inspection and hygiene education | District | Inspection is done | On-going | x | x | x | x | 3200 | | | | DEHO | Sub-district heads |
| SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social Welfare and Community Development) | Sensitisation on child and family welfare policy in communities | Selected communities | Knowledge gap on child and family welfare issues | Child and family welfare policy known to all | x | x | x | x | | 20,000 | | | SWCD | Planning, NCCE, D OVVSU, CSOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--------|-----|--|-------|---|
| Embark on 20 child labour/Child Protection sensitization programmes | Selected communities | Knowledge gap on child labour/child protection issues | 20 Child Protection programmes organised | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | 350 | | SWC D | DCPC, CCPC, NCCE, NP ECLC, GES, GPS, CHRAJ |
| Prepare and submit 5 SER to court(FT &JC) | District wide | Write 4 SERs to the court | 5 SERs submitted to the court | x | x | x | x | | | | SWC D | Chiefs, Opinion Leaders, etc |
| Facilitate the cash out of LEAP grant to beneficiaries | District wide | LEAP beneficiaries and the Financial Institution to make payment are available | 6 cycle cash out of LEAP grants received by beneficiaries | x | x | x | x | 4,740 | | | SWC D | PFI (UT Bank-Sunyani, DLIC CLICs, GPS |
| Monitoring of 656 LEAP beneficiaries household on the compliance of LEAP conditionalities | District wide | LEAP beneficiaries are monitored quarterly | 656 LEAP beneficiary households monitored | x | x | x | x | 1,200 | | | SWC D | CLICs, DSW, DA, Regional officer |
| Provide start-up capital to 20 PWDs in the District | District wide | | Start-up capital provided to PWD's | x | x | x | x | 45,000 | | | SWC D | DA, DFMC |
| Facilitate the registration and renewal of 5000 Indigents, LEAP and PWDs on NHIS | District wide | 3,000 NHIS cards of indigents, LEAP beneficiaries and PWDs renewed | 5000 NHIS cards of indigents, LEAP beneficiaries and PWDs renewed. | x | x | x | x | | | | SWC D | Opinion learders, NHIS, CLIC, DLIC, Ghana Federation of the Disbled |
| Extend LEAP to new communities | Selected communities | LEAP is available in other communitis | LEAP extended to new communities | x | x | x | x | | | | SWC D | ANDA |

| | Procurement of working tools and income generating equipment to PWDs | | | working tools and income generating equipment procured | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | Registration and conduction of needs assessment of PWDs | District wide | 964 PWDs registered | 30 PWDs registered | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | | | | SWC D | Ghana Federation of the Disabled, NCCE | | |
| SUB-TOTAL | | | | | 3,836,085 | | | | 2,945,153 | | | 2,882,000 | | | | |
| Pillars /Development dimensions: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes and Sub-programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly schedule | | | | Time | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating | | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Desilting of public drains within the District | District wide | Free flow of run-of water | Public drains desilted | | x | x | x | 7500 | | | | DWD | | | |
| | Construction of drainage/ storm drains | Kenyasi No. 2, Ntrotroso | Some drainage available | Drainage constructed | x | x | x | x | 580,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 | | DWD | NGGL DPCU | | |
| Environmental and sanitation management | Organize tree planting in communities/ Embark on reforestation programmes | District wide | Few trees planted | Communities benefiting from tree planting exercise | x | x | x | x | 4000 | | 1250 | | FC | DPCU, DOA | | |
| Natural resource conservation | Supply improved and early maturing seedlings | District wide | No seedling supplied | Improved seedlings supplied to plantation farmers | x | x | x | x | 2500 | | 750 | | FC | DPCU | | |
| | Organize radio talkshows on natural disasters and climate change | District wide | No awareness on the subject | Radio talkshow organised | x | x | x | x | 750 | | | | FC | DPCU, NADMO | | |
| Infrastructure delivery and management; Infrastructure Development | Reshaping spot improvement of road network linking to the capital | Goamu-Kenyasi Kenyasi no. 2 Nsuta-Gambia No.1 | | Improved transportation network | x | x | x | x | 125,000.00 | 360,000.00 | | | DWD | CA | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|------------|------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | Ajeikrom | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Completion of recurrent/routine maintenance and spot improvement of feeder roads (60.10km) | District wide | Work in progress | Recurrent/routine maintenance and spot improvement of feeder roads completed | x | | | | 73,477.52 | | | DWD | CA | |
| | Completion of pavement of Kenyasi lorry park, rehabilitation of butchers house, electrification, drains and construction of 4No. Sheds | Kenyasi | Work in progress | Pavement of Kenyasi lorry park, and construction of 4No. Sheds completed | x | | | | 232,519.43 | | | DWD | | |
| | Completion of earthworks, levelling and rehabilitation of 3No. Market stalls | Kenyasi | Work in progress | Work completed | x | x | x | x | | 130,450.52 | | DWD | | |
| Infrastructure delivery and management Physical and Spatial Planning | Conduct field surveys to serve as a base for the local plan preparation | Gyedu, Wamanhinso Kensere, Kwakuri, | 12 field survey conducted | Survey conducted | x | x | x | x | 10,000 | | 10,000 | Town planning office | Chief and Elders, DA Survey dept | |
| | Preparation of local plan | Gyedu, Wamanhins Kensere, Kwakuri, | 3 local plans | Local plan prepared | x | x | x | x | 40,000 | | 40,000 | Town planning office | District Assembly | |
| | Carry out monthly field inspections and education plan | Kenyasi No 1& 2, Gyedu and Ntotroso | 6 inspection carried out | Inspections conducted | x | x | x | x | | 2,800 | | Town planning | DWD | |
| | To hold 4 technical sub-committee and statutory planning committee meetings | District Assembly | 2 technical and 1 statutory planning meeting held | Technical and statutory meetings held | x | x | x | x | | 6,000 | | Town planning | District Assembly | |
| | Training of town planning staffs on the use of GPS for tracking/others and on advanced GIS mapmaker | District wide | 1 training organised | Town planning staffs trained | x | x | x | x | | 7,000 | | DA | RTCPD CERGIS, Accra | |

| SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 691,996.95 | 511,250.52 | 53,000 | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Pillars/Development dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes and Sub-programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | Construct an office building for the area council | Goamu-Koforidua | 4 | Office building constructed for area council | x | x | x | x | 50,000 | | 12,500 | AND A | DPCU |
| | Completion of Renovation of District Chief Executive's Residence | Kenyasi | N/A | District Chief Executive's Residence completed | x | | | | | 129,950.22 | | DWD | |
| | Completion of 1No. 4-unit 2-bedroom staff quarters | Kenyasi | N/A | 1No. 4-unit 2-bedroom staff quarters completed | x | | | | | 376,993.28 | | DWD | DPCU |
| | Prepare and implement Revenue improvement Action Plan | Kenyasi | 1 | Improvement in IGF | x | x | x | x | 17,075 | | | DFO | RU,DBA |
| | Procurement, furnishing and Maintenance of office equipment, furniture and other logistics | Kenyasi | N/A | Office equipment procured and maintained | X | X | X | X | 224000 | | | RU | RC, DPCU |
| | Organize DPCU meetings and Undertake Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on Projects | Kenyasi | 4 | DPCU meetings and Monitoring activities held | X | X | X | X | 1000.00 | | | DPO | DPCU, |
| | Capacity building and training activities for staff Development | Kenyasi | N/A | Capacity of Staff and training programmes attended | X | X | X | X | 53,413.00 | | | CA | Depts of Assembly |
| | Preparation and review DMTDP and other policy documents. | Kenyasi | Targets are set for revenue staff | Realistic and achievable targets set yearly throughout the plan period | X | X | X | X | 30,000.00 | | | RU | RC, DPCU, RP |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------|-----|---|---|----------------------|---|---|---------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| | Support for MP's Capital Development Projects | | | MP's Projects Supported | | | | | 200,000.00 | | | MP | Central Adm. |
| | Organise General, Executive and sub-committee meetings of the Assembly | Kenyasi | | General, Executive and sub-committee meetings organised | x | x | x | x | | | | DA | DPCU |
| | Organize regular press meetings /Town Hall Meetings | Kenyasi | | Press meetings organized | x | x | x | x | | 2500 | | DPCU | ANDA |
| | Internal management of the Assembly | Kenyasi | N/A | Effective management of the Assembly ensured | | | | | | 1,241,000.00 | | DCD, DCE | DFO, DBA, Dept of Assembly |
| SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | 111,075 | | | 514,443.50 | | 37,500.00 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | GOG | | | IGF | | DONOR | | |
| | | | | | | 4,703,856.95 | | | 4,069,721.59 | | 3,407,012 | | |
| | | | | | | 12,180,590.54 | | | | | | | |

CHAPTER SIX.

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The successful implementation of every development process requires continuous monitoring and evaluation at each stage of the process. This offers the projects implementers or managers the opportunity to measure the progress of work and also assess the impact of development programmes on beneficiaries or whether the project is achieving the desired set of targets. Monitoring most often is to determine if outputs, deliveries and schedules planned have been reached so that action can be taken to correct any deficiencies as early as possible. Whilst Evaluation on the other hand has to do with the systematic and objective examination concerning the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of programmes/projects or activities in the light of the specified objectives. Whatever the two concepts may mean, the two are critical for ensuring that the intended benefits of a development proposal are met. This section would therefore describe how the Asutifi North District Medium Term Development Plan, 2018-2021 will be implemented, monitored and evaluated.

6.2 MONITORING INDICATORS/MATRIX

The effective monitoring of programmes and projects requires a set indicators and targets to measure progress. Indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the milestones that will confirm the achievement of the stated goal and objectives. The indicators and targets were therefore set through a collaborative process to ensure that they were achievable and directly related to the DMTDP. Furthermore, selected core indicators defined by NDPC for tracking progress in consultation with stakeholder and specific District indicators based on the DMTDP were also defined.

The Monitoring matrix presents the input, output, outcome and impact indicators and their corresponding activities for each adopted policy objectives. It summarises the monitoring indicators by indicating the baseline data, targets for the plan period, monitoring frequency and responsibility. It also shows the linkage of the indicator to the adopted DMTDP policy objectives. The Monitoring matrix for the Assembly is presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Monitoring Matrix/ Result Framework

| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Goal: Build a Prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definitions | Indicator type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization and management | | | | | | | | | | |
| IGF as a percentage of total revenue | The total IGF mobilized (excluding grants) in the year expressed as a percentage of total revenue | Output | 37.4% | 37.3 % | 37.3 % | 37.3 % | 37.3 % | | Quarterly | DFO, DBA, DPO, IA |
| | Percentage increase in IGF over the previous year | Output | (61.8%) | 12.5 % | 12.3 % | 12.5 % | 12.5 % | | | |
| Policy objective: Improve public expenditure management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of expenditure warranted | Percentage of expenditure warranted | Output | (5.2%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Quarterly | DFO, DBA, IA, DPO |
| Proportion of expenditure pre-audited | Percentage of expenditure pre-audited | Output | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | Quarterly | DFO, DBA, IA |
| Capital Expenditure as a percentage of total Expenditure | Amount of expenditure on public investment as a percentage of total expenditure | Output | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective : Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----|--|
| No of factories initiated and /or established under the 1D1F | Count of factories initiated and /or established under the 1D1F | Output | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Policy objective: Support entrepreneurs and SME development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Beneficiaries under special SME interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEIP • Venture Capital Fund • Masloc | Count and value of support provided to SME's under specialized interventions such as NEIP, Venture Capital fund and Masloc | Output | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coverage of flagship agriculture Programme of "Planting for Food and Jobs": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Beneficiary farmers • Number of Extension officers • Total number of jobs created | Total number of beneficiaries, extensions officers recruited and jobs created under the flagship agriculture programme of "Planting for Food and Jobs": | Output | 544 | 600 | 8000 | 1,000 | 1,200 | Male Female | Once | DAD | |
| | | Output | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | Male Female | Once | DAD | |
| | | Output | 2 YEA | 2 YEA | 5 YEA | 7 YEA | 10 YEA | Male Female | Once | DAD | |
| Average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district | Total number of district food markets (daily to weekly) all year round, divided | Number of daily markets | - | 5 | 10 | 12 | 14 | - | Once | DAD | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|-------|-----------------|
| | by total number of agricultural districts | Number of weekly markets | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | Once | DAD |
| Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported 000 Kg, US\$000 • Cashew • Cocoa | The change in value and volume of selected agricultural commodities exported as a percentage of total value and volume | Number of cashew seedlings distributed | - | 6,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 | - | Once | DAD |
| | | Number of Cocoa seedlings distributed | - | 100,000 | 120,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | - | Once | DAD |
| Policy Objective: Ensure improved public investment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Share of Agriculture budget in Assembly expenditure (%) | Amount of budgetary resources released for implementation of activities in the agriculture sector, expressed as percentage of total Asutifi North District Assembly expenditure for a financial year | % of all releases for implementation of activities in the agriculture Department | - | 5% | 8% | 10% | 12% | Salary MAG IGF DACF Others | Once | DFO, DBA DAD |
| Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes) | The quantity of subsidized seeds of maize, rice, sorghum, soybean and vegetables distributed to farmers | Maize, | 1,350Kg | 1,500 Kg | 1,800 Kg | 2,000 Kg | 2,200 Kg | Varieties | Twice | DAD |
| | | Rice | 1,850Kg | 2,150 Kg | 2,500 Kg | 2,800 Kg | 3,000 Kg | Varieties | Twice | DAD |
| | | Vegetables | 4.1Kg | 5.0Kg | 10Kg | 15Kg | 20Kg | Varieties | Once | DAD |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------|-----|
| Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers) | The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population | Extension officer at Post – farmer ratio | 1 : 2,250 | 1 : 1,837 | 1 : 1,500 | 1 : 1,200 | 1 : 1,000 | - | Once | DAD |
| Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha) | Quantity of fertilizer applied (in kilograms) per hectare of cultivated area | NPK | 75Kg/Ha | 100Kg/Ha | 150Kg/Ha | 200Kg/Ha | 250Kg/Ha | - | Once | DAD |
| | | Urea | 35Kg/Ha | 50Kg/Ha | 75Kg/Ha | 100Kg/Ha | 125Kg/Ha | - | Once | DAD |
| | | Amonia | 50Kg/Ha | 75Kg/Ha | 100Kg/Ha | 125Kg/Ha | 150Kg/Ha | - | Once | DAD |
| | | Organic | - | 150Kg/Ha | 200Kg/Ha | 250Kg/Ha | 300Kg/Ha | - | Once | DAD |
| Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (area developed for irrigation/ha): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area (formal and non-formal) Formal Non-formal | The ratio of arable land under irrigation to total arable land, expressed as a percentage | Formal irrigation | - | - | 75Ha | 75Ha | 75Ha | - | Twice | DAD |
| | | Non-formal irrigation | - | 100Ha | 150Ha | 175Ha | 200Ha | - | Twice | DAD |
| | | Total area under irrigation | - | 100Ha | 225Ha | 250Ha | 275Ha | - | Twice | DAD |
| Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maize Rice (paddy) Cassava Yam Cocoyam Plantain | Output per hectare of selected crops (Mt/Ha) | Yield of Maize | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.5 | 2.6 | Male Female | Twice | DAD |
| | | Yield of Rice (Paddy) | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.5 | Male Female | Twice | DAD |
| | | Yield of Cassava | 21.50 | 22.50 | 23.50 | 24.50 | 25.0 | Male Female | Once | DAD |
| | | Yield of Yam | Water Yam | Water Yam | 3.0 | 3.50 | 4.00 | Male Female | Once | DAD |
| | | Yield of | 6.50 | 6.80 | 7.00 | 7.20 | 7.50 | Male | Once | DAD |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundnut • Pepper | | Cocoyam | | | | | | Female | | |
| | | Yield of Plantain | 13.20 | 14.00 | 14.50 | 14.80 | 15.00 | Male Female | Once | DAD |
| | | Yield of Pepper | - | 3.80 | 4.00 | 4.30 | 4.50 | Male Female | Once | DAD |
| Total Volume of selected cash crops produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa • Oil palm • Cashew nut | The total quantity of selected cash crops produced in a given year | Oil palm | - | 1,000 ton | 1,500 ton | 2,000 ton | 2,500 ton | Male Female | Once | DAD |
| | | Cocoa | - | 16,000 Bags | 20,000 Bags | 23,000 Bags | 25,000 Bags | Buying Companies | Once | DAD |
| | | Cashew nut | - | 1,000 ton | 1,500 ton | 2,000 ton | 2,500 ton | Buying Companies | Once | DAD |
| Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield Improve postharvest management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage post-harvest losses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize | The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production | Maize | - | 20% | 18% | 13% | 8% | - | Twice | DAD |
| Policy Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of beneficiary farmers with access to various agriculture technologies | The total number of farmers who benefited from agricultural technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize production technologies • Rice production | Output | | | | | | Male Female | Annually | DAD |
| | | | 600 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 2,000 | | | |
| | | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1,000 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> technologies • Cassava production technologies • Yam production technologies • Cocoyam production technologies • Plantain production technologies • Pepper production technologies • Gender sensitive technologies • Livestock management technologies • FBOs strengthening technologies • Climate SMART Agric | | 456 | 550 | 600 | 700 | 800 | | | |
| | | 100 | 150 | 200 | 350 | 400 | | | |
| | | 500 | 550 | 600 | 650 | 700 | | | |
| | | 825 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,600 | | | |
| | | 78 | 120 | 150 | 200 | 300 | | | |
| | | 30 | 200 | 250 | 400 | 500 | | | |
| | | 454 | 500 | 600 | 750 | 800 | | | |
| | | 16 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 75 | | | |
| | | 433 | 500 | 600 | 750 | 800 | | | |

Policy Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|------|-----|
| Number of young people (Aged 18 – 35 years) engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs through NACOB | The sum of graduates and other young persons registered under the Planting for Food and Jobs initiative and provided with | Number of persons between the ages of 18 – 35 years registered under the | - | 100 | 200 | 350 | 500 | Male Female | Once | DAD |
|--|---|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|------|-----|

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|----------|-----|
| | support, including subsidized fertilizer and seeds | Planting for Food through NACOB and Jobs initiative and provided with support, | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contribution of livestock to GDP (%) | Total annual value of livestock and poultry produced, expressed as a percentage of GDP | Output | | | | | | | - | Annually | DAD |
| • Sheep | | | 11,606 | 12,500 | 13,000 | 13,500 | 14,000 | | | | |
| • Goat | | | 1,579 | 2,500 | 2,700 | 3,000 | 3,300 | - | | | |
| • Cattle | | | 1,323 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 2,700 | - | | | |
| • Pigs | | | 645 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 2,500 | - | | | |
| • Exotic Fowl | | | 6,410 | 6,800 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 | - | | | |
| • Local fowl | | | 20,886 | 24,000 | 25,000 | 26,000 | 27,000 | - | | | |

| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Goal: Create Equal Opportunity for All | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definitions | Indicator type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Policy objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross enrolment ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS | Ratio of the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling regardless of age to the number of children in the relevant age group | Output | 133.8% | 120 | 115 | 117 | 120 | | Annually | GES |
| | | Output | 125.4% | 120 | 115 | 110 | 105 | | | |
| | | Output | 99.5% | 100 | 90 | 100 | 100 | | | |
| | | Output | 43.7 | 48.0 | 53.0 | 58.0 | 63.0 | | | |
| Net Enrolment Ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS • TVET | The ratio of the number appropriately aged pupils/student enrolled in the schools to the number of children in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS, TVET | Output | 77.8% | 80.0 | 87 | 95 | 100 | | Annually | GES, |
| | | Output | 100.3% | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | |
| | | Output | 57.9% | 60.0 | 70.0 | 80.0 | 90.0 | | | |
| | | Output | 18.3% | 25.0 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 40.0 | | | |
| | | Output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Completion Rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P6 • JHS3 | Ratio of the total number of pupils /students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary | Output | 112.7% | 110 | 105 | 100 | 100 | | Annually | GES, SSD, SMCs |
| | | Output | 91.3% | 93 | 96 | 99 | 100 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|--|-----------|------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHS3 | 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education | Output | 43.5% | 48 | 53 | 58 | 63 | | | |
| | | Output | | | | | | | | |
| Gender Parity Index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS | Ratio of male to female enrolment rates. Female gross enrolment rate/ male gross enrollment rate | Output | 0.88 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 0.96 | 1.00 | | Annually | GES, SSD |
| | | | 0.92 | 0.94 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | | | |
| | | | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | | | |
| Net Admission Rate (NAR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS | | Output | 79.9% | 85.0 | 90.0 | 95.0 | 100 | | Annually | GES, SSD |
| | | | 83.2% | 87.0 | 93.0 | 96.0 | 100 | | | |
| | | | 54.1% | 59.0 | 69.0 | 79.0 | 89.0 | | | |
| | | | 20.8% | 25.0 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 40.0 | | | |
| Percentage of pupils having writing places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-school Primary JHS | | Output | 75% | 80% | 84% | 92% | 100% | | Annually | GES, Works Dept. |
| | | | 72% | 80% | 84% | 90% | 100% | | | |
| | | | 48% | 56% | 63% | 73% | 100% | | | |
| Pupils - to- trained teacher ratio in basic schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kindergarten Primary | ratio of the number of pupils to the number of trained teachers (minimum qualification of post | Output | 13:1 | 14:1 | 15:1 | 16:1 | 17:1 | | Quarterly | GES |
| | | | 23:1 | 22:1 | 21:1 | 20:1 | 20:1 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|------|------|------|------|------|--|-----------|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHS SHS | SHS Teacher's Diploma) | | 13:1 | 14:1 | 15:1 | 16:1 | 17:1 | | | |
| | | | 13:1 | 35:1 | 45:1 | 47:1 | 49:1 | | | |
| Primary proficiency rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English P3 Maths P3 English P6 Mathematics P6 | Proportion of pupils displaying proficiency in English and Mathematics (literacy and numeracy rate) in standardized tests at the primary 3 and primary 6. | Outcome | 33% | 35% | 65% | 37% | 64% | | Quarterly | GES |
| | | | 33% | 35% | 65% | 37% | 64% | | | |
| | | | 28% | 33% | 33% | 63% | 66% | | | |
| | | | 28% | 33% | 33% | 63% | 66% | | | |
| Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate | Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams | Outcome | 33% | 70% | 80% | 90% | 100% | | Annually | GES |
| Policy Objective: Strengthen school management systems | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teacher attendance rate at the basic level | The total number of days teachers were present in the classroom expressed as a proportion of the number of days teachers are expected be present in the classroom (i.e. 70 days per teacher for one term) | Output | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | Annually | GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|------|------|------|------|------|--|-----------|-----------|
| Core textbook-pupil ratio | The total number of students with the full compliments of (english, math and science) core textbooks available at their disposal/ the number of students | Output | 45% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% | | Annually | GES |
| Basic schools needing major repairs (%) | Number of basic schools that requires major repairs expressed as percentage of total number of basic schools | Output | 24% | 18% | 12% | 10% | 5% | | Annually | GES |
| Percentage of schools with SMC's • Primary • JHS | Number of schools with functioning SMC expressed as a % of total schools | Output | 50% | 70% | 80% | 90% | 100% | | Annually | GES, PTAs |
| Education of expenditure as % to total revenue | Total expenditure on education expressed as % of total Assembly revenue | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | GES, DFO |
| Policy objective: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones | No. of functional CHPS zones/total no. of demarcated CHPS zones | Output | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | Annually | GHS |
| Per capita Outpatient Department (OPD) | OPD attendance as percentage of | Output | 1.19 | 1.00 | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.00 | | Annually | GHS |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|
| attendance | population | | | | | | | | | |
| % of public healthcare facilities with functional emergency team | Total number of public healthcare facilities with trained health emergency team expressed as a percentage of total number of public hospitals | Output | | | | | | | Annually | |
| Proportion of public healthcare facilities offering mental health | Number of public healthcare facilities with mental health units over total number of public hospitals | Output | | | | | | | Annually | |
| Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card | The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total population | Output | | | | | | | Annually | |
| Policy objective: Strengthen Healthcare management systems | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor-to- population ratio | Number of doctors divided by the total population | Output | 0:62817 | | | | | | Annually | |
| Nurse-to-population ratio | Number of nurses divided by the total population | Output | 1:3306 | | | | | | Annually | |
| Per capita expenditure on health | Total health expenditure / Population | | | | | | | | Annually | |

| Policy objective: Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|---------|----|----|----|-----|--|----------|-----|
| Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio | Number of deaths occurring in children under-5 years per 1,000 live births | Output | | | | | | | Annually | |
| Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio | Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births | Output | | | | | | | Annually | |
| Maternal mortality ratio: - Survey - Institutional (deaths at the health facilities per 100,000 live births) | Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births | Output | | | | | | | Annually | |
| Still birth rate | Proportion of babies born with no signs of life at or after 28weeks gestation | Output | 5(0.21) | | | | | | Annually | |
| Percent of children immunized (Penta 3) (%) | Proportion of children 12-23 months fully immunised by 12 months of age | Output | 94.91% | 96 | 97 | 99 | 100 | | Annually | GHS |
| Malaria case fatality rate | Total malaria deaths in health facilities, expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|----------|-----|
| | in health facilities | | | | | | | | | |
| Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate | Total malaria deaths in children under-5 years in health facilities expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in children under-5 years in health facilities | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| Supervised delivery | Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled attendant | Output | 26.94% | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| Policy objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI/TB infections, especially among the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | |
| HIV Prevalence rate (Institutional) | Proportion of people in the population who tested positive to HIV | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART) | Total number of PLHIV who received ART combination therapy per year | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| AIDS-related mortality rate | Estimated number of adults and children who have died due to AIDS-related causes in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|-----|
| | population | | | | | | | | | |
| HIV Retention | Percentage of adults and children known to be Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) 12 months after initiation of treatment | | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| Policy objective: Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under-5 stunting, underweight and wasting - Stunting - Underweight - Wasting | The proportion of children under 5 years whose height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population/group | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| Low Birth Weight | Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5kgs or | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| Prevalence of Anaemia - children under-5 years -women of reproductive age (15-49 years) | The proportion of children under 5 years and women age 15-49 years with any form of anaemia | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| Exclusive Breastfeeding | The proportion of children under 6 months who are | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|------|--|--|--|--|--|----------|----------|
| | exclusively breastfed | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of population overweight/obese - children under-5 - women (15-49 years) | The proportion of children under 5 years and women age 15-49 years whose weight-for-height is greater than two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median weight of the reference group | Output | | | | | | | Annually | |
| Policy Objective: Improve population management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population growth rate | Annual change in population Size | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GSS, DPO |
| Percentage of vital events registered | Total vital events registered (disaggregated by marriages, births, deaths, divorces, etc.), expressed as a percentage of expected number of events | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate | Proportion of all women currently using modern contraceptives | Output | 56.7 | | | | | | Annually | GHS |
| Total Fertility Rate of women 15-49 years | The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GHS |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|--|--|--|--|--------|----------|----------------|
| | years if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the current age specific fertility rates. | | | | | | | | | |
| Couple of Year Protection | The estimated number of protection provided by contraceptives method during a year period base upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge during the period | Output | 6015 | | | | | Female | Annually | GHS |
| Ante-natal Coverage | Proportion of pregnant women receiving ante-natal care during pregnancy | Output | 54.52% | | | | | Female | Annually | GHS |
| Post natal coverage | Proportion of women who delivered and attended post-partum clinic twice within the first 3-days | Output | 51.25 | | | | | Female | Annually | GHS |
| Policy objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water | Share of population with access to basic drinking water, expressed as a | Output | | | | | | | Annually | CWSA, DPO, IRC |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| sources | percentage of total population | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of distribution losses | The difference between total volume of water treated and that distributed, expressed as percentage of the total amount of water produced at the treatment point | Output | | | | | | | Annually | CWSA, DPO, IRC |
| Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources | Share of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources (pipe or point source within the premises or compound), expressed as a percentage of total population | Output | | | | | | | Annually | CWSA, DPO, IRC, GES |
| Percentage of schools with adequate hand washing facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS | Number of school with hand washing facilities expressed as a percentage of total number of schools in the district | Output | | | | | | Pre-school Primary JHS | Annually | CWSA, DPO, IRC, GES |
| Percentage of schools with adequate drinking water facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school | Number of school with drinking water facilities expressed as a percentage of | Output | 32% | 44% | 54% | 62% | 70% | Pre-school Primary JHS | Quarterly | GES, GES, IRC |
| | | | 34% | 44% | 52% | 63% | 8% | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-----------|---|
| •Primary •JHS | total number of schools in the district | | 42% | 48% | 56% | 68% | 78% | | | |
| Percentage of WASH expenditure to total expenditure | Share of total revenue spent on the WASH Sector | Output | | | | | | Source of funds | Quarterly | Works Dept. DPCU, EH, NGOs, DPO, IA, DFO, DBO |
| Policy Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services | Share of population with access to improved household toilet facilities | Output | | | | | | | Annually | Works Dept. DPCU, EH, NGOs |
| Percentage of population with access to improved liquid waste management | Percentage of population with access to improved toilet facilities | Output | | | | | | | Annually | Works Dept. DPCU, EH, NGOs |
| Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status | Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities | Output | | | | | | | Annually | Works Dept. DPCU, EH, NGOs |
| Proportion of Health Care Facilities with Sanitary facilities (KVIP) | Number of Health care facilities with sanitary facilities expressed as a percentage of total number of Health care facilities in the district | Output | | | | | | Public and Private | Annually | GHS, Works Dept |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Percentage of Health Care facilities with adequate drinking water facilities | Number of health care facilities with drinking water g facilities expressed as a percentage of total number of health care facilities in the district | Output | | | | | | | Service levels | Annually | GHS, Works Dept |
| Percentage of Health Care facilities with adequate hand washing facilities | Number of health care facilities hand washing facilities expressed as a percentage of total number of health care facilities in the district | Output | | | | | | | | Annually | GHS, |
| Schools with Sanitary facilities (KVIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS | | Output | 55% | 59% | 58% | 66% | 89% | Public and private | Quarterly | GES, Works Dept. | |
| | | | 55% | 59% | 58% | 66% | 89% | | | | |
| | | | 72% | 75% | 80% | 87% | 93% | | | | |
| | | | 42% | 48% | 56% | 88% | 100% | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children | Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children | output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Male Female | Annually | DSWCD | |
| Incidence of child abuse cases | Number of children who become victims of violence and abuse (defilement, | Output | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Male Female | Annually | DSWCD, DOVVSU | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|------|---|-----|-----|-----|----------------|-----------|---|
| | assault) in a given year | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of indigents registered under the NHIS | Number of the aged (70 years and above) with valid NHIS card, expressed as percentage of the total number of persons registered under the scheme | Output | 5.74 | 6 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 8.0 | Male Female | Annually | DSWCD, NHIA |
| Policy objectives: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of women in public life | Change in number of women in elected or appointed as Members of District Assemblies, expressed as a percentage | Output | | | | | | Female | Quarterly | CA |
| Reported cases of domestic violence | Number of women and girls aged subjected to domestic violence | Output | | | | | | Male Female | Quarterly | DOVVSU |
| Policy objective: Promote Economic empowerment of women | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of women with access to institutional credit | Number of women with institutional credit, including from MASLOC and other micro-finance schemes, expressed as a percentage of total number of | Output | | | | | | Female | Annually | WCC, BAC, NADEF, BANKs, MASLOC |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP | Total number of households that receive cash grants under LEAP | Output | | | | | | Male Female | Quarterly/ Annually | DSWCD |
| Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme | LEAP beneficiaries experiencing cash transfer programme as a result improvement in their livelihood | Output | | | | | | Male Female | Quarterly/ Annually | DSWCD |
| Proportion of the population in vulnerable employment (%) | The sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers expressed as a percentage of total employed | Output | | | | | | Male Female | Annually | DSWCD, GSS |
| Policy Objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of youth provided with employable skills | Count of youth provided with employable skills by key government agencies Youth Enterprises Support and the Youth Employment Authority. | | | | | | | Male Female | Quarterly /Annually | YEA/YES |
| Youth unemployment rate | Number of unemployed youth between the ages of 15years and 35 years | | | | | | | | | GSS |

| | divided by youth labour force. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|---|------------------------|----------------|
| Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps | Number of youth employed under NEIP, YES and the Nation Builders Corps. | | | | | | | Male Female | Quarterly /Annually | YEA/YES |
| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure Resilient Built Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definitions | Indicator type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Policy objective: Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benefits of mineral production to the District economy: a. Labour • Large scale (National and local local); male and female | Number of persons employed in large mining, both national and local locals | Output | | | | | | Male Female Nationals Local locals | Quarterly | NGGL, OASL |
| b. Mineral revenues (GH¢) • Royalties • Operational Fees and Property rates | Total amount of mineral revenues received through rates and royalties | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Number of communities and household affected by mining and resettled | Number of communities and household resettled by NGGL due to mining activities | Output | | | | | | | Locality | Quarterly/Annually | NGGL |
| Policy Objective: Promote sustainable water resources development and management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Water quality index) | Measures the reduction in pollution of water bodies (water quality) | Output | | | | | | | | Quarterly | WRC |
| Policy Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands restored/rehabilitated: • Forest • Mining | Total area in hectares of lost forest, mining, wetland and mangrove areas restored | Output | | | | | | | | Quarterly/Annually | FSD, NGGL |
| Policy Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the District | Total number of disasters occurrences across the country in a year | Output | | | | | | | | Quarterly | NADMO |
| Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding) | Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum | Output | | | | | | | | Quarterly | NADMO |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people | Total number of persons affected by disasters | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | NADMO |
| Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Road condition mix | The road condition mix shows the proportion of the classified road network which is good, fair, poor) | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | Feeder Roads Ghana Highways |
| Total road network size (km) - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads | The total length of classified road network by type, measured in kilometres | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | Feeder Roads Ghana Highways |
| Proportion of classified road network maintained | Roads maintained as a percentage of the classified road network | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | Feeder Roads Ghana Highways |
| Policy Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with access to electricity | The number of households with electricity as a percentage of total number of households | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | VRA |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|----------------------|
| Policy objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: • Spatial Development Frameworks • Structural Plans • Local Plans | The number of Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) Structural Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP) for the District and communities | Output | | | | | | | Annually | PPD |
| Number of Communities implementing local plans | Total number of MMDAs that have prepared local plans | Output | | | | | | | Annually | PPD |
| Number of building permits granted by the Assembly | Total number of MMDAs that grant building permits | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | PPD, Works Dept |
| Policy objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incidence of poverty in rural areas (%) | Proportion of people living below the upper poverty line | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GSS |
| Proportion of rural population with access to basic services (%): • Education • Health • Water | Proportion of rural population with access to basic social services such as education and health | Output | | | | | | | Annually | DPO, Works Dept, GES |
| Policy Objective: Promote resilient Urban Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban | The number of | Output | | | | | | | Annually | GSS |

| population (%) | people living in urban areas, expressed as a percentage of total population | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal: Maintain A Stable, United and Safe Society | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definitions | Indicator type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Policy objective: Strengthen fiscal decentralisation | | | | | | | | | | |
| The share of IGF total revenue in relation to total national receipt | Total MMDA revenue (including IGF,DACF, GoG transfers, HIPC transfers and donor funds) expressed as a percentage of total national revenue | Output | | | | | | Sources of fund | Quarterly | DFO, DPO, DBA |
| Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget | The total amount of DACF, HIPC and GoG funding to MMDAs, expressed as a percentage of the annual national total revenue, excluding grants | Output | | | | | | Sources of fund | Quarterly | DFO, DPO, DBA |
| Policy Objective: Enhance Security Service Delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Police-citizen ratio | The ratio of the total number of police officers to the District population | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | DPO, GPS |
| Percentage change in | The change in the | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | GPS, DPO |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|---|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|----------|
| reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 population | number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery and murder, expressed as a percentage of total number of reported cases of major crimes in the preceding year | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of National Policy Dialogues/ Town Hall meetings/ Meet the press | The number of Meet-the-Press series, budget dissemination workshops, town hall meetings, etc. organized | output | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | Quarterly | DPO, DIO |

6.3 DISTRICT DATA COLLECTION ARRANGEMENTS/STRATEGIES

Having successfully agreed on the set of indicators and targets is it necessary to plan for how the data will be collected, collated, processed and validated, analysed and information generated to assess the impact of projects and programmes delivery on the targets groups. This will focus on the core and specific indicators and targets identified in the M&E matrix. M&E data collection will mainly be from primary and secondary sources.

6.3.1 Data on programmes and projects

As part of the data collection process, the programmes and projects register will be used to collect data on programmes and projects undertaken by the Assembly, Departments of the Assembly, MDA's, Development Partners and NGO's exist in various formats in quarterly and annual reports. The DPCU will compiled the register of all on-going projects and programmes. This register will be updated regularly with details on each activity such as cost, start time, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of projects. The register of projects/programmes register format is presented as **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.2 Programme/Project Register Format

| | |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Programme/Project Name |
| 2 | DMTDP Medium-term goal |
| 3 | District Sector |
| 4 | Project Description |
| 5 | Project Location |
| 6 | Contractor |
| 7 | Budget, source and type of funding |
| 8 | Date started |
| 9 | Expected completion date |
| 10 | Contract sum |
| 11 | Expenditure to date |
| 12 | Project implementation status |
| 13 | Remarks |

6.3.2 M&E Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of Result Matrix

M&E data will be collected using both qualitative and quantitative methods depending on the nature of the issues, where that data reside, resource availability, time factor and the amount of data existing on the issues to be examined. Quantitative methods will be employed to obtain data in numerical values example the number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEA) available in the District and the number of Motor bikes available for AEA. In this regard, a simple unstructured questionnaire would sent to the department of the Assembly, Agencies and Civil Society Organisation working within the confines of the district. Observation, meetings, documentation review and collecting data from paper files, records, reports and documents will be employed under the qualitative data collection method.

All M&E data gathered would be analysed on regular basis to effectively and efficiently assess the success and impact of the implementation of DMTDP and be able to compare results with targets. The DPCU in collaboration with the Departments of the Assembly and other

stakeholders will be responsible for the data collection, analysis and interpretation from both primary and secondary sources.

Using appropriate data entry and analysis software the relevant information will be presented in appropriate formats using both tabular and graphical representations. The analysed data would serve as basis to design approaches for replication in other projects. Lessons learnt can also be fed into the District Action Plans and re-planning process. The results from the data would also help address the issues of inadequate funding for sustainable development. Table 6.3 presents Data Collection Matrix.

Table 6.3 Data Collection Matrix

| Indicators | Data collection periods | Data collection method | Data Disaggregation | Results |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization and management | | | | |
| IGF as a percentage of total revenue | Quarterly | Document review | Source of fund | 20% increase in IGF yearly |
| Policy objective: Improve public expenditure management | | | | |
| Percentage of expenditure warranted | Quarterly | Document review | | 100 % of expenditure warranted |
| Proportion of expenditure pre-audited | Quarterly | Document review | | 100% of expenditure pre-audited |
| Capital Expenditure as a percentage of total Expenditure | Quarterly | Document review | | Improvement in capital expenditure of total expenditure |
| Policy Objective : Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | | | | |
| No of factories initiated and /or established under the 1D1F | Annually | Document review | | At least 1 factory established |
| Policy objective: Support entrepreneurs and SME development | | | | |
| Total Beneficiaries under special SME interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEIP • Venture Capital Fund • Masloc | Annually | Document Review | Source of fund | Increase in the number of beneficiaries under SME interventions |
| Coverage of flagship agriculture Programme of “Planting for Food and Jobs”: | | Documents and Records from Dept. of Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male farmers (36+) • Female farmers (36+) | Improvement in coverage of plannting for food and jobs |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Beneficiary farmers Number of Extension officers Total number of jobs created | Annually Annually Annually | Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PWDs Youth (18 – 35) Male AEAs at post Female AEAs at post Male employed Female employed | programmes |
| Average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district | Annually | Documents and Records from Dept. of Agriculture Office and Revenue office | Operational Areas | Weekly food distribution outlets identified and improved |
| Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported 000 Kg, US\$000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cashew Cocoa | Annually | Private buying companies | Operational Area | Improvement in volume of agricultural commodities |
| Policy Objective: Ensure improved public investment | | | | |
| Share of Agriculture budget in Assembly expenditure (%) | Annually | Document Review | Salary MAG IGF DACF Others | Improvement in share of agriculture budget to Assembly expenditure |
| Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield | | | | |
| Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes) | July (Major Season) and November (Minor Season) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents and Records from Dept. of Agriculture Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male farmers (36+) Female farmers (36+) PWDs Youth (18 – 35) | 60% of farmers benefit from seed subsidies |
| Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers) | July (Major Season) and November (Minor Season) | Documents and Records from Dept. of Agriculture Office | Ratio figure | Improvement in farmer extension farmer ratio |
| Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha) | July (Major Season) | Survey of 200 farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male farmers | Improvement in fertilizer |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| | and November (Minor Season) | | (36+) • Female farmers (36+) • PWDs • Youth (18 – 35) | application |
| Percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation (area developed for irrigation/ha) | Twice | Documents and Records from Dept. of Agriculture Office | • Male farmers (36+) • Female farmers (36+) • PWDs • Youth (18 – 35) | Improvement in lands under irrigation |
| Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha) | Twice | Survey of 50 beneficiary farmers | Male farmers (36+), Female farmers (36+), PWDs, Youth (18 – 35) | Increased in productivity levels of selected crops |
| Total Volume of selected cash crops produced | Annually | Surveying covering 15 cocoa purchasing clerks | • PBC • Olam • Kuapa • Amanjiri | Improvement in cash crops produced |
| Policy Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield Improve postharvest management | | | | |
| Percentage post-harvest losses: • Maize | January – April and December | Surveying covering 250 maize farmers | Male farmers (36+), Female farmers (36+) PWDs, Youth (18 – 35) | 50% reduction in post-harvest losses |
| Policy Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | | | | |
| Total number of beneficiary farmers with access to various agriculture technologies | March – June (Major Season) and August – October (Minor Season) | Documents and Records from Dept. of Agriculture Office Survey covering 15 communities | Male farmers (36+), Female farmers (36+), PWDs, Youth (18 – 35) | 90% farmers adopting and applying new agriculture technologies |
| Policy Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | | | | |
| Number of young people (Aged 18 – 35 years) engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs through NACOB | Annually | Documents and Records from Dept. of Agriculture Office | • Male farmers • Female farmers • PWDs | 50% of youth employed under the NACOB |
| Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Contribution of livestock to GDP(%) | January – March | Livestock census covering 15 Operational Areas | Livestock type | 50% improvement in livestock by type |
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | |
| Policy objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels | | | | |
| Gross Enrolment Ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS | Annually | Document review | kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS, TVET | Improvement in GER |
| Net Enrolment Ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS • TVET | Annually | Document review | kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS, TVET | Improvement in NER |
| Completion Rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P6 • JHS3 • SHS3 | Annually | Document review | P6, JHS3, SHS3 | Improvement in Completion rate |
| Gender Parity Index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS | Annually | Document review | kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary | Improvement in GPI |
| Net Admission Rate (NAR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS | Annually | Document review | kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS | Improvement in NAR |
| Percentage of pupils having writing places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS | Annually | | kindergarten, primary, JHS | Improvement in pupils writing places |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Percentage of schools with First Aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary • JHS | Annually | Document review | Primary JHS | 90% of schools have First Aid kits |
| Pupils - to- trained teacher ratio in basic schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten • Primary • JHS • SHS | Annually | Document review | KG Primary JHS | Improvement in pupils teacher ration |
| Primary proficiency rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English P3 • Maths P3 • English P6 • Mathematics P6 | Annually | Document review | Primary | Improvement in proficiency rate in English and maths |
| Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate | Annually | Document review | BECE pass rate | 90% of BECE pass rate recorded |
| Policy Objective: Strengthen school management systems | | | | |
| Teacher attendance rate at the basic level | Annually | Document review | Male Female | Improvement in teacher attendance |
| Core textbook-pupil ratio | Annually | Document review | Textbook-pupil ratio | Improvement in core-text pupil ration levels |
| Basic schools needing major repairs (%) | Annually | Survey/Monitoring visit | | 20% of basic schools needing major repairs under take yearly |
| Percentage of schools with SMC's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary • JHS | Annually | Document review | Primary JHS | Improvement in % of Schools with SMC's |
| Education of expenditure as % to total revenue | Quarterly | Document Review | Source of fund | Increased in % of expenditure on education |
| Policy objective: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services | | | | |
| Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones | Annually | Document Review | | 100% functioning of CHPS zonals |
| Per capita Outpatient Department (OPD) | Annually | Document Review | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| attendance | | | | |
| % of public healthcare facilities with functional emergency team | Annually | Document Review | | Improvement in healthcare facilities with function emergency team |
| Proportion of public healthcare facilities offering mental health | Annually | Document Review | | |
| Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card | Quarterly | Document review | Male Female | Increased in valid NHIS registrants |
| Policy objective: Strengthen Healthcare management systems | | | | |
| Doctor-to- population ratio | Annually | Document review | | General improvement in Doctor, Nurse population ratios |
| Nurse-to-population ratio | Annually | Document review | | |
| Per capita expenditure on health | Annually | Document review | | |
| Policy objective: Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability | | | | |
| Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio | Annually | Document review | | General improvement in under five, infant and maternal ratios. |
| Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio | Annually | Document review | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey • Institutional | Annually | Document review | | |
| Still birth rate | Annually | Document review | | |
| Percent of children Immunized (Penta 3) (%) | Annually | Document review | | Improvement in Penta 3, still birth rates, supervised delivery and malaria case fatality |
| Malaria case fatality rate | Annually | Document review | | |
| Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate | Annually | Document review | | |
| Supervised delivery | Annually | Document review | | |
| Policy objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI/TB infections, especially among the vulnerable | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| HIV Prevalence rate (Institutional) | Annually | Document review | | A decreased in institutional HIV prevalence rate |
| Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART) | Annually | Document review | | Increased in people who received ART |
| AIDS-related mortality rate | Annually | Document review | | Reduction in AIDS mortality rates |
| HIV Retention | Annually | Document review | | Improvement in HIV retention |
| Policy objective: Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) | | | | |
| Under-5 stunting, underweight and wasting | Annually | Document review | | Improvement in the indicators under food and nutrition security |
| Low Birth Weight | Annually | Document review | | |
| Prevalence of Anaemia | Annually | Document review | | |
| Exclusive Breastfeeding | Annually | Document review | | |
| Proportion of population overweight/obese | Annually | Document review | | |
| Policy Objective: Improve population management | | | | |
| Population growth rate | Annually | Document review | | Improvement in the population management indicators |
| Percentage of vital events registered | Annually | Document review | | |
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate | Annually | Document review | Female | |
| Total Fertility Rate of women 15-49 years | Annually | Document review | | |
| Couple of Year Protection | Annually | Document review | female | |
| Ante-natal Coverage | Annually | Document review | | |
| Post natal coverage | Annually | Document review | | |
| Policy objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | | | | |
| Percentage of population with basic access to drinking | Annually | Survey | Types of services | Questionnaires will be administered to |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| water sources | | | | obtain information |
| Percentage of distribution losses | Annually | Document Review | | Know the level of distribution losses |
| Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources | Annually | Document review/Surveys | rural, urban, region and district | Improvement in access to safely managed drinking water sources |
| Percentage of schools with adequate hand washing facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS | Annually | Document review | Public and Private | Improvement in schools with adequate hand washing facilities |
| Percentage of schools with adequate drinking water facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS | Annually | Document review | Public Private | Improvement in schools with adequate drinking water facilities |
| Percentage of Health Care facilities with adequate hand washing facilities | Annually | Document review /Survey | Public Private | 100% of health care facilities with hand washing facilities |
| Percentage of Health Care facilities with adequate drinking water facilities | Annually | Document review/survey | Public Private | 100% of health care facilities with adequate water facilities |
| Percentage of WASH expenditure to total expenditure | Quarterly | Document review | Sources of fund | Improvement in share of investment in the WASH |
| Policy Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | |
| Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services | Quarterly | Survey | Urban Rural | Improvement in access to sanitation services among the population |
| Percentage of population with access to improved liquid waste management | Quarterly | Document review | | Improvement in access to liquid waste management |
| Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status | Quarterly | Survey | | 50% of communities in the District achieving ODF |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| Proportion of Health Care Facilities with Sanitary facilities (KVIP) | Quarterly | Survey | | Improvement in access to sanitary facilities |
| Schools with Sanitary facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • JHS | Quarterly | Survey/ Monitoring | | Improvement in sanitary facilities in schools |
| Policy Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | | | | |
| Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children | Annually | Document review | Male Female | Reduction in children engaged in hazardous works |
| Incidence of child abuse cases | Annually | Document review | Male Female | Reduction in the child abuse cases |
| Percent of indigents registered under the NHIS | Annually | Document review | Male Female | All indigents registered under NHIS |
| Policy objectives: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes | | | | |
| Percentage of women in public life | Quarterly | Document review | Female | Increase in the number of women in public life |
| Reported cases of domestic violence | Quarterly | Document review | Male Female | Reduction in domestic cases |
| Policy objective: Promote Economic empowerment of women | | | | |
| Proportion of women with access to institutional credit | Annually | Document review | | Increased in number of women with access to credit facilities |
| Policy Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | | | |
| Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Increase in the number of people on LEAP programme |
| Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Improvement in the beneficiaries existing the cash transfer |
| Proportion of the population in vulnerable employment | Annually | Document review | | Increased in the number of |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| (%) | | | | vulnerable population employed |
| Policy Objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | | | | |
| Number of youth provided with employable skills | Quarterly /Annually | Document review | | Improvement in number of youth given employable skills |
| Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps | Quarterly /Annually | Document review | | Increased in the number of jobs under YES, NEIP and NACOB |
| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | | |
| Policy objective: Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy | | | | |
| Benefits of mineral production to the District economy: a. Labour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale (National and local local); male and female b. Mineral revenues (GH¢) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royalties • Operational Fees and Property rates | Quarterly | Document review | Male Female Nationals Local locals | Increased in employment of locals and payment of royalties and rates to the Assembly |
| Number of communities and household affected by mining and resettled | Quarterly/Annually | Document review | | All affected communities resettled |
| Policy Objective: Promote sustainable water resources development and management | | | | |
| Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Water quality index) | Quarterly | Document review | | |
| Policy Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion | | | | |
| Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands restored/rehabilitated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Mining | Annually | Document review | | Increased in rehabilitated forest |

| Policy Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the District | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Reduction in the incidence of disaster |
| Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding) | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | |
| Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | |
| Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | |
| Road condition mix | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Improvement in road mix conditions and road networks maintained. |
| Total road network size (km) - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | |
| Proportion of classified road network maintained | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system | | | | |
| Percentage of households with access to electricity | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | |
| Policy objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | | | | |
| Number of Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: • Spatial Development Frameworks • Structural Plans • Local Plans | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Plans prepared and implemented by communities and chief |
| Number of Communities implementing local plans | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | |
| Number of building permits granted by the Assembly | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | 30% increase in building permits |
| Policy objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas | | | | |
| Incidence of poverty in rural | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Improvement in |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| areas (%) | Annually | review | | poverty in rural areas |
| Proportion of rural population with access to basic services (%): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Health • Water | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Increased in access to basic services in the education, health and water to rural population |
| Policy Objective: Promote resilient Urban development | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population (%) | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Increased in urban population |
| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | |
| Policy objective: Strengthen fiscal Decentralisation | | | | |
| The share of IGF in relation to total receipt from national level | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | Revenue sources | Improvement in IGF in relation to grants |
| Share of central government transfers to MMDAs | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | Revenue Sources | Improvement in government transfers to districts |
| Policy Objective: Enhance Security Service Delivery | | | | |
| Police-citizen ratio | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Improvement in police-citizen ratio |
| Percentage change in reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 population | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | 20% Reduction in reported crime level |
| Policy Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | | | | |
| Number of National Policy Dialogues/Town Hall meetings/Meet the press | Quarterly/ Annually | Document review | | Increased in dialogues with CSO's and citizens |

6.4 M&E REPORTING ARRANGEMENT

The main thrust of M&E reporting is to provide the requisite information for measuring the performance of the District Assembly in the implementation of the DMTDP. It may also help to assess impact of policies on intended beneficiaries and for deducing lessons for future implementation and policy formulation by the Assembly and other relevant stakeholders.

In regard of this, all projects actors within the District will be made aware of the key observations and findings after each monitoring and evaluation exercise. The DPCU as the main technical body for M&E will brief the key actors of the Assembly mainly the District Chief Executive, Presiding Members, Work Subcommittee chairperson and other DA actors on progress of work, observations and gaps identified after each exercise.

Again, copies of the M&E report would be made available to all key stakeholders including RPCU, NDPC, District Chief Executive, Presiding Member, Departmental Heads, Development Partners and CSO's who may have interest in the activities of the Assembly. Copies of the M&E report would be posted on the DA's and NDPC websites for easy access.

To facilitate effective flow of information and ensure uniformity and adequacy of information transmitted, the Asutifi North District has adopted the NDPC standard quarterly and annual reporting formats to be used by all Department of the Assembly and Agencies in the District. To ensure compliance all department will be trained on the standard format. Table 6.4 presents the adopted M&E reporting template that will be used in the preparation of M & E reports to enable easy collation and harmonization into a single composite District report quarterly and yearly.

Table 6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Report Format

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| Title Page |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Name of Department/Agency |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Time period for the M&E Report |
| |
| Introduction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summary of achievement and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Key M&E objectives for the stated period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processes involved and difficulties encountered |
| |
| M&E Activities Report |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programme or Project status for the Quarter or Year |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Update on funding sources and disbursements |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Update on Indicators & Targets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evaluation Conducted: their findings and recommendations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participatory M&E undertaken and their results |
| |
| The Way Forward |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recommendations |

6.5 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The Asutifi North District Medium Term Development Plan 2018 – 2021 is not a holy cow to be kept secret. Therefore, the content of the document would be shared and discussed with relevant stakeholders and decision makers to aware of the happenings in the District. It will also demonstrate the Assembly's commitment to development and poverty reduction and help stakeholders understand their roles in the implementation of the development plan.

To this vein, copies of the DMTDP and APR's would be issued to the RPCU, NDPC, Departments of the Assembly and Agencies, Development partners and stakeholders who may have interest in the District. Sharing the content of the DMTDP and APR's with stakeholders at the sub-district and the communities will further boost the commitment of the support development interventions.

Dissemination and communication techniques envisaged would include;

- Media discussions and broadcast in the local FM stations.
- Public fora/Hearing at Community, Area Council Levels and Assembly Levels.
- Stakeholder performance review workshops.
- Posting of DMTDP and M&E reports on Assembly's website
- Creation of awareness on roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.
- Setting up of a District Development communication committee include the Presiding member and the Information Service Officer with the responsibility of informing and laying bare to the general public the outcome of development interventions outlined in the plan.

The dissemination and communication strategy for sharing the content of the DMTDP and M&E reports and soliciting feedback are presented in **Table 6.5**

Table 6.5 Dissemination and Communication Activity Matrix

| Activity | Purpose | Audience | Method/Tool | Timeframe | Responsibility |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| Community sensitization | To create awareness on the DMTDP | Community members, Traditional authorities etc. | Community durbars, drama, role play, Presentations, Town Hall meetings. | Quarterly | DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Development Sub-committee |
| Meeting with Political leadership | To get them to appreciate the DMTDP | DCE, Presiding member, MPs and | Meetings with audio-visuals | 15 th to 30 th January | DPCU |
| | To update them on the status of implementation | chairpersons of the sub-committees | Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations. | October to December | |
| Bi-annual stakeholders workshop | To solicit Comments, Contributions, Memos and feedback as inputs for review | Key stakeholders, Area Councils, MDA's, TA's, NGO's/CBO's, PS, Communities | Workshops held for key stakeholders, Newspaper, Radio | 3 rd week after 2 nd and 4 th quarter of the year | DPCU |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|--|-----------|--|
| Public For a/hearing | To disseminate of M&E reports and performance of AAP | Communities/ identifiable groups, P.S. | Holding or community meetings or public gathering. | Annually | DPCU, Area Councils |
| Assembly Meetings | To get inform Assembly members to be able to brief communities members. | MP's, Assembly/ Sub-committee members. | Meeting with Visuals. | Quarterly | PM/MPCU/ Chairmen, Sub-committees, Assembly Members |
| Reports | Comments | RPCU, NDPC, HOD's, Development Partners, CSO's | Timely issue of APR and Quarterly reports. | Quarterly | DPCU |
| Media Discussions | Comments, Contributions through phone-ins and panel discussions Members | General Public | Regular discussion on status of implementation of DMTDP using local FM stations with panel members, HOD's. | Quarterly | DCE / DPCU, Chairman Public Relations and Complaint Unit |
| Internet | Comments, Contributions, Memos | RPCU Web users Donors NDPC | Posting of M&E reports and feedback on Assembly's website. | Quarterly | DPCU/DPO |

6.6: DISTRICT EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

The importance of evaluation in planning cannot be overemphasize as it provide management with information regarding policy, programme and projects performance and also explain the causes as to why activities succeeded or failed. In this respect, the DPCU has plan to conduct evaluation on the programmes, policies and projects outlined in the DMTDP, 2018-2021. Key steps outlined in the National M&E Manual will be strictly adhere to in this vein.

The DMTDP, 2018-2021 at the end of the planned period will be evaluated to assess the general performance of the policy documents. Aside this, critical components or broad programmes on education, agriculture, health, water and sanitation will be evaluated. Table 6.6 shows the evaluation matrix for the assessment of the performance of the DMTDP, 2018-2021.

Table 6.6 Evaluation matrix

| Evaluation Criteria | Evaluation Questions | | Data Needed | Data Sources | Data Collection Methods |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Main Questions | Sub- Questions | | | |
| Relevance | How relevant are the Programmes, projects and policies in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021 to key stakeholders (Community members, Development partners, the private sector and NGOs, etc.) needs and priorities. | To what extent were the Programmes, projects and policies in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021 aligned with “An Agenda for Job, 2018-2021. | Number of programmes, projects and activities initiated/ implemented. Actions Plans compared with the DMTDP 2018 – 2021 planned activities. | Department of the Assembly NGO’s reports to the Assembly District Planning and Coordinating unit | Documents review and Survey |
| Efficiency | Were the resources and inputs converted to outputs in a timely and cost-effective manner? | Were management, implementation, coordination and monitoring of the Programmes, projects and policies in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021 timely and appropriate for annual action plans? | Timely release of resources compared with planned activities | District Planning and Coordinating Unit District Budget Office | Survey of Documents and Records |
| Effectiveness | Were the planned objectives and outcomes in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021 document achieved? | What are the results achieved from the implementation of the Programmes, projects and policies in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021. | Actual achieved figures for indicators compared with planned indicators | District Planning Coordinating Unit | Survey of Documents and Records |
| Impact | Has the Programmes, projects and policies in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021 contributed living conditions or is likely to | What difference has the Programmes, projects and policies in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021 made to beneficiaries? | Production figures for 6 major staples in the district. Improvement in | District Department of Agriculture, Ghana Health Service District Office, Education | Survey of Documents and Records Observation of food |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | contribute to a modern, equitable and sustainable agriculture development, education, health and water and sanitation sectors? | | education, health and water and sanitation related indicators | Department | supply situation at weekly markets |
| Sustainability | To what extent are the Programmes, projects and policies in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021 results (impact and outcomes) likely to continue after the year 2021? | Is stakeholder’s engagement likely to continue, be scaled up, replicated or institutionalized key initiatives after the year 2021? | Existence of policy document after year 2021 | District Planning Office | Documents and Records |
| Others (Collaboration) | To what extent have collaborations been sought and established and synergies been created in the delivery of Programmes, projects and policies in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021? | To what extent to which collaborators responsibilities were fully and effectively discharged in the implementation of the Programmes, projects and policies in the DMTDP 2018 – 2021? | Collaboration Reports | Department and Agencies of the Assembly Collaborating Institutions, NGO’s and private sector | Documents and Records |

6.7 PARTICIPATORY M&E

Participatory M&E (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society.

To achieve this the DPCU will be using the following are PM&E tools to encourage citizen's and other stakeholders to actively participate in tracking the performance, impacts of programmes and projects outlined in the DMTDP and Action plans respectively.

6.7.1 Citizen participation

For this tool, a number of citizen's capacity will be built on tracking progress on programmes, projects activities and asked to evaluate progress being made on specific projects in terms of time frame, quality, expenditure, use and impacts. Their scores will be collated in a report for consideration.

6.7.2 Participation in Project Implementation

The key stakeholders are to be trained on how to track implementation, time frames schedules, documentation, records or procurement use of materials, site visits, data gathering, opinion surveys and simple observations. This will help to promote partnership between the Assembly and the communities, NGO's, CBO's and CSO's.

Other tools to be used to achieve the effective participation in the M&E are the Citizen report cards, community scorecards and participatory expenditure tracking, Opinion surveys, focus group discussions and interviews.

7.0 CONCLUSION

This Medium Term Development Plan has been prepared and adopted by the General Assembly of the Asutifi North District Assembly to a serve as blue print or guide to fast-track the Assembly's development efforts. The development plan, prepared under the National Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021 represents the dreams and aspiration of the chiefs and people of the District. In this regard, the Assembly will be working in close partnership with Traditional Authorities, Sustainable Development Committees, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organisations and other relevant stakeholder in the District in its implementation. The chiefs and people of the entire district fully pledge their support towards the successful implementations of this policy document.

The Assembly also expects full and effective participation of all stockholders, including the Department of the Assembly, Agencies, NGOs CBOs, the Private sector and other institutions responsible for development in the District.

The Assembly anticipates that, its current resources alone many not be sufficient for the successful implementation of all the sub-projects and programmes outlined in the plan. To this end, the Assembly as part of it resources mobilisation strategy will solicit for funds from other development partners who will be willing to contribute or support our development efforts.

ANNEX 1: DETAILED OF PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF DMTDP, 2014 - 2017

| Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--------|--------------|------|------|------|---|-----------------------|
| Policy Objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management | | | | | | | | | |
| S/N | Broad Project/ Activity | Baseline (2013) | Target | Achievements | | | | Total | Remarks |
| | | | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | | |
| 1. | Organise Revenue Mobilisation Training for DA Revenue Staff | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Revenue mobilisation training was organised for 41 revenue collectors for the planned period at Kenyasi | Fully implemented |
| 2. | Organise Tax Educational Campaign | 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 14 quarterly radio campaigns on payment of rates were organise on Anapua FM | Fully implemented |
| 3. | Prepare & Implement Revenue Action Plan | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 Annual Revenue Improvement Action Plans was prepared for, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and 90% of activities implemented resulting in improvement in Assembly's IGF | Fully implemented |
| 4. | Encourage Financial Institutions to Extend their Services to 2 communities | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Asutifi Rural bank & GN Bank extended its services/branches to Goamu, Ntotroso and Kenyasi No.1 | Partially implemented |
| 5. | Recruit Revenue staff to support the Area Council | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 commissioned revenue collectors were recruited to support Town/Area councils and additional 13 Revenue officers were posted to the District to support revenue mobilization | Partially implemented |
| Policy Objective: Improve public expenditure management | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Organise F&A meeting to track expenditure | 4 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 12 No. Quarterly F&A meetings were held to review expenditure of the Assembly and minutes duly recorded and filed | Partially implemented |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----|---|----|----|----|--|-----------------------|
| 7. | Organise quarterly Budget committee meetings to review expenditure | 4 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 36 Budget committee meetings were held and minutes duly recorded, signed and filed | Fully implemented |
| Policy Objective: Improve Access to financial Services | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Provide Credit Facilities to Farmer Associations | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | One (1) Tasmandy farms at Woromoso was given a credit facility of 35,450.00 by Asutifi Rural bank under the Rural Enterprise Project. | Partially implemented |
| 9. | Link Business Associations to Credit Facilitie | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | A total of nine (9) Business Association namely Kenyasi Industrial site Association (47,000.00), Kenyasi No.3 Cassava Processing (43,000.00), Gambia II Oil Based Processing (14,000.00), Gambia Oil Palm Processing (10,500), Asongtaba Oil Palm Processing (12,250.00), Ntotroso Gari Processing Association (45,000.00) was linked to the Asutifi Rural Bank to access facilities | Fully implemented |
| Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Organise Skill Training Workshops for Private Business Organisations | 0 | 48 | 0 | 12 | 34 | 40 | 12 Training programmes was achieved in the area of BDS and ACPID. The target was achieved in the area of BDS and ACPID activities, 6 Business organisations were trained, 1 inauguration of ASSI-Asutifi North | Partially Implemented |
| 2 | Train 100 MSME's Operators on ICT | 0 | 100 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 10 | A total of 25 mechanics were trained in the use of ICT in | Partially Implement |

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|--|--|---|-----|----|----|-----|-----|---|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | diagnosis of mechanical problems in vehicles. | |
| 3 | Facilitate the registration of SME's | 0 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 SMEs were assisted to register their business | Partially Implemented |
| 4 | Train 100 Unit Committee Members on Income Generating Activities | 0 | 100 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 10 | A total of 45 unit communities members were training in revenue mobilization, preparation floor detergents, mushroom, welding mechanics | Partially implemented |
| 5 | Organise Study Group Meetings on Rural Sustainable Livelihood Projects | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | All 4 planned study groups meetings was organised with the help of NGGL, the Women consultative Committee and BAC. | Fully implemented |
| 6 | Organise Training for Small Scale Mining Companies | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Not implemented |
| 7 | Provide Incentives to Attract Investors on the Housing Sector | 0 | | | | | | | Not implemented |
| 8 | Organise Regular Visits for Income Generating Groups | 0 | 392 | 0 | 87 | 208 | 314 | 314 individual were visited regularly | Partially implemented |
| 9 | Train 500 Unemployed Youth in Appropriate Skills | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 24 unemployed youth were trained in Basic Skills in soap making at Kenyasi | Partially implemented |
| 10 | Establish 2 Vocational Learning Centre | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Not implemented |
| Policy Objective: Diversify and Expand the Tourism Industry for Economic Development | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Encourage the Private Sector to Invest in the Tourism Industry | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Not implemented |
| 12 | NVTI Certification | 0 | 165 | 0 | 10 | 41 | 63 | 73 client were registered for NVTI examination | Partially implemented |
| 13 | Advisory, Counselling and Extension services to MSEs | 0 | 472 | 0 | 87 | 189 | 289 | 301 individuals from various Groups were counselled | Partially implemented |

| Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation And Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--------|--------------|------|------|------|--|-----------------------|
| Policy Objective: Promote Irrigation Development | | | | | | | | | |
| S/N | Broad Project/ Activity | Baseline (2013) | Target | Achievements | | | | | Remarks |
| | | | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Total | |
| 1 | Liaise with Private Sector to Invest in Irrigation Farming | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 Private organisation liaise to invest in irrigation farming (APC, Ntotroso vegetable group) | Partially implemented |
| Policy Objective: Improve Agriculture Financing | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Assist Farmers to Access Credit form the financial Institution | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 processing group called Kenyasi No.3 Gari processing , Ntotroso gari Processing, Gambia oil Palm Processing and Asongtaba Oil Palm processing groups assisted to acquire credit from Asutifi Rural Bank, UNDP and BAC/REPS | Partially implemented |
| Policy Objective: Increase Access to Extension Services and Re-Orientation of Agriculture Education | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Establish Linkages with Relevant Service Providers & Markets | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | A linkage was established with Action aid Ghana to support women in Extension delivery in 5 communities A linkage was established with Newmont Ghana (Ahafo Agro growth initiative to support PAPs in extension delivery A linkage was established with prison service and OICI extension delivery and food production A linkage is being establish with Ahafo processing service centre to market and produce pepper in the district A total of 8 linkages were established with relevant service | Fully implemented |

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| | | | | | | | | providers | |
| 4 | Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages under AGSSIP | | 8 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | Lining and pegging was introduced to 200 plantain farmers. Row planting was disseminated to 500 maize farmers. Plantain pruning was introduced to 200 farmers. Safe use of agrochemicals was disseminated to 250 farmers plantain sucker multiplication was introduced to 300 farmers. Proper handling of agrochemicals was disseminated. Use of hermitic bags for storage of cereals is introduced. Importance of using PPEs is being disseminated | Fully implemented |
| 5 | Intensify Field Demonstration & Tours to Enhance Adoption of Improved Technologies | | 80 | 2 | 27 | 67 | 69 | The district established 25 acre cassava multiplication plots in four operational areas that is Gambia, Ntotroso, Wamahinso and Gaomu Koforidua. 8400 bundles of improved cassava planting materials distributed to 210 tertiary farmers The district established one acre demonstration of cassava at Obengkrom. The district established one acre demonstration of groundnuts at Kenyasi No. 1 The district intends to do demonstration on cassava, maize, pepper and rice but due to lack of funds it has not started. | Fully implemented |
| 6 | Provide regular market | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Data on market information | |

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| | information to improve distribution of foodstuffs | | | | | | | captured and reported, refer to the respective annual reports | |
| 7 | Engage & Resource 10 Additional Extension Officers | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Two (2) officers were engaged under the YEA and One (1) officer posted to the District | Partially Implemented |
| 8 | Educate consumers on appropriate food combination of available foods to improve nutrition | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4No. educational programmes to processors and consumers on soya-gari mix production were organised at Atwedie and Ntotroso. | Fully implemented |
| 9 | Support to the National Farmers Day Celebration | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | All 4 planned 30 th farmers day programme (30 th , 31 st , 32 nd , 33 rd) was organized at Wamahinso, Gambia No.1, Kenyasi and Ntotroso to award hardworking farmers in the district. In all 68 categorized awards were received by farmers. The 32 nd Regional farmer's day was organized at Kenyasi to award hard working framers in the Region. | Fully implemented |
| 10 | Support to Agricultural Programmes to Home & Farm Visits | | GHC 202,033 | GHC 20,890.00 | GH C 11,133 | GHC 6,336 | 32,150. | A total of GH¢70,509.00 was used to support the department for homes and farm visits | Fully implemented |
| 11 | Supply of improved, early and drought resistant seedlings to farmers | 0 | 1000 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 120 | A total of 100bags of maize, pepper (25 sachets), tomatoes (18 sachets), rice (156 bags), and Cocoa seedlings (900,000) improved, early and drought resistant where supplied to farmers in the District | Fully Implemented |

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|----|--|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 12 | Conduct Animal Health & Livestock Surveillance | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | All 4 planned programmes was conducted | Fully implemented |
| 13 | Promote best agricultural practices | | 50,000 | 13,944 | 13,338 | 10,296 | | Farmers were sensitized in good Agriculture practices | Fully implemented |
| 14 | Strengthen Farmer Based Organisations to serve as inputs and service supply agents | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Target not achieved | Not implemented |
| 15 | Support for Mass Cocoa Spraying Exercise | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | An average of 30,000 acreage of cocoa farmers in the District benefited from mass cocoa spraying exercised | Fully implemented |
| 16 | Organize Stakeholders Forums for Farmers on Best Practices | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | A stakeholder forum was organised for 56 farmers on best farm practices at Kenyasi | Partially implemented |
| 17 | Supply Farming Inputs especially Agro-Chemicals to Farmers | | 40 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 mist blowers procured and supplied to 20 communities for mass spraying purpose | Partially implemented |
| 18 | Undertake Required Training according to Needs & Assessment in the Department of Agriculture | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | For the planned period needs assessment were undertaken by the department resulting in a series of training programmes on Good agriculture practices for staff. | Fully implemented |
| 19 | Undertake Educational Campaigns on Health Hazards of Mining Activities | 0 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | A total of 11 educational campaigns were undertake on the Anapua a local FM station in the District. | Fully Implemented |
| 20 | Educate farmers on use of weather information in agriculture production | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | A total of 326 benefitted from the use of weather information for agriculture production. | Fully implemented |
| 21 | Organise Stakeholders Forums for Mine Take Communities | 4 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | A series of stakeholder forums or engagement on employment updates, Resettlement issues and | Fully implemented |

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|---|--|---|-------|-----|-----|------|------|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | new mining areas were organised at Osei Kofi Abiri Social Centre, Kenyasi by NGGL in collaboration with the Assembly. This activity is done quarterly especially the employment updates. | |
| Policy Objective: Reverse Forest and Land Degradation | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Organise Mass Education on the Effect of Environmental Hazards | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 No mass sensitisation exercise was organised for 390 people/farmers on the effects of man's activities on the environment including mining. | Fully implemented |
| 23 | Encourage & Expand Afforestation Programme | 0 | | | | | | About 1000 acreage of afforestation programmes has been initiated in the District | Fully implemented |
| 24 | Train farmer groups on the effective application of agro chemicals | 0 | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 1383 | A total of 3833 people benefitted from training on the correct application or use of agro chemicals in the District. | Fully implemented |
| 25 | Educate People on Dangers of Bushfires | 0 | 170 | 34 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 174 people received training on the water conservation and bushfire prevention at Kenyasi | Fully implemented |
| 26 | Expand Formation of Fire Volunteer Groups in the District | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Fire volunteer groups have been formed across the 4 zones of the district with the support of GNFS and NADMO. | Fully implemented |
| 27 | Train fire volunteers | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Training on basic fire fighting skills has been undertaken for the groups | Fully implemented |
| 28 | Support to NADMO procure relief items for disaster victims | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | A total amount of 15,000.00 have been spent on victims of disaster | Fully implemented |

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| | | | | | | | | victims while assorted value of goods have supplied by the RCC and Assembly to Victim affected by rainstorm, fire among others | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure Sustainable Use of Wetlands and Water Resources | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Educate the People to Stop Farming along River Banks & Wetlands | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | The WRC undertook sensitisation on the local fm to educate people on the need not to farm along river banks and the importance of this natural resources to the district and Ghana at large | Fully Implemented |
| Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Drilling of 30No boreholes | 142 | | 12 | 8 | 15 | 3 | A total of 38No of boreholes was constructed for Ntotoso Nurses Training college, Biaso, Kwadwoaddaikrom, Jameskrom, Gambia No. 2 (Isreal), Gambia No. 2 (Akokorabaako), Nsuta, Agravi, Krachikrom, Alhajikrom, Yaabaniagya, Kenyasi By-Pass, Kenyasi (Wooden Tower Area), Kenyasi No. 2 (Slaughter House Area), Kenyasi No. 2 Resettlement phase 4, Kojokrom, Nsoakrom, Weneso, Kenyasi No. 1 Resettlement, Habitat K1, Jericko K2, Adum Esinanim Junction, Agya Adamu Kensere, Trome-Tawiakrom, Kojo Nkrumah, Akua Afriyie, Wamahinso Zongo, Kojo Anokye Via Kojokrom, Kwame Kobi – Kensere, Dokyikrom, Yaro | Fully Implemented |

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|---|--|----|--|---|---|----|----|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Grumah village, Issifu Akura-Tutuka, Ananekrom, Kwaku Addaekrom, Tailorkrom, Kwakurikrom, Manu Shed, Kwame Aduana, Enso Nyame ye No. 2 and spillway via Manu Shed. | |
| 2 | Rehabilitation of 30 No. broken down Boreholes | 10 | | 8 | 7 | 10 | 10 | A total of 35boreholes were rehabilitated for communities for the planned period. | Fully Implemented |
| 3 | Construction of Small town Water supply system | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1No. Small Town Water Supply system constructed by for OLA Resettlement community. | Fully implemented |
| 4 | Construction of 6No Hand Dug Wells fitted with Rollers | 8 | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 9No Hand dug Wells fitted with rollers were constructed for Kramokrom, Bogyampa, Esinanim, Asempaneyeye, Obengkrom, Agyerekrom, Komorokrom, Thomas Akuraa via Tutuka and Koforidua communities. | Fully implemented |
| 5 | Formation and Training of WMST in the District | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2No WSMT of Kenyasi and OLA Resettlement where reconstituted and trained. While 5No. Water and Sanitation committees of Ananekrom, Manu Shed, Weneso, Dokyikrom, Nsoakrom communities were trained for the planned period. | Fully implemented |
| 6 | Construction and Mechanisation of 3No Boreholes. (Limited Schemes) | 5 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7No Limited mechanisation schemes constructed at Atwedie, Kwadaso, Adum, Jericho, Ntotroso, and Wamahinso. | Fully implemented |
| Policy Objective: Establish Ghana as a transportation Hub for the West African sub-region | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----|----|---|----|----|---|-----------------------|
| 7 | Rehabilitation of road networks | | | | | | | A total of 116.7Km of feeder roads over the planned period was rehabilitated. Kenyasi- Goamu (12.8km), Routine maintenance of selected towns and othe feeder roads (60.1km), Gambia no. 1 to Adjeikrom (18km), Gambia No.1 – Nsuta- Kwame Menshkrom (13.8km), Esinanim Feeder Road (5km), Obengkrom feeder road 7 (7km) | Fully implemented |
| 8 | Reshaping of Banuyena Inc. to Pobikrom feeder road | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Banuyena Inc. to Pobikrom feeder road reshaped | Partially Implemented |
| 9 | Reshaping of Tutuka Inc. to Agyarekrom feeder road | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Routine maintenance and reshaping on the feeder roads undertaken by NGGL annually | Fully implemented |
| 10 | Construction of drainage facilities for selected communities | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Drainage facilities constructed in Ola Resettlement, Kenyasi No.1 Resettlement and Kenyasi no.2 communities | On-going |
| 11 | Rehabilitation & surfacing of the proposed hospital road | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600meter Hospital road rehabilitated and surfaced | Fully implemented |
| 12 | Construction of 3No Culverts for Aboagya Nkwanta, Onyinase and Asinamiso | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 culverts constructed at Aboagya,Nkwanta, Oyinase and Asinamiso | Fully implemented |
| Policy Objective: Promote rapid development and deployment of the National ICT infrastructure | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Engage private investors to expand ICT base in the District | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ICT services not expanded | Not implemented |
| 14 | Extend telecommunication to other parts of the District | 8 | 149 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 15 | Telecommunication services not fully extended | Partially implemented |
| Policy Objective: Develop Social, Community and Recreational Facilities | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Provision of market facilities | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1no. 6 storey market stores built | Partially implemented |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|-----------------------|
| 16 | Construction of football pitch | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | Football pitch constructed at Kenyasi no.1 under NADeF | Fully Implemented |
| 17 | Construction and pavement of the Kenyasi Park | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | Kenyasi lorry park constructed and paved | Fully implemented |
| 18 | Construction/rehabilitation of internal market stalls and drains | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Internal market stores and drainage rehabilitated/constructed | Fully implemented |
| 19 | Construction of 2-Storey 24 unit lockable stores | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2-Storey 24 unit lockable stores constructed | Fully implemented |
| 20 | Earthworks, Levelling and rehabilitation of 3No. Market Stalls | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Earthworks, Levelling and rehabilitation of 3No. Market Stalls undertaken | Fully implemented |
| 21 | Construction of community centres | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | community centres not constructed | Not implemented |
| 22 | Supply of roofing sheets and cement for self-Help projects | 5 communities | 20 com. | 4 com. | 5 com. | 4 com. | 5 com. | 18 communities supported with roofing sheets under the self-help project (Nsuta, Kwadofo, Agravi, Biaso, Alhajikrom, Kenyasi, Tutuka, Pobikrom) | Fully implemented |
| Policy Objective: Provide Adequate, Reliable and Affordable Energy to Meet the national Needs and for Export | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Extend electricity supply to communities | | | | | | | Electricity supply extended to communities Obengkrom, Donkorkrom, Goamu Koforidua, Agravi, Kojo Nkrumah, Kwaku, Kramokrom | Partially completed |
| 24 | Maintenance of streetlights | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Streetlights maintained | Fully implemented |
| | Relocation of high tension poles at the central market | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | High tension poles relocated at the central market | Fully implemented |
| Policy Objective: Streamline Spatial Land Use Planning System | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Support for Physical Planning to determine future development and land use pattern | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Physical Planning supported to prepare local schemes for future development and land use pattern | Partially implemented |

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| 26 | Engage surveyors to produce Arial photographs maps | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Surveyors not engaged to produce Arial photographs maps | Not implemented |
| 27 | Support to Physical Planning to Carry out Field Inspections | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Physical Planning supported to Carry out Field Inspections | Partially implemented |
| 28 | Undertake sensitization activities on the Street Naming and Property Addressing System | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sensitization activities on the Street Naming and Property Addressing System undertaken on radio stations, visit to TAs and communities | Fully implemented |
| 29 | Support to Physical Planning for Street Naming | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Physical Planning supported for Street Naming | Partially implemented |
| 30 | Organize quarterly Technical Subcommittee meetings | 3 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | quarterly Technical Subcommittee meetings organized | Fully implemented |
| 31 | Organise Statutory Planning Committee Meetings | 3 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | Statutory Planning Committee Meetings organised | Fully implemented |
| 32 | In-service training of Staff on GIS Map maker | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | In-service training of Staff on GIS Map maker organised | Fully implemented |
| 33 | Undertake regular monitoring of physical development projects in the communities | 4 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Regular monitoring of physical development projects in the communities undertaken | Partially implemented |
| Policy Objective: Accelerate the Provision of Improved Environmental Sanitation Facilities | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Construction of 10No. 10-seater KVIP toilet | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5No. 6-seater constructed for Alhajikrom, Yawbrefo, Koforidua, Kenyasi No. 2 Methodist Primary, and Gyedu communities. 3No. 10-seater Aqua Privy constructed for Nsuta, Kwame Mensahkrom and Yawbasoa | Partially (80%) implemented |

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| 35 | Construction of 10No. 20seater Aqua privy and W/C toilet | 22 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2No 20-seater Aqua Privy toilet for Wamahinso and Kenyasi No.1 zongo communities. 6No. 20-seater Water Closet toilet for Kenyasi No. 2 (Kwadaso), Kenyasi No.2 Ampedwe, Kenyasi No. 1 (KO), Ntotroso and OLA SHS. | Partially (80%) implemented |
| 36 | Acquisition and development of Final Waste Disposal Sites | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 final waste disposal sites was negotiated and acquired from Nananom at Kenyasi No.2 and Ntotroso. Note that the sites has not been fully development to meet the standard of a final disposal site as planned. | Partially implemented |
| 37 | Fumigation of sanitary site & public latrines | 4 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | The Assembly has a contract with Zoomlion Ghana Limited undertaken, fumigation activities on quarterly basis. The areas include all sanitary sites, public latrines, open drains and other identified breeding points. | Fully implemented |
| 38 | Daily collection and disposal of refuse. | 261 | | 261 | 261 | 262 | 261 | The Assembly has a contract with Zoomlion Ghana Limited to collection and disposal of solid waste in the District daily. Reports available indicates that for the planned period the company has executed that task for 261 working | Fully implemented |

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| | | | | | | | | days yearly. | |
| 39 | Organize quarterly clean up exercises | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | The Assembly as part of the National Sanitation day is expected to organise quarterly clean up exercises. However the Assembly succeeded in implementing a total 8No clean-up exercise out the planned targeted of 16. | Partially implemented |
| 40 | Screening of Food Vendors | 708 | | 708 | 983 | 884 | 770 | A number of foods vendors in the District were screened during the planned period. | Fully implemented |
| 41 | Intensify house to house inspection and education | 52 | | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | House to house inspection and hygiene education activities were undertaken during the planned period. | Fully implemented |
| 42 | Evacuation (pushing) of Refuse in the District | 4 | | 9 | 11 | 4 | 6 | A total of 30 Refuse heaps were evacuated or level at Ntotroso, Kenyasi and Gambia Area councils. | Fully implemented |
| 43 | Review and update of District Environmental and sanitation plan | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | DESSAP was review and updated to reflect the sanitation needs of the District and further aligned to the DMTDP | Fully implemented |
| 44 | Organize mass education on the need to adopt best hygiene practices | 12 | | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | A number of sensitisation programmes hygiene practices were organised on Anapua Radio stations, community durbars in Kenyasi, Ntotroso and Gambia | Fully implemented |

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| | | | | | | | | Area councils. | |
| 45 | Supply and delivery of Cesspool Emptier | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Cesspool Emptier not Supplied and delivered | Not implemented |
| 46 | Maintenance and clearing of proposed site for District Hospital | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Site for District Hospital maintained and cleared | Fully implemented |
| Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Increase Inclusive and Equitable Access to, and Participation in Education at all levels | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Completion of 5no. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, staff common room and computer lab. | 0 | 5no. 3-unit classroom block | | | | | 5no. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, staff common room and computer lab completed at Koforidua, Yawbrefo, Kwabenafo, Gambia no.2 DA and Wamahinso SHS | Fully implemented |
| 2 | Construction of 2-storey Boys Dormitory Block at Gyamfi Kumanini Senior High Technical School | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1No. 2-storey Boys Dormitory Block Constructed for Gyamfi Kumanini Senior High Technical School at Wamahinso | Implemented but not in DMTDP |
| 3 | Construction of 2-storey science laboratory for Gyamfi Kumanini Senior High Technical School | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1No. 2-storey science laboratory for Gyamfi Kumanini Senior High Technical School constructed at Wamahinso | Implemented but not in DMTDP |
| 4 | Construction of 3-storey hostel facility (phase 1) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Construction of 1No. 3-storey hostel facility (phase 1) completed at Gyedu | Implemented but not in DMTDP under NADef |
| 5 | Construction of 3-storey hostel facility for college of nursing | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1No. 3-storey hostel facility for college of nursing (phase 1) | Implemented but not in |

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| | (phase 1) | | | | | | | constructed at Ntotroso | DMTDP under NADef |
| 6 | Construction 3-storey lecture block for college of nursing | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1No. 3-storey lecture block for college of nursing constructed at Ntotroso | Implemented but not in DMTDP under NADef |
| 7 | Construction and Completion of 1no. 6-unit classroom block at Koforidua | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Classroom block constructed (Koforidua) | Fully implemented |
| 8 | Stocking of existing libraries with books and other logistics | | | | | | | | Not Implemented |
| 9 | Extension of electricity to classrooms in the District | | | | | | | | Not Implemented |
| 10 | Construction of 3no. 8 –unit teachers quarters at Obengkrom and Kojo Nkrumah | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3no. –unit teachers quarters constructed at Obengkrom, Kojo Nkrumah and Tawiahkrom and Zongo | Fully implemented |
| 11 | Supply and delivery of 1000 dual desk annually for basic schools | 0 | 1000 | 120 | 250 | | 200 | A total of 600 Dual desk was procured for schools in the district | Partially implemented |
| 12 | Construction of 11No. 3-unit and 2no. 6-unit classroom block with office, store, staff room, computer lab. & 4-seater KVIP | 0 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8No 3-unt classroom blocks with toilet facilities constructed at Ensonyameye, Barima Kyereku Ampem, Akosakrom, Gambia No. 2 Methodist, Gambia No.2 Islamic, Ntotroso Zongo, Kwakuri, and Kenyasi No.1 (Osei Kofi Abiri) 2No. 6-unit classroom block constructed at Amomaso, Kenyasi no.1 Presby. | Fully implemented |
| 13 | Construction of hostel facility for Gyamfi Kumanini SHS and | 0 | 2 hostel facilities | | | | | On-going construction of hostel facility for Gyamfi Kumanini SHS | Fully implemented |

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| | ICCESS | | | | | | | and ICCISS facility | |
| 14 | Construction of 5no. pre-school blocks | 0 | 5 | | | | | 2No. KG blocks constructed for Kenyasi no.2 Ahamadiyya School, and Biaso. | Partially implemented |
| 15 | Rehabilitation of 3nos. 3-unit classroom blocks at Kenyasi, Ntotroso and Gambia | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2No. 3-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated at Kenyasi no. 2 R/C and Ntotroso Methodist. | Partially implemented |
| 16 | Construction of community senior high school | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Not implemented |
| 17 | Provide sponsorship package for 200 pupils and students | 0 | 1000 | 250 | 230 | 250 | 300 | A total of 1030 people benefited from bursaries and support from the Assembly and NADeF towards their education in the District | Fully Implemented |
| 18 | Organize Independence day celebrations | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Independence day celebrated | Fully implemented |
| 19 | Support the organisation of my first day at school | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | My first day at school supported | Fully implemented |
| Policy Objective: Improve Management of Education Service Delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Support the conduct of STME and INSET for professional Teachers development | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Support for District educational fund | 0 | 120,000 | 30,000 | 20,000.00 | 41,600.00 | 50,000.00 | A total amount of 141,600 was disbursed to support the District education fund. | Fully implemented |
| Policy Objective: Bridge the Equity Gaps in Access to Health Care | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Construction of out-patient department & administration block for proposed District hospital | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Out-patient department & administration block for proposed District hospital constructed (Kenyasi No.1) | Fully implemented |
| 23 | Construction of 4nos. CHPS | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3nos. CHPS compound constructed | 2 completed |

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| | compound | | | | | | | at Nsuta, Goamu Koforidua and Yawusukrom | and 1 on-going |
| 24 | Construction of 1no. 2bedroom semi-detached nurses quarters for proposed Asutifi North District hospital | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2no. 2bedroom semi-detached nurses quarters for proposed Asutifi North District hospital constructed | Fully implemented |
| 25 | Support for National Immunization Day | | 20,000 | | | | | National Immunization Day supported | Fully implemented |
| 26 | Procurement of 1no. generator for Kenyasi health centre | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1No. Generator procured for the Kenyasi health centre | Fully implemented |
| 27 | Construction of Theatre, Maternity/labour Ward for the proposed district Hospital | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1no. Theatre/labour ward has been constructed at Kenyasi for the proposed district Hospital | Fully implemented |
| 28 | Construction of General Ward for the District Hospital | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1no. 65 bed capacity general ward constructed at Kenyasi for the proposed District hospital | Fully implemented |
| Policy Objective: Improve Governance, Management and Efficiency in Health Service management and Delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Support for capacity building for service delivery in the health sector in the District | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 health staff supported to build their capacity for enhanced service delivery in the District | Fully Implemented |
| Policy Objective: Enhance National Capacity for Attainment of lagging health as well as non-Communicable Diseases | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | District Response on Malaria Awareness Programme | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | The health department has been supported to embark on malaria awareness and distribution of over 5000 ITN in the district | Fully Implemented |
| 31 | Support for Health Programmes on HIV/AIDS (Know Your Status Campaign) | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | The HIV/AIDS focal person supported to undertake know your Status Campaigns in collaboration | Fully Implemented |

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| | | | | | | | | with Health Department | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure Provision of Adequate Training and Skills Development in Line with Global Trends | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Regular visits to four income generating groups | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 income generating groups visited | Fully implemented |
| 33 | Organise study group meetings on rural sustainable livelihood programmes | | 2 meetings | | | | | | Not implemented |
| 34 | Train 50 aged persons to acquire skills for income generating activities | | 50 aged persons | | | | | | Not implemented |
| Policy Objective: Promote Advocacy and Create Public Awareness on the Right of Children | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Submission of social enquiry report to family tribunal and juvenile court | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | A total of 5 social enquiry report was submitted to the family tribunal and juvenile court for the period | Fully implemented |
| 36 | Support for the celebration of child labour day | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Only 2 child labour day celebration was observed in the District with a support of GH¢5,000.00 from the Assembly. | Partially implemented |
| Policy Objective: Advance the Implementation of the Compulsory Component of Free Compulsory universal Basic Education | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Expand the school feeding programme | 9 | 20 schools | 1 | 1 | | 4 | A total of 6 public schools was added to the programme making it 15 public schools. | Partially implemented |
| Policy Objective: Make Social Protection more Effective in Targeting the Poor and the Vulnerable | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Facilitate the payment of LEAP grants to beneficiaries | 5 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Payment of LEAP grants to beneficiaries facilitated by the Social Welfare and Community | Fully implemented |

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| | | | | | | | | Department | |
| 39 | Support for Social Welfare to Pay Allowance to Officers to the Vulnerable & the Excluded | 3,000 | 11,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 1,800 | 3,000 | A total of GH¢10,800.00 was released for the payment of Officers allowance to the vulnerable. | Fully implemented |
| 40 | Payment of requisite support to the Persons With Disability (PWD) | | 200 PWDs | 40 PWDs | 40 PWDs | 40 PWDs | 40 PWDs | 160 PWDs have been paid the requisite allowance in the District | Partially implemented |
| 41 | Formulate and implement programmes to harness benefit of migration such as LEAP | | 3 programmes | | | | | | Not Implemented |
| Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure Effective Implementation of the Decentralisation Policy and Programmes | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Supply of stationery & other office facilities | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Stationery and other logistics needed for the smooth running of the Assembly was procured. | Fully implemented |
| 2 | Construction of residential accommodation for security officers | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1No 4-bedroom Bungalow constructed at Kenyasi No.1 for Ghana Prisons Service | Fully implemented |
| 3 | Maintenance of official vehicle | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | All Assembly serviceable vehicles were duly maintenance for the planned period. | Fully implemented |
| 4 | Support for sports & recreation | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Procurement of about 200 footballs and 50 set of jersey were procured for communities by both Nadev and the Assembly | Fully implemented |
| 5 | Support for Payments of All Utilities (phone, postal services, water, electricity) | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | All utilities relating to water, electricity and others were paid for yearly within the planned period | Fully implemented |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Support for All Maintenance Activities (official vehicles, grader, tipper truck, residential buildings, general equipment, schools/nursery, office buildings) | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Maintenance works were undertaken on Assembly properties that require maintenance: General equipment's, Plumbing works, electrical maintenance among others, Residential and office Accommodations. | Fully implemented |
| 7 | Construction of 2nos and 3nos. senior and & junior staff quarters for the District Assembly | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Construction of 1No. 4-unit 2-Bedroom staff Quarters | On-going |
| 8 | Procurement of consultant to design proposed market and hospital. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A consultant was procured to design both the district Hospital, Lorry park and markets for implementation | Fully implemented |
| 9 | Furnishing of offices of central administration | 0 | 1 | | | | | Some office fully furnished | Partially implemented |
| 10 | Organise Workshops for the Area Councils | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | The 5 Area councils (A/C) members and councillors were trained on revenue mobilisation, the roles and responsibilities of members among others | Fully implemented |
| 11 | Construction and Rehabilitation Area Council offices | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 of the Area councils offices where rehabilitated and furnished with curtains, office tables, plastics chairs, 1 laptop computers | Fully implemented |

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| 12 | Procurement and Maintenance of office equipment | | | | | | | Computers, printers, swivel chairs and executive's desk were procured for the various departments and Units of the Assembly. | Fully implemented |
| 13 | Capacity building and training activities | | | | | | | A series of workshops were organised/attended by officers on variety of broad topics such as agriculture development, planning issues, human resource management, administration issues, financial management, social protection issues and among others within the planned period. | Fully implemented |
| 14 | Provide Office Accommodation for Revenue Staff at the Area Councils | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Not implemented |
| 15 | Support for NGOs Activities | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Not implemented |
| 16 | Support for Payments of All Allowances (fuel, car maintenance, travelling, transfer grants, Presiding Member, Traditional Authorities, donations, overtime for drivers, running cost of vehicles, commission collectors | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Payments in relation to fuel, car maintenance, travelling, transfer grants, Presiding Member, Traditional Authorities, donations, overtime for drivers, running cost of vehicles, commission collectors were duly honoured as reflected in the Assembly Annually Financial Statement for the planned period. | Fully implemented |

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| 17 | Renovation of District Chief Executive's Residence | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | The DCE's official bungalow was rehabilitated. | Fully implemented |
| 18 | Procurement of 1No. 4x4 vehicle | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1No. Toyota IMV Hilux 4WD Deluxe was procured for monitoring and evaluation of Assembly programmes and projects | Fully implemented |
| 19 | Rehabilitation of DCD's Bungalow | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Rehabilitation works was undertaken on the DCD's bungalow to make it more habitable | Fully implemented |

ANNEX 2: COMPOUND MATRIX FOR ADOPTED DMTDP, 2018-2021 POLICY OBJECTIVES

| Poverty Dimension | Livelihood | | | | | Health | | | | Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues | | | | | Institutional | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Environmental Components | Access to water | Access to Land | Access to Timer | wildlife | Non Timber Forest Products | Water Quality | Sanitation | Air Quality | NTPP (Medicinal plants) | Draught | Bushfire | Floods | Degradation | Crises and Conflicts | Epidemics | Adherence to Democratic Principles | Human Rights | Access to Information |
| Programmes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| 2. Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | - | +/- | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | +/- | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| 3. Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | -/+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | 0 |
| 4. Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development | 0 | + | + | - | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Ensure improved Public Investment | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 6. Improve production efficiency and yield | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Improve Post-Harvest Management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| 8. Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| 9. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | 0 | + | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | + | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| 10. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| 11. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |
| 12. Strengthen school management systems | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 |
| 13. Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| 14. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| 15. Strengthen healthcare management system | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + |
| 16. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 |
| 18. Ensure food and nutrition security | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Improve population management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| 21. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |
| 23. Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |
| 24. Promote economic empowerment of women. | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |

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| 25. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| 26. Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + |
| 27. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |
| 28. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| 29. Protect forest reserves | 0 | - | - | + | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. Promote sustainable water resource development and management | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| 33. Reduce environmental pollution | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36. Enhance climate change resilience | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + |
| 39. Enhance application of ICT in national | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | + |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41. Address recurrent devastating floods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42. Promote proper maintenance culture | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 44. Enhance quality of life in rural areas | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + |
| 45. Promote resilient urban development | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| 46. Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 47. Deepen political and administrative decentralization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |
| 48. Improve decentralised planning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |
| 49. Strengthen fiscal decentralization | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| 50. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |
| 51. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 |
| 52. Enhance public safety | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 |
| 53. Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 |
| 54. Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |
| 55. Promote culture in the development process | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

| Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Sustainability in fiscal performance will help mobilize resources to ensure adequate supply and access to water | + |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | A stable fiscal performance will ensure availability of funds for provision of other basic needs such as potable water | + |
| Sanitation | Issues of sanitation will be adequately managed when funds are available. | + |
| Air Quality | With the availability of funds, air pollution agents such as wastes dumps, shocked gutters, open defecation etc. can all be managed appropriately | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | Making funds available through sustainable fiscal performance will management to attend to the vulnerable in times of epidemics | + |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Improved fiscal performance and sustainability will enhance governmental activities. | + |
| Human Rights | A stable fiscal performance will ensure the availability of funds for provision of other basic needs such as potable water, education and health | + |
| Access to Information | Improved fiscal performance will present good accounting records for public scrutiny, availability of funds for the provision of other social amenities such as roads, ICT centers etc. | + |

| Objective: Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Flagship industrial development that seeks to develop and improve on water quality will have a major uplift on the living standard of the people. | + |
| Access to Land | As a flagship initiative, it will aid the release of land to developers | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | This will mitigate excessive timber harvest and invest in other natural resources. | + |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Chemicals from the industries may contaminate underground water and nearby streams and rivers. | - |
| Sanitation | Industries with environmental conservation ideology will ensure sanitation in their activities while others may pollute the environment through their daily activities. | +/- |
| Air Quality | Introduction of a number of industries will increase environmental pollution through their daily activities. | - |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | Clearing of land to pave way for industrial development will deprive the land of surface cover which in turn led to degradation. | - |
| Crises/Conflicts | Even though Industrial development will ensure economic growth and employment opportunities but the location to be implemented might cause conflicts between two communities | -/+ |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | Development of industries will help create employment opportunities | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Private agencies into water service provision will help in the provision of water facilities | + |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | This will help to develop other sector of agriculture such as arable farming while protecting the timber forest | + |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Private agencies into water service provision will help in the provision of water facilities | + |
| Sanitation | Private agencies into waste management will help ensure good sanitation | + |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | This will help create and develop new employment opportunities hence reducing the teeming unemployment rate | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | Promoting agriculture will help agriculture more attractive hence allowing land holders to release their lands for agricultural purposes. | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | Promoting agriculture will have a positive | + |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | trickle-down effect on all agricultural related activities | |
| Protection of Wildlife | Promoting agricultural activities will led to the encroachment of wildlife habitat | - |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | This will help protect the timber forest | + |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | Clearing land for agricultural activities will led to loss of medicinal plants. | - |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | Clearing of land to pave way for agriculture will deprive the land of surface cover which in turn led to degradation. | - |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | Enhancing agricultural activities | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| Objective: Ensure improved Public Investment | | |
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Public investment will ensure provision of potable water | + |
| Access to Land | Investing in the public sector will promote land acquisition for various business activities | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Public investment will ensure provision of potable water | + |
| Sanitation | Investing in the public sector will ensure procure good sanitation facilities | + |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | Constructing good drainage channels through public investment will help prevent floods | + |
| Land Degradation | Investing in tree planting in general and along river banks will help curtail land degradation | + |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | Constructing irrigation dams will aid farmers in the dry season as well as in times of draught | + |
| Epidemics | Investing in public infrastructure such as early warning system | + |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Public investment will help provide some basic necessities | + |
| Human Rights | Public investment will help provide some basic necessities | + |
| Access to Information | Investing in ICT, road network and information outlets will ensure access to information | + |

| Objective: Improve Production Efficiency And Yield | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Access to water will aid production efficiency and yield | + |
| Access to Land | Having access to land is vital for every production activity | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | Improving efficiency and yield means using less space for greater out which will help protect wildlife habitat | + |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | Engaging in activities such as farming will lead to the loss of medicinal plants | - |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | Clearing of surface cover for agricultural activities will enhance degradation | - |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | | |
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Applying science and technology will enhance access to adequate water supply | + |
| Access to Land | Science and technology will help in efficient utilization of the land | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | Application of science and technology will help add value to the forest resource | + |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | Application of science and technology will help add value to the forest resource | + |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Science and technology can be used to improve on the quality of water | + |
| Sanitation | Application of Science and technology can aid good sanitation practices | + |
| Air Quality | Science and technology can help fix issues of air pollution | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | Science and technology will explore the medicinal plants for the benefit of mankind. | + |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | Using Science and technology in the era of epidemics can help identify victims quickly | + |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth

| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | Access to land will help enhance agricultural activities | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | Promoting agricultural activities will enhance access to forest resources | + |
| Protection of Wildlife | Agricultural activities will distort the ecosystem | - |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | Promoting agriculture will lead to loss of medicinal plants | - |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | Excessive agricultural activities will cause land degradation | - |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | Promoting agriculture activities among the youth will help mitigate youth unemployment | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

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

| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Access to water is very essential in livestock rearing hence its availability is very vital | + |
| Access to Land | Land is a vital commodity to livestock rearing | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | Overgrazing by livestock will lead to land degradation | - |
| Crises/Conflicts | Unprotected grazing may lead to conflicts among farmers and may as well lead to farm distractions by grazing animals | - |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Objective : Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | | |
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Equal participation of in education will aid democratic principles | + |
| Human Rights | Equitable access to education will enhance | + |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | pupils rights to education | |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objectives: Strengthen school management systems | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | School management systems will be much more effective if enough potable water | + |
| Sanitation | Sanitation is very key to every school environment | + |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | Availability of school management team will help protect the rights of children | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Ensuring sustainable sources of financing for education will aid enhance freedom to choice of education | + |
| Human Rights | Ensuring sustainable sources of financing for education will enhance rights to education | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |

| VULNERABILITY | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will help in timely attending to victims in times of epidemics | + |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Accessible Universal Health Coverage will aid in the provision of health needs of the people | + |
| Human Rights | This will also ensure the right to good health care | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Strengthen healthcare management system | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | Strengthening healthcare management system will help in timely attending to victims in times of epidemics | + |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Strengthening healthcare management system will aid government to provide the health | + |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| | needs of the people | |
| Human Rights | Rights to quality health care will be enhanced through Strengthening healthcare management system | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | Reducing disability morbidity, and mortality will avoid the sort rises that people have to go through in those situations | + |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | Good sanitation in sanitary areas such as barbering shops and health facilities as well as various homes will aid reduction in infectious diseases, while bad sanitation practices will aid infection | +/- |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | Access to information on the various health related issues will aid reduction in new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | + |

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Objective: Ensure food and nutrition security | | |
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Making water accessible is a major step toward food security | + |
| Access to Land | Making land available for cultivation will help aid the food needs of the populace | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Adequate Potable drinking is necessary to ensure food security | + |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | Ensuring food and nutrition security is a good way of protecting the rights of the people | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Improve population management | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Improving population management will help ensure adequate availability | + |
| Access to Land | Good Population management will help limit the pressure on available land for development | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | Good Population management will help limit the pressure on the various natural resource | + |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | Good population management reduce excessive pollution in neighborhoods | + |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Managing the population will help provide the necessary social amenities | + |
| Human Rights | Managing the population will help provide the necessary social amenities | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Enhancing Safe and reliable water supply services for all will ensure accessibility to water | + |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Improving Safe and reliable water supply services for all will ensure accessibility to potable water | + |
| Sanitation | Enhancing Safe and reliable water supply services for all will help prevent water contamination | + |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | Enhancing Safe and reliable water supply services for all will enhance the rights of the people. | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |

| HEALTH | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Water Quality | Enhancing access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will help preserve the various streams and rivers as well as underground waters from contamination | + |
| Sanitation | Improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will help enhance general sanitation | + |
| Air Quality | Improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will help ensure air quality | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | Ensuring good environmental sanitation will help to avoid its associated repercussions such as choked gutters that often leads to flooding | + |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | Good sanitation will help to avoid outbreak of sanitation related disease | + |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Child protection and family welfare system is a democratic responsibility of the state | + |
| Human Rights | Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system will help protect the rights and interest of the vulnerable | + |
| Access to Information | Ensuring effective child protection and family welfare system will help obtain relevant information on domestic violence for future plans | + |

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Objective: Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes | | |
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | Ensuring gender equity in social and economic development will enhance equal accessibility to land for development | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | Ensuring gender equity in social and economic development will aid eradicate the traditional view of gender roles which marginalize women and children | + |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Ensuring gender equity will enhance democracy | + |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Human Rights | Gender equity in social and economic development will help improve on the rights of citizens | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Promote economic empowerment of women. | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Women as the main focus in housekeeping, empowering their economic ability will ensure accessibility to water | + |
| Access to Land | Promoting economic empowerment among women will help enhance women’s ability to own properties including land | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | Promoting economic empowerment among women will strengthen the ability of women to access forest resources like their male counterparts | + |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Women as the main focus in housekeeping, empowering their economic ability will help ensure accessibility to potable water | + |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | Promoting economic empowerment of women will help alleviate them from the sort poverty that is mostly associated with women so can face most of their challenging problems in life. | + |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Promoting economic empowerment of women will help alleviate them from the sort poverty that is mostly associated with women so they can face most of their challenging problems in life. | + |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Human Rights | Promoting economic empowerment of women will help protect their interest and rights | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | |
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Ensuring social protection especially for children and women will help ensure access to water which forms part of the household duties assigned to children and women | + |
| Access to Land | This will help ensure that, the vulnerable including PWDs enough to own properties including land. | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Strengthening social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly will ensure the provision of basic societal necessities including potable water | + |
| Sanitation | Sanitation is a social need hence Strengthening social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly will help improve upon the standard of living | + |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | Strengthening social protection will empower the vulnerable in society | + |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Strengthening social protection will empower the vulnerable in society will help ensure democracy for all persons | + |
| Human Rights | Strengthening social protection will empower the vulnerable in society so they can equally | + |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| | Speak issues that violate their rights | |
| Access to Information | | + |

| Objective: Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Ensuring PWDs enjoying full benefits as Ghanaians will help to get access to water | + |
| Access to Land | Ensuring PWDs enjoying full benefits as Ghanaians will help to get access to land | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | Ensuring PWDs enjoying full benefits as Ghanaians will help to get access to forest resources | + |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Ensuring PWDs enjoying full benefits as Ghanaians will help to get access to potable water | + |
| Sanitation | Ensuring PWDs enjoying full benefits as Ghanaians will help to get access to good sanitation facilities | + |
| Air Quality | Ensuring PWDs enjoying full benefits as Ghanaians will help to get access to neighborhoods free of air pollution | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | Ensuring PWDs enjoying full benefits as Ghanaians will help alleviate them from the sort of hardship that they mostly face | + |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | Ensuring PWDs enjoying full benefits as Ghanaians will help to get access to aid in times of epidemics | + |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | It is the democratic rights of PWDs to enjoy full benefits as Ghanaians | + |
| Human Rights | Ensuring PWDs enjoying full benefits as Ghanaians will help protect their rights and interests | + |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Access to Information | Promoting the interest of PWDs will help to obtain information on vulnerable citizens | + |
|-----------------------|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| Objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | | |
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | Promoting effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development will help to engage the youth in decision making hence eliminating conflicts due to political misunderstanding/misinformation | + |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Promoting effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development will help the youth to make to contribute to decisions that affect them | + |
| Human Rights | Promoting effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development will help the to exercise their rights as citizens | + |
| Access to Information | Promoting effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development will help to inform the youth on issues of development | + |

| Objective: Protect forest reserves | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | Protecting forest reserve will deprive farmers of farm lands | - |
| Access to Forest Resources | Protecting forest reserve will deprive people from exploring the forest resources | - |
| Protection of Wildlife | Protecting forest reserve will enhance wildlife protection | + |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | Protecting forest reserve will deprive people from exploring the forest products | - |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | The trees helps in the production of oxygen as well as helps in the elimination of carbon dioxide | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | Protecting forest reserve will assist in the protection of some invaluable medicinal plants | + |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | Protecting forest reserve will deprive poachers the forest hence minimizing bushfires | + |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | Protecting forest reserve will limit agricultural related activities that exposes the bare land | + |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | Sustainable mining activities will limit the | + |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | distraction of the ecosystem | |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | Sustainable manning activities will enhance good sanitation | + |
| Air Quality | Sustainable manning activities will enhance good environmental sanitation | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | Sustainable manning activities will aid in the protection of medicinal plants | + |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | Sustainable manning activities will help to replenish the degraded forest | + |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| Objective: Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources | | |
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | Promoting sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources will help to protect the forest resource | + |
| Protection of Wildlife | Promoting sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources will help to protect wildlife habitat | + |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | Promoting sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources will help to protect the forest resource | + |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | Promoting sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources will help to protect the | + |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | forest resource such as medicinal plants | |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Objective: Promote proper maintenance culture | | |
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Promotion of good maintenance culture on water resources will ensure the provision of potable water | + |
| Sanitation | Promotion of good maintenance culture on sanitation facilities will ensure good sanitation practices | + |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | Good maintenance culture will enhance effective public services therefore reducing hardship | + |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements will enhance accessibility to water | + |
| Access to Land | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements will enhance accessibility to land | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements will allows for the extension of potable water to settlements | + |
| Sanitation | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements will help ensure good sanitation practices | + |
| Air Quality | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements will help ensure good sanitation practices hence regulating air pollution | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements will ensure flood free due to the availability of good drainage systems | + |
| Land Degradation | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements will reduces degradation due to the availability of good drainage systems | + |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements avoid outbreak of communicable | + |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | disease as a result overcrowding and poor housing | |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | Promoting a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements will help ensure the extension social amenities to settlements for the benefit of the people | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Promote resilient urban development | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Promoting resilient urban development will enhance accessibility to water | + |
| Access to Land | Promoting resilient urban development will enhance accessibility to land | + |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Promoting resilient urban development will help to distribute quality water to neighborhood | + |
| Sanitation | Promoting resilient urban development will help in god waste management | + |
| Air Quality | Promoting resilient urban development will in controlling air pollution | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |
| Human Rights | Promoting resilient urban development will in the provision of basic human needs | + |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Improving quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities will help enhance accessibility to water | + |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Improving quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities will help enhance accessibility to potable water | + |
| Sanitation | Ensuring quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities will help enhance accessibility to good sanitation facilities | + |
| Air Quality | Improving quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities will help enhance good aeration and enough space | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | Improving quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities will help ensure the avoidance of flood due to poor drainage systems | + |
| Land Degradation | Improving quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities will help ensure the mitigate degradation due to poor drainage systems | + |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | Good quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities will help ensure good sanitation practices hence the avoidance of disease outbreak | + |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | | 0 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Good policy formulation will ensure the provision of social amenities | + |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Good policy formulation will ensure the provision of social amenities | + |
| Sanitation | Good policy formulation will ensure the provision of social amenities | + |
| Air Quality | Formulation of good environmentally related policies will enhance | + |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | | 0 |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Coordination in policy formulation will enhance participation in decision making | + |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | | 0 |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |

| HEALTH | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Water Quality | | 0 |
| Sanitation | | 0 |
| Air Quality | | 0 |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | | 0 |
| Floods | | 0 |
| Land Degradation | | 0 |
| Crises/Conflicts | Promoting the fight against corruption and economic crimes will help protect the public purse and enhance government expenditure aiding in the fight against poverty. | + |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Promoting the fight against corruption and economic crimes will help protect the public purse and enhance government expenditure | + |
| Human Rights | | 0 |
| Access to Information | | 0 |

| Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| POVERTY–ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION | REASONS | SCORE |
| LIVELIHOOD | | |
| Access to Water | Ensuring responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue will in the provision of amenities such as water | + |
| Access to Land | | 0 |
| Access to Forest Resources | | 0 |
| Protection of Wildlife | | 0 |
| Use Of Non Timber Forest Products | | 0 |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue will in the provision of amenities such as potable water | + |
| Sanitation | Ensuring responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue will in the provision of amenities such as good sanitation facilities | + |
| Air Quality | A responsive governance aid in the fight | + |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | against air pollution | |
| NTPF (Medicinal Plants) | | 0 |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | Responsive governance aid in the fight against poachers who's activities mostly leads to bushfires | + |
| Floods | Ensuring responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue will help in good neighborhood development such as construction of drainage channels | + |
| Land Degradation | Ensuring responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue will help in good neighborhood development such as construction of drainage channels to mitigate land degradation | + |
| Crises/Conflicts | A responsive government will help come to needs of victims in times of hardship | + |
| Draught | | 0 |
| Epidemics | | 0 |
| INSTITUTIONAL | | |
| Adherence to Democratic Principles | Good governance enhances democratic rule | + |
| Human Rights | Citizen participation in the development dialogue will ensure the exercise of human rights | + |
| Access to Information | Participation in the development dialogue will help enhance information sharing. | + |

ANNEX 3: SUSTAINABILITY TEST FOR ADPTED DMTDP, 2018-2021 STRATEGIES

| STRATEGY: Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6, 17.4) | | |
|--|--|---------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Target 16.5, 16.6, 17.4) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | (0) | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | (0) | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | (0) | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | (0) | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | (0) | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | (0) | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | (0) | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 3 | Discipline in financial management will help in the provision of infrastructure to help improve health and well-being. |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | (0) | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 3 | Proper financial management will help government invest in other job creation endeavors to reduce unemployment |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | (0) | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | (0) | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 3 | Proper financial management will help improve access will help in the provision on basic services such as water |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 3 | Proper financial management will help improve access to transport facilities by providing roads to the rural communities. |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 3 | Proper financial management will help improve sanitation by providing sanitation facilities. |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | (0) | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | (0) | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | Proper financial management will help grow the economy which comes by the effective and efficient use of resources. |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 3 | It will help in the using of local material which will reduce cost and promote the patronage of made in Ghana goods. |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 4 | Proper financial management will help invest in the local industries and improve the local economy. |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | (0) | |
| Human Rights | (0) | |
| Access to information | 3 | This will aid access to information concerning Public Financial Management to help in the adherence to the laws. |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 4 | By adhering to Public Financial Management Act, Strict monitoring of standards and guidelines will be ensured. |

| STRATEGY: Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Target 12.7, 16.6) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Target 12.7, 16.6) | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | (0) | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | (0) | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | (0) | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | (0) | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | (0) | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | (0) | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | (0) | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | (3) | Following the procurement Act will aid in efficient and effective public expenditure on health, education etc. |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | (0) | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | (0) | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | (0) | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | (0) | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | (3) | Adhering to the procurement act will improve funds allocation for other social amenities like potable water |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | (3) | Adhering to the procurement act will improve funds allocation for other social amenities like transport infrastructure |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | (3) | Adhering to the procurement act will improve funds allocation for other social amenities like sanitation facilities |
| Equity: | (0) | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: | (0) | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | Adhering to the procurement Act will help protect the public purse |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 4 | This will help enhance the development of the local economy |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 4 | Strictly following the procurement act will help enhance the development of the local economy |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | (0) | |
| Human Rights | (0) | |
| Access to information | 3 | By implementing the procurement Act, information on all public transactions will be available for audit purposes |
| <i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 4 | Complying with the public procurement Act will help enhance financial Monitoring |

| STRATEGY: Implement One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Target 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Implement One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Target 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 1 | Clearing land to implement the one district, one factory will distort the natural vegetation |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 1 | Clearing land to implement the one district, one factory will distort the natural vegetation |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 2 | Activities of industries will lead to the pollution of the environment |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 4 | Local factories will patronize local raw materials |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 0 | |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 5 | The implementation of local industries will create job opportunities and offer market to local raw materials producers |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 4 | As a local initiative, local participation is key to ensure sustainability |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 2 | Industrial activities are likely to pollute the environment |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | The one district, one factory initiative will enhance diversification of development |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | The one district, one factory initiative will enhance job creation opportunities |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 5 | The one district, one factory initiative will help make use of local raw materials |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | 5 | The initiative will enhance job creation opportunities and the use of of local raw materials |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 4 | It aid job creation and poverty reduction |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Target 8.10, 9.3) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Target 8.10, 9.3) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Health and Well-being: | 0 | |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 5 | Ensuring the development of start-up businesses and SMEs will provide economic cover for women |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 5 | Promoting the development of start-up businesses and SMEs will help mitigate unemployment situation |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 4 | Local participation is key for the development of the local economy |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 3 | The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities to afford their needs |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 3 | The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities to afford their needs |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 3 | The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities to afford their transportation needs |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 3 | The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities to afford their sanitation costs |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | This will help ensure poverty reduction at all levels |
| Vulnerability and Risk: | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities of citizens |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 4 | This will help start-up businesses and SMEs to be able to purchase local raw materials |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 5 | Supporting start-up businesses and SMEs will ensure local economic development |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Target 8.10, 9.3) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Target 8.10, 9.3) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 4 | Supporting MSMEs will help local people to harness the existing raw materials |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 0 | |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 3 | Supporting MSMEs will empower women engage in economic activities |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 5 | Supporting MSMEs will help expand local businesses and create employment opportunities |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 4 | Supporting MSMEs will enhance the development of the local economy |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 3 | Supporting MSMEs will enhance the purchasing power of citizen to afford other needs |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 3 | Supporting MSMEs will enhance the purchasing power of citizen to afford other needs |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 3 | Supporting MSMEs will enhance the purchasing power of citizen to afford other needs |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 3 | Supporting MSMEs will enhance the purchasing power of citizen to afford other needs |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | Supporting MSMEs will ensure evenly distribution of national resources |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | Supporting MSMEs will help ensure strong and resilient local economy |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 4 | Supporting MSMEs will enhance the patronage of local raw materials |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 5 | Supporting MSMEs will help ensure strong and resilient local economy |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 2 | Enhancing agricultural production will the distortion of the ecosystem |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 2 | Enhancing agricultural production will aid land degradation |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 4 | Enhancing agricultural production for export will ensure harnessing the raw materials for development |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 0 | |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 3 | Women in agriculture will get major boost |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 5 | Enhancing production for export will help expand the agricultural sector and absorb more people |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 4 | Enhancing production for export will require accessibility to aid farming on large scale to meet demand |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | Enhancing production for export will help instigate economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 5 | Enhancing production for export will also ensure availability of raw materials for local industries |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 5 | Enhancing production for export will enhance the development of the local economy |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level(SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level(SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 2 | Enhanced agricultural activities will distort the ecosystem |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 2 | Enhanced agricultural activities will encourage land degradation |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 5 | Technology will help in adding value to the agricultural products |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 2 | Excessive agricultural activities will distort the natural vegetation |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 2 | Technology addition will appear new to farmers and cause uncertainties |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | The introduction of technology will help enhance help delivery |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 4 | Women in trade and in agriculture will be economically better off |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 5 | DCACT will help promote job creation in the district |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 4 | Participation by citizens is key to ensure sustainability |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 4 | The introduction of DCACT will help facilitate access to land |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 4 | The use of technology will to provide potable water |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 4 | Good transport system will promote commerce |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 4 | Technology aid the proper management of waste |
| Equity: | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | DCACT will ensure positive economic growth in the District |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 5 | Raw materials from agriculture will feed the local industries |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 5 | DCACT will ensure the development of the local economy |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 5 | The introduction of technology will enhance the communication and information systems |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2a) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2a) | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize. | 0 | |
| Pollution: | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 3 | The activity will support is much sustainable raw materials in a given locality is taken into consideration |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | The Activity support will give advantage to communities to identify their very own needs |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | Needs-based technical assistance and extension support will help provide sustainable measures to curtail socio-cultural hurdles |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 4 | Needs-based technical assistance and extension support will make it possible to identify issues that are specific to women |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 4 | Implementing the specific needs of the people will encourage the creation of new opportunities |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 5 | Needs-based technical assistance and extension support should be participatory to ensure sustainability |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 3 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 3 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 3 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 3 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 5 | The Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will ensure equity in the distribution of developmental projects |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | With the Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach, people with special needs will be catered for |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | The Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will encourage economic and reduce wastage of scarce resources |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 4 | Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will encourage the use of local materials |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 4 | Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will inspire local economic development |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 5 | The Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will enhance democracy in services provision |
| Human Rights | 5 | Human rights will be uphold using the Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 5 | The Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach is the best procedure to ensure sustainability |

| STRATEGY: Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Target 2.1, 2.4) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Target 2.1, 2.4) | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 5 | The implementation of the yield improvement programme will promote the production raw materials |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | Implementation of the yield improvement programme will enhance farm production |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 0 | |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 4 | The implementation of the yield improvement programme will provide income generation sources for seed merchants |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 4 | The implementation of the yield improvement programme will provide safety net against poor yields |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | Implementation of the yield improvement programme will enhance agricultural productivity and improve farmers income |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 4 | The implementation of the yield improvement programme will enhance the production of agricultural raw materials |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 4 | The raw material gotten as a result of the implementation of the yield improvement programme will feed the local industries |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 4 | This will aid raw materials preservation and protect farmers against post-harvest losses |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | This will help protect farmers against post-harvest losses |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 0 | |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 5 | It aid in retention of farmers in the agricultural sector |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 4 | It encourage farmers to commit agricultural activities |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 5 | Avoiding post-harvest losses will help bridge the poverty gap |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | Farmers will be protected against post-harvest losses and improve market price |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | Securing agricultural productivity will encourage economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 5 | Protecting agricultural outputs will enhance raw materials availabilities |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 5 | Existing local industries will get access to raw materials for production |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture operations (SDG Target 4.4) | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture operations (SDG Target 4.4) | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 1 | Encouraging agricultural activities will distract the ecosystem |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 1 | Encouraging agricultural activities will enhance land degradation |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 5 | Building the capacity of the youth in agriculture operations will encourage the production of raw materials |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | It will help to mitigate unemployment hence reduce social vices |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 0 | |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 5 | It will help create employment opportunities |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | It will help empower the youth |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | Engaging the in economic activities will enhance economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 4 | Existing local industries will benefit from the production of agricultural raw materials |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 4 | It will help to put raw materials into productive use whilst proving employment opportunities |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Redefine basic education to include secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Redefine basic education to include secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 0 | |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | Increase in illiteracy rate will improve behavioral change in local communities |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | It help increase enrollment in schools |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 4 | More females will get the opportunity to enroll in school |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 5 | It will enhance equal access to education |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | It help encourage the poor to enroll in schools whether disable or not |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 5 | It will help ensure right to education at all levels |
| Access to information | 4 | High literacy rate will enhance access to information |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 3 | Expanding education will ensure high enrollment |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | It will aid teaching and learning |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | Improving educational infrastructure to include disability friendly facilities will enhance teaching and learning |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 4 | It ensure right to education |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | It will help change any religious misconception about education and increase enrollment |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | It will help to increase school enrollment |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 4 | It will help achieve gender parity in school enrollment |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 5 | It will encourage equal access to education |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 3 | People with little knowledge about the importance of education will be enlightened |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | This will help extend education to all communities |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 4 | It will help ensure parity in school enrollment |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 4 | Decentralizing education will increase enrollment |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | It will present equal opportunity to education |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 4 | It will ensure democracy in the education sector |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Target 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Target 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) | | |
|---|-------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 3 | Provision of health infrastructure will enhance healthy living |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | Availability of CHPS compound will ensure the provision of the health needs of the people |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | It will ensure equal access to health |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 4 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 4 | Providing health infrastructure to the will enhance their health needs |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 3 | Expanding and equipping health facilities will ensure a healthy population |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | Expanding and equipping health facilities will help in proving the health needs of the people |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 4 | Access to good health care facility will enhance women's health needs |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 4 | In times of disease out, availability of a good health facility is essential |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | A healthy population will contribute to the economic growth of district |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 4 | It will ensure the right to health care |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | Good management of the health system will ensure good health services delivery |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | Good management of the health system will ensure equity in health care services |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 4 | Good management of the health system will ensure quality health delivery in times of epidemics |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | Good management of the health system will ensure a healthy labor force |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Target 3.1, 3.2) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Target 3.1, 3.2) | | |
|---|-------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | It promote a healthy society |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | This will promote healthy labor force for the development of the district |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | Healthy population will instigate economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| CHAPTER SEVEN. EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| CHAPTER EIGHT. INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | Intensify implementation of malaria control programme will ensure healthy social co-existence |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | A healthy labor force can be enhanced through Intensifying implementation of malaria control programme |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 4 | Intensify implementation of malaria control programme can well be accomplished through good sanitation practices |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 4 | Intensify implementation of malaria control programme will help to avoid outbreak of malaria |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | A healthy population will ensure economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | This will help ensure a healthy society |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels will enhance the overall health needs of the populace |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | This will help ensure equal access to health services |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 4 | Health surveillance will help early detection and containment of any epidemics |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | This will help ensure a healthy society and a healthy labor force |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Target 3.3, 3.7) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Target 3.3, 3.7) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | HIV Counseling and Testing help educate people with bad perception about HIV |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | This will ensure healthy population |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | This will ensure healthy population |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 5 | HIV Counseling and Testing will to educate the population and acquire data on victims |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) | | |
|---|--|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) | | |
|---|-------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | This will help contain the spread of HIV |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | Eliminating mother to child transmission of HIV will ensure a healthy population |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | A healthy population will ensure economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 4 | This will help to avoid mother to child transmission |

| STRATEGY: Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy (SDG Target 3.8) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy (SDG Target 3.8) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | Ensuring access to Antiretroviral Therapy will help provide quality health care services to citizens |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. (SDG Target 3.7) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| STRATEGY: Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. (SDG Target 3.7) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare will ensure a healthy society |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare will ensure a healthy life style |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | A healthy population will contribute to economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) | | |
|---|-------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 4 | Protected water bodies can be harnessed to provide potable water to citizens |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | Adequate water supply will enhance social cohesion |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | Sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems will aid the supply of potable drinking water |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 5 | Sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems will ensure access to water supply |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | Good water supply systems will enhance economic development |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 4 | Rivers and other water bodies can be harnessed to provide potable water |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | Mechanized borehole and small town water systems will aid adequate supply of water |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | The provision of mechanized borehole and small town water systems will help to ensure the well-being of citizens |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 5 | Mechanized borehole and small town water systems will ensure access to water |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | The drilling and construction of mechanized borehole and small town water systems will ensure the equal distribution of water services |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | Provision of mechanized borehole and small town water systems will help instigate economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs(SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs(SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 4 | DWSP will ensure the protection of rivers and water bodies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | DWSP will help to provide water for the well-being of the people |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 5 | DWSP will help to ensure access to water |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | DWSP will aid equal distribution of water services |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | DWSP help to map up all vulnerable areas for adequate water supply |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 3 | Revising and implementing DWSPs will help instigate economic development |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Develop the water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Develop the water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 3 | The water for all programme will ensure the protection of water resources |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | The water for all initiative will enhance social cohesion |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | Developing the water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 will help meet the water needs of citizens |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 5 | Developing the water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 will ensure access to water |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 4 | The initiative will ensure equal access to water |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | People with poor water services would be considered |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 4 | Adequate water supply will instigate economic development |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector (SDG Target 17.3, 17.5) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector (SDG Target 17.3, 17.5) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 5 | Innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector will avoid environmental pollution |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 4 | innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector will ensure the protection water bodies against pollution |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 3 | Clean societies will promote local cohesion |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | Improved sanitation practices will ensure a healthy population |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 5 | Innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector will aid improvement in sanitation |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products a | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and | 0 | |

| guidelines. | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| STRATEGY: Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) | | |
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 4 | This will help to avoid the pollution of water bodies |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | This will ensure behavioral change towards sanitation |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | This will help ensure clean and healthy neighborhoods |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 5 | This will help ensure clean and healthy neighborhoods |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | Good sanitation practices will help to avoid disease outbreaks |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 5 | This strategy will help inform people about good sanitation practices and its benefits |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Target 6.1, 6.2) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Target 6.1, 6.2) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 5 | Implementing the toilet for all initiative will help avoid open defecation |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | This will help to improve on sanitation as well as ensure adequate access to potable water for communities |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | This will help ensure good standard of living for citizens |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 5 | The water for all initiative will ensure accessibility to water |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 5 | The toilet for all initiative will ensure accessibility to sanitation facilities |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 5 | This will help ensure equal access to water and sanitation facilities |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 5 | This will enhance right to water and sanitation services (SGD goal 6) |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Target 16.6, 16.b) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Target 16.6, 16.b) | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 5 | Enforcing MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation will help mitigate environmental pollution |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 3 | This will to protect water bodies from pollution |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | This will enable people to abide by good sanitation practices |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | Enforcing MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation will ensure clean and healthy society |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 5 | Enforcing MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation will ensure good sanitation practices |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Target 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
|--|--|-------------|

| Description of Activity: Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Target 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) | | |
|---|-------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | Increasing awareness on child protection will ensure cohesion in the various communities |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | Increasing awareness on child protection will ensure good upbringing of children |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | Increasing awareness on child protection will protect vulnerable children |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 5 | This will help to protect the rights of children |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. (SDG Target 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| guidelines. | | |
|-------------|--|--|

| Description of Activity: Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality. (SDG Target 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) | | |
|---|-------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | This will bad perceptions on gender roles in societies and ensure social cohesion |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 0 | |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 5 | Promoting change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality will help empower women |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 5 | This will help ensure equity in societies and respect for all rights |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 5 | Promoting change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality will protect the vulnerable |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.) | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.) | | |
|--|-------|--|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 4 | Implementing existing social protection intervention programmes and expanding their coverage will enhance local cohesion |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 4 | This will help ensure the well-being of citizens |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 4 | Implementing existing social protection intervention programmes and expanding their coverage will enhance empower women in society |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 5 | Implementing existing social protection intervention programmes and expanding their coverage will enhance will ensure distribution of national resources |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 3 | This will help ensure economic growth |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 4 | This will help ensure the protection of vulnerable groups |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Target 4.4, 8.6) | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | Number of people to be employed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged | Level of participation proposed | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible | Description of sources | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Target 4.4, 8.6) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | This will help mitigate social vices and encourage local cohesion |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | Developing and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates will ensure higher standard of living among citizens |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 5 | Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates will create employment opportunities |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 5 | It will the youth to contribute positively to economic development |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 0 | |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

| STRATEGY: Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | Sensitive areas shown on maps | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced. | Vulnerable areas shown on maps | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | Quantity and type of materials to be assessed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | Minimum flows/ water levels to be set | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: The PPP should empower women. | Number of women to be empowered | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people. | Number of people to be employed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections). | Level of participation proposed | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access: of the poor to land should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to water should be improved | Number of the poor to be assisted | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to transport should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Should be improved. | Number of the poor to be assisted | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people. | Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible. | Description of sources | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human Rights | | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information | | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | | <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Description of Activity: Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6) | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | SCORE | REASONS |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical. | 0 | |
| Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced. | 0 | |
| Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels. | 0 | |
| Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised. | 0 | |
| Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical. | 0 | |
| Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical. | 5 | Developing recreational centers in communities will ensure local cohesion |
| Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression. | 5 | This will improve on the social life of citizens |
| Gender: The Activity should empower women. | 0 | |
| Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people. | 0 | |
| Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged | 0 | |
| Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land. | 0 | |
| Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water. | 0 | |
| Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport. | 0 | |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | 0 | |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably. | 0 | |
| Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced. | 0 | |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | |
| Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | 0 | |
| Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries | 0 | |
| Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products | 0 | |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles | 0 | |
| Human Rights | 4 | This will ensure rights to recreational activities |
| Access to information | 0 | |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines. | 0 | |

ANNEX 4: PRIORITISATION PROGRAMME MATRIX

| PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS | CRITERIA | | | | TOTAL SCORE | RANK |
|---|--|---|---|--|----------------|------|
| | Social impact (educational, health, etc.) | Economic impact (eg. Employment generation, poverty reduction) | Environmental impact (eg. Climate change, green economy etc.) | Spatial impact (eg. Nationwide /selected region) | | |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
| Organise workshops on public financial management. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Formation of monitoring teams to check the disbursement of District funds | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Organise monthly F&A meeting to track expenditure | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Strengthen the internal audit unit | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Organise quarterly Budget committee meetings to review expenditure | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Undertake auditing of WSMT | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Facilitate the process for land acquisition for private sector investment | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Organize annual trade fair for locally manufactured products | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Completion of 1No. Rural Technology Facility | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Bee-Keeping, Mushroom Cultivation, Fish Farming, Piggery, Snail | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Farming, sheep and goat | | | | | | |
| Cocoa Husk Processing, Cassava Processing, Baking and confectionary, Beauty Care, Soap and detergent | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Marketing, strategic Management, formation of association, , Internship, Strengthen of association, Business Counselling, community sensitization and animation | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Office Stationary and supply, Fuel and lubricate, Repairs and maintenance- Vehicle and Motor Bike, Admin. And Gen Expenses postage and Telephone, office accommodation, repairs and maintenance-furn. & Equip, salaries | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| OSHEM, Auto-Diagnostic Business , Internship, Client exhibition & trade show; Study tour, , Carpentry and joinery, Cost and pricing, Start- up kits, | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Entrepreneurship, Business and Financial Management, Marketing, Financial literacy, Matching Grate fund (MGF), | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Rural Enterprises Development Fund (REDF) | | | | | | |
| Conduct capital needs assessment on MSMEs | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| MSE subcommittee Meeting, District Management board Meeting, District Consultative Meeting, Stakeholder for a, KAIZEN Concept and 5S application | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Provide micro credit support for traders at Gyedu | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Implement the flagship agriculture programme of "Planting for Food and Jobs" | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Provide regular market information (prices, deficit, and surplus) to improve distribution of food stuffs. | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Strengthen District Center for Agriculture Commerce and Technology (DCAT) | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Enhance Administrative Running of the Department of Agriculture office | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Improved Planning, Budgeting and Reporting | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Promotion of private sector extension delivery | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Farm and House visits organize to train farmers | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Train extension workers and farmers on irrigation and water management technologies | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Improve Monitoring and supervision of Implementation of Interventions | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Districts organize and participate in National Farmers Day Celebration | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Establish annual production figures for maize, rice, cassava, yam, cocoyam, plantain, pepper, etc | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Train farmers, processors and marketers on improved post production and post-harvest management practices. | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Improve Research Extension Activities to repackage technologies for SMSs' and AEA's' | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Establish and strengthen FBOs | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Enhance Capacity of / District Staff in Extension management | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Broadcast extension messages on local FM stations and information centres | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Incorporate emerging and topical issues into district programmes | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Identify potential youths and support | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| them. | | | | | | |
| Provide quality extension services on livestock and poultry | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Provide quality veterinary services | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Provide quality livestock extension services | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
| Rehabilitation of dilapidated basic schools. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Renovation of Gyedu D/A school | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Supply of computers to selected schools | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construction of Classroom blocks for basic schools under trees. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Support the establishment of UENR Kenyasi Campus | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Construct senior high school | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Construction of KG Classroom Blocks | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Provide 2000 school furniture | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Completion of 1 No. 6-Unit classroom block with office, store, staff common room, computer library and 4-seater KVIP (retention) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Completion of 1 No. 8-unit Court House Teachers' Quarters (retention) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Completion of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities (retention) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Completion of 1 No. 2-unit classroom block (retention) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Completion of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, and computer laboratory (retention) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construction of modern workshop for Gyedu ICCES | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Renovation of Gyedu D/A toilet facility | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construction of staff quarters for Gyedu ICCES | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Provide scholarship support for students | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Fence Gyedu ICCES | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construct a module school for DA Methodist school | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Implement SHEP programmes i.e sanitation environment and safety systems in schools. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Provide gender friendly facilities in basic schools. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Provide 10 dustbins for basic schools. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Organise INSET for 120 teacher professional development. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Organise SPAM using NEA, SEA and B.E.C.E results. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Organise literacy and art competition in schools. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Equip libraries with teaching and learning materials. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Implement incentive package for teachers in deprive areas. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Embark on community sensitisation on Technical and vocational education. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Expansion of School Feeding Program | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Organise INSET for teachers in Technical/vocational institute. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Conduct regular school inspection and disseminate reports in a timely manner. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Train education managers/leaders in management in leadership skills. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Implement teacher appraisal system | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Monitor and ensure teacher deployment to underserved areas. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Monitor teacher absenteeism and sanction culprits. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Establish and ensure the proper functioning of SMCs and PTAs in all schools. | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Provide material support to needy pupils (more girls than boys). | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Encourage the use of gender clubs and promote the use of role models within schools and communities. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Undertake scholarship programmes for the | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| girl-child in deprive areas. | | | | | | |
| Undertake gender sensitive teacher training anti-violence against girls' initiative and making the school environment girl friendly. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construction of institutional latrines | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Run and sustain Non-formal program | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construct five(5) CHPS compounds | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Expand maternity wards to CHPs | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Construct nurses quarters for CHPs | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Completion of district hospital, increased in staffing and other logistics/equipment | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Completion of 1No. 2-Bedroom semi-detached staff Quarters for proposed district hospital | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Completion of Theatre, Maternity/ labour Ward for the Proposed district hospital | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Completion of General ward for the district hospital | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Construction of male and female wards for Gyedu health centre | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Monthly outreach/home visits to communities by psychiatric/mental health officers for health education and treatment | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Undertake four (4) operational research works on health issues for decision making | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Sponsor at least three (3) critical staff every year | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Intensify surveillance activities at all levels on public health events throughout the year and Staff /CBSV orientation on case detection and early reporting | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Establishment of Three Microscopy Centres | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Organise eight (8) community durbars on malaria prevention measures on LLIN, SP usage, etc per year. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Malaria case management training for clinicians/ prescribers | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Organise safe motherhood training for midwives once every year | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Establish and equip five (5) HTC centres in the district | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Organise HTC counsellors training once every year | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Organise outreach HTC& TB services in the communities | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Continuous education on healthy diet intake and food demonstration exercises in the communities | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Establish nutrition rehabilitation centre to manage malnourished cases | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Conduct Nutritional Status Assessment for the General Population. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Provide free static and outreach family planning services | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Review the management and financial schemes of all water facilities in the district | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Conduct periodic training on financial and facility management for the operators of the facilities | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Establish a defined budget line on the DA budget for communities that cannot operate water facilities on cost recovery | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Operate the facilities as much as possible on cost recovery basis | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Monitoring of the WSMT activities | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Gazetting of Assembly Sanitation bye-laws | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Maintenance of the current piped schemes in the 4 settlements | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Increase piped schemes to cover 9 small towns | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Provide solar powered facilities for piped water schemes | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Provide 200 borehole facilities for basic access coverage for underserved communities | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Connect to premises 50% of urban and 15% of rural households in peri-urban areas | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Screening of food vendors, butcher meat sellers, drinking bar operators Continuation of refuse dumps Evacuation exercise, district wide (solid waste) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Management of final disposal site (service contract) | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Completion of 2 No. 20-seater Aqua Privy Toilet facility (retention) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construction of 1No. 20 seater WC Facility | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Rehabilitation of 4 No. Public Toilets | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Acquisition of final disposal site | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Procurement of 5no. Skip containers | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Rehabilitation of 5no. Skip containers | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construction of 5no. Refuse transfer stations | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Evacuation of 2no. Refuse heaps | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Daily collection and disposal of refuse | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Fumigation of sanitary site & public toilet | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Procuring one cesspit | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| emptier | | | | | | |
| Facilitate the establishment of recycling plant at Ntrotroso | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Facilitate the rehabilitation and expansion of water services with development partners | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Intensify routine inspection and hygiene education | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Sensitisation on child and family welfare policy in communities | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Hold 1 District Child Protection Committee (DCPC)/ Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC) meetings | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Embark on 20 child labour/Child Protection sensitization programmes | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Registration of 3 NGOS and CBOs | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Registration 5 Day Care Centres | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Embark on 6 community sensitization programme in selected communities on child welfare related issues | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Embark on 52 hospital welfare services at the St. Elizabeth hospital Hwidiem | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Embark on 4 social school work in 4 selected schools district wide | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |

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| Attend 52 family tribunal sittings | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Prepare and submit of 5 SER to court (FT &JC) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prison Aftercare Service(Hold 4 discharge board meetings with the GPS-Kenyasi | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Organize 3 probation committee meetings | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Educating the populace on the effects of female genital mutilation | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Organising radio talk shows on early marriage | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Getting children with disability to school | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Provide education schemes for orphans and vulnerable children and children with special needs | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Educating the general public on the change of outmoded gender issues | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Allocate 50 percent of MASLOC funds to female applicants | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Form women in trade association | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Facilitate 6 cycle cash out of LEAP grant to beneficiaries | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Monitoring of 656 LEAP beneficiaries household on the compliance of LEAP conditionality | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Organize training 4 programmes for DLIC, CLIC | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |

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|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| To Link 656 LEAP household beneficiaries to complementary services | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Facilitate the registration and renewal of 5000 Indigents, LEAP and PWDs on NHIS | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Extend LEAP to new communities | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Sensitization of citizens to make public places such as banks, police stations, churches etc accessible to PWDs | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Registration and conduction of needs assessment of 30 PWDs | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Launch the district youth development fund with seed capital of ghc 50,000.00 and allocate funds annually to support the initiatives and operations of the youth development centre and entrepreneurship innovation hub. | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Build an ultra-modern youth development centre and entrepreneurship innovation hub with training space, conference hall, co-working space for start-ups and technology lab | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| re-furnish the national youth | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |

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| authority office to champion the activities of youth development in the district | | | | | | |
| Implementation of the Nations Builders Corps Programmes | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Construction of a town park | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construction of Offices for sports council | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Institute programmes to identify and developed support youth potentials in sports | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Develop playing grounds/facilities in communities | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | |
| Strengthen Environmental Bye-Laws | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1.5 |
| 1Embark on re-forestation programmes | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Organize educational campaigns on planning and building regulations | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Retrace existing planning schemes in Kenyasi and other Towns | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Organize stakeholder consultative meetings | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Strengthen bye-laws on noise and dust pollution | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0.5 |
| Ensure strict adherence to EPA standards | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Facilitate effective | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1.5 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Corporate Social Responsibility in quarrying communities | | | | | | |
| Equally share mineral resource proceeds to mining communities | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Framework for mineral revenue management | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Regular desilting of public drains within the district | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Develop final waste disposal site (both solid and liquid) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Strengthen Environmental Bye-Laws | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Embark on re-forestation programmes | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Organize tree planting in communities | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Supply improved and early maturing seedlings | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Organize radio talk shows on climate change | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Organize workshops for communities to appreciate the impact of climate change | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Organize radio talk shows on natural disasters and climate change | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Preparation of a District Disaster Preparedness Plan | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Reshaping and spot improvement of road network linking to the capital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Completion of | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.8 |

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| recurrent/ routine maintenance and spot improvement of feeder Roads (60.10km) | | | | | | |
| Construction of town roads | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Completion of pavement of Kenyasi lorry park, rehabilitation of butchers house, electrification, drains and construction of 4No. Sheds | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 1. Train basic sch. Teachers in ICT | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.3 |
| 2. Educate the public on the importance of the use of ICT | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.3 |
| 3. Construct 2 ICT centres | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.3 |
| 4. Procure 50 desktops computers for 10 basic schools | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Organize workshop for DA members on application of science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Intensify rural areas electrification | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Extend network coverage to deprived communities | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Organise safety workshops for local contractors | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Ensure that all contractors and artisans adhere to safety measures | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Completion of | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |

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| Earthworks, levelling and rehabilitation of 3No. Market stalls | | | | | | |
| Construction of lockable stores | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construction of recreational centres at the forecourt of the District Assembly | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Develop a drainage plan for the Asutifi North District Assembly | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Construct drainages in the ANDA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Organise programmes and workshops on maintenance practice on infrastructures for local and District Assembly | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Renovation of Electoral Commission office | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conduct field surveys to serve as a base for the local plan preparation | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Procure 8 drawing materials and equipment | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Local plan preparation | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Engage surveyors to demarcate and pillar the local plan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Carry out monthly field inspections | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Carry out a weekly planning education | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Enforcement payment of penalties by developers who flout the building regulations | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |

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| Form district task force to control development in the assembly | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Procure 3 motor bikes for TCPD for regular field inspection | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Prosecution of people who flouts the planning laws | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.8 |
| To hold 4 technical sub- committee and statutory planning committee meetings | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Training of town planning staffs on the use of GPS for tracking/others and on advanced GIS mapmaker | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Procure 3 desktop computers for the technical officers | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Procure internet facility and GIS mapmaker software for the town planning office | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Initiate Social Inclusion Programme for the extreme poor people in the rural communities | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Create a fund for the rural areas (at least 2% of the DACF) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Support the aged in the rural areas unto the National Health Insurance Scheme | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Provide basic infrastructure for the basic communities | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Prepare district capital and small town improvement | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

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| programme plan | | | | | | |
| Create associations for the youth in Zongo | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0.8 |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY | | | | | | |
| Allocate 5 percent of the DACF to sub-structures | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Construct an office building for the area council | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Recruit staff for the area council | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Completion of renovation of District Chief Executive's Residence | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Completion of 1No. 4-unit 2-bedroom staff quarters | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Train area council members on revenue mobilization | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Build capacity of Staff to implement Public Expenditure Framework | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Implement District Composite Budget | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Organize refresher training programme on planning and budgeting for DPCU members | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Intensity public education on payment of rates | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Training of 60 revenue collectors | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Engage rate payers and other stakeholders in fee-fixing resolutions | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Set realistic and achievable targets for revenue staff | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Periodic posting of | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |

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| revenue collectors | | | | | | |
| Update revenue charts regularly | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Involve key stakeholders in development in dialogue to facilitate development | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Train DPCU and Assembly Members on M&E | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Prepare M&E Plans | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Prepare M&E dissemination strategy | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Involve stakeholders and CSOs in Monitoring the Assembly's policies and programmes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Undertake quarterly M&E activities | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Prepare and submit quarterly/annual M&E reports | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Monitor the implementation of the MTDP | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Facilitate the posting of personnel | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Rehabilitate the police block | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Construct new police residential quarters | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Facilitate the building of the Police Training School | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Construction of new police post | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Organise training workshop for public officials | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Sensitize the general public on the negative effects of corruption | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Organize regular press meetings | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |

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| Organize public hearing for the community | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Printing and publication of brochures of cultural and historical events | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Facilitate the organization of cultural programmes, especially school festivals | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Construction of durbar grounds | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |

ANNEX 5: PUBLIC HEARING ON DMTDP, 2018-2021

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING TO VALIDATE COMMUNITY NEEDS

| NO | ISSUE | INFORMATION | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|-------|-----------|---------|----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. | Name of MMDA | Asutifi North District Assembly | | | | | | |
| 2. | Region | Brong Ahafo | | | | | | |
| 3. | Date | 19 th – 21 st November, 2017 | | | | | | |
| 4. | Venue | Goamu Koforidua (R/C church), Gambia No. 2 and Kenyasi (Assembly Hall) | | | | | | |
| 5. | Medium of Invitation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invitation Letters to Area Councilors and to major identifiable groups in the Substructures 2. Announcements information centres | | | | | | |
| 6. | Names of Special/Interest Groups and Individuals Invited | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assembly Members 2. Unit Committee Members 3. Town/Area Council Members 4. Heads of Decentralized Departments and Agencies 5. Market Women 6. Community members 7. NGO's working in the Substructures 8. Chiefs and Elders 9. Sustainable Development Committees | | | | | | |
| 7. | Total Number of Participants | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Males</td> <td>239 (58%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>173(42%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>412</td> </tr> </table> | Males | 239 (58%) | Females | 173(42%) | Total | 412 |
| Males | 239 (58%) | | | | | | | |
| Females | 173(42%) | | | | | | | |
| Total | 412 | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Language(s) Used at Hearing | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twi 2. English Language | | | | | | |
| 9. | Major Issues at Public Hearing | <p>The major/key development issues that were discussed at the validation meeting included</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of financial resources/credit facilities for agricultural production and agro-processing, SME's and market women 2. Poor drainage system and environmental sanitation 3. Poor access to agric extension services 4. Inadequate school infrastructure 5. Inadequate housing/accommodation for teachers 6. Poor access to health care and health services 7. Prevalence of preventable 8. Inadequate inputs and equipments to support agricultural production 9. High incidence of bush fires 10. Inadequate farm inputs for Cocoa farmers 11. Perceived pollution of water bodies by mining companies and galamsy activities 12. Perceived Poor quality of water for drinking due pollution from mining activities 13. Poor market infrastructure 14. Poor road network/infrastructure 15. Haphazard development of towns and communities due to lack of | | | | | | |

| | | |
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| | | <p>schemes.</p> <p>16. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>17. Lack irrigation facilities for farming in the dry season</p> <p>18. Inadequate electricity coverage</p> <p>19. Poor network coverage</p> <p>20. Poor housing conditions in rural areas and poor urban neighborhoods</p> <p>21. Inadequate access to potable water and sanitation facilities</p> <p>22. Weak and non-performing sub-district structures</p> |
| 10. | Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of credit facilities to business operators. • Strengthen of the substructures • Ceding of revenue to the Substructures. • Electricity and network (telecommunication) coverage |
| 11. | Proposals for the resolution of the controversies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings with the business community and financial institutions in the District. • Provision of adequate health and educational infrastructure • Provision of telecommunication coverage. • Improving the road network • The need for community members to pay rates • Assembly may not be able to provide all these facilities due to inadequate funding and as such the need to prioritize the issues and interventions. |
| 12. | Unresolved questions or queries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly granting or helping only party faithful to the detriment of the general public to access loans or credit facilities and other benefits. |
| 13. | At What level are these unresolved issues going to be addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the District level through the General Assembly and the District Chief Executive. |
| 14. | Brief Comment on the General Level of Participation | General participation was very good since all members expressed their views which to the best of my knowledge were answered. |

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING (VALIDATION) REPORT

District Chief Executive: Hon. Anthony Mensah

District Coordinating Director: George Padmore Mensah

Presiding Member: Hon. Stephen K. Baah

Chairman, Development Plg Subcommittee Stevens Owusu Afriyie.....

District Planning Officer Ata-Era A. James

[Handwritten signature]
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ASUTIFI NORTH DISTRICT

[Handwritten signature]
DIST. COORD. DIRECTOR
ASUTIFI NORTH DIST. ASSEMBLY
BOX 31 KENYASI-B/A

[Handwritten signature]
DIST. PLANNING OFFICER
ASUTIFI NORTH DIST. ASSEMBLY
BOX 31 KENYASI-B/A

EVIDENCE OF FINAL PUBLIC HEARING

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2018 - 2021

NAME OF DISTRICT : ASUTIFI NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
REGION : BRONG AHAFO
VENUE : OSEI KOFI ABIRI SOCIAL CENTRE-KENYASI
DATE : FRIDAY, 16TH MARCH, 2018

A. MEDIUM OF INVITATION

- Issuing of letters of invitation
- Radio announcement

B. NAMES OF SPECIAL/ INTEREST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUAL INVITED

- Representatives of Political parties
- Youth groups
- Representatives of religious groups
- Market Women and traders
- Farmers
- Artisans
- Civic Union
- NGOs Representatives
- Transport Union
- Private sector Operators

C. IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATION AT HEARING

- Chiefs, Assembly members, Area Council and Unit Committee Chairmen
- Heads of Departments, Sustainable Development Committees

D. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSON'S AT HEARING

- 327

E. GENDER RATIO/ PERCENTAGE

- 39% Females
- 61% Males

F. LANGUAGES USED AT HEARING

- Twi
- English

G. MAJOR ISSUES AT THE HEARING (IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)

- Inadequate employment opportunities especially for the youth.
- Poor Town and feeder Roads
- Inadequate supply of potable water- low coverage of the pipe system
- Poor Environmental sanitation
- Lack of access to capital especially for farmers and artisans
- Poor and inadequate School Infrastructure
- Provision and extension of electricity to new settlement areas/ streetlights
- Irregular collection of refuse leading to piled up refuse heaps
- Perceived water pollution
- General feeling of insecurity and public safety

H. MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS

- Lack of guarantee prices for agric produce
- Development of cracks in building due to the vibration from mining companies
- Employment opportunities for locals in the Mining companies

I. PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THE ABOVE CONTROVERSIES AND COMPLAINTS

- Construction of social and economy infrastructure for improved service delivery in education, health and water and sanitation.
- Extension of street lights to the newly developed areas and rehabilitation of existing once
- Facilitate the Construction of Town roads and feeder Roads by Newmont and Ministry of Road and Highway.
- Negotiate with Newmont for employment of youth and recruitment of youth under the modules of the Youth Employment Agency.

J. UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS AND QUERIES

- Chieftaincy and Land disputes in the District

K. AT WHAT LEVEL ARE THESE UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS GOING TO BE RESOLVED AND WHY:

- At the Asanteman Traditional Council and Central Government Level because Assembly's efforts have not yielded the desired results.

L. A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION


- Programme was well attended and participation active and fruitful.

ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT.


Name: HON. ANTHONY MENSAA
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Signature: 
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ASUTIFI NORTH DISTRICT
DATE: _____

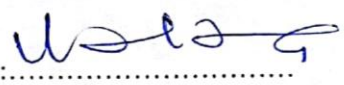
Name: GEORGE DADMORE MUSAHA
DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR

Signature: 
DIST. CO-ORD. DIRECTOR
ASUTIFI NORTH DIST. ASSEMBLY
BOX 31 KENYASI-B/A


Name: HON. STEPHEN K. BAAH
PRESIDING MEMBER

Signature: 

Name: OWUSU-APRIL STEVEN
CHAIRMAN, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
SUB-COMMITTEE

Signature: 

Name: ATA-ERA A- JAMES
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

signature: 
DIST. PLANNING OFFICER
ASUTIFI NORTH DIST. ASSEMBLY
BOX 31 KENYASI-B/A