

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

AFIGYA-KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

KODIE – ASHANTI



**DRAFT FOR
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2018 - 2021)**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Afigya-Kwabre South District Assembly is mandated by the National Development Planning Committee (NDPC) to prepare a 4- year Medium Term Development Plan to cover 2018-2021 which would be the guide to advancing the development of the district and reduce poverty.

In accordance with the NDPC Guidelines, the District Assembly through the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit initiated steps to prepare the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

The preparation began with the review of the existing plan 2014-2017. This was followed with community meeting in all Area Council centres and selected communities to solicit the needs and aspirations of the people. The output of this was then discussed at the DPCU meetings to enable the Heads of Department and the Assembly members to make input. These needs and aspirations were then subjected to discussions by the public including the Assembly members at a public hearing.

Additionally, the District Profile was updated through collection of current data from all the departments and institutions relevant for the plan preparation.

In order for the plan to respond to the national goals and aspirations, the issues were reviewed against the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 under the following pillars:

- I. Economic Development
- II. Social Development
- III. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- IV. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- V. Ghana and the International Community.

Relevant policy objectives, strategies, goals and activities have been captured under the pillars which when addressed would promote the development of the district and reduce poverty.

**INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN**

Programme	Total cost 2018-2021	Expected revenue						Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	DON OR	Oth ers	Total revenu e	Gap		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,693,603	1,451,403	162,800	960,600	118,800	2,692,553	1,050	Valuation and revaluation of taxable properties Having reliable revenue data base Initiating incentive packages for hard working revenue collectors	Entering into PPP arrangement with the private sector to finance certain projects Writing of proposals for funding from International organizations
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	16,817,162	10,326,482	428,000	6,062,680		13,210,880	3,606,282		
ENVIRONMENT , INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	11,188,566	10,578,147	799,419	504,000		8,274,518	2,914,048		
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILIT Y	3,822,587.16	3,676,827.16	145,760			3,433,818	388,769.16		
	34,521,918.16								

Source: District Finance Office, 2017

The table above indicates the total estimated amount required to implement the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is **GH¢ 33,430,420.33** The total amount required to implement the Medium Term Development Plan is expected to come from the Internally Generated Revenue of the District Assembly, the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), other GOG funds, and Donor funds. If the financial projection indicated in the revenue flow of the assembly within the period is fulfilled the assembly would be able to execute all projects and programmes in the plan.



VISION OF AFIGYA KWABRE DISTRICT SOUTH ASSEMBLY

The vision of the assembly is to be a leading district assembly with well-developed socio economic infrastructure for enhanced livelihood for its citizenry.

MISSION OF AFIGYA KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The District Assembly exist to ensure equal access to social and economic amenities for the wellbeing of the people through effective and efficient local government administration.

FUNCTIONS OF AFIGYA KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The District Assembly exercises the following functions;

1. Political and Administrative authority in the District. They provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all administrative authorities in the District.
2. Deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
3. Preparation and submission through the Regional Co-ordinating Council-
 - I. The development plans of the district to the Commission for approval
 - II. Budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister for Finance for approval
4. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district
5. Guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles in the execution of approved development plans
6. Initiate and encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans
7. Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and access and evaluate their impact on the people's development, the local, the district and national economy.



CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 VISION STATEMENT

The vision of the assembly is to be a leading district assembly with well-developed socio economic infrastructure for enhanced livelihood for its citizenry.

1.2 THE MISSION STATEMENT

The District Assembly exist to ensure equal access to social and economic amenities for the wellbeing of the people through effective and efficient local government administration.

1.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

The District Assembly exercises the following functions;

1. Political and Administrative authority in the District. They provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all administrative authorities in the District.
2. Deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
3. Preparation and submission through the Regional Co-ordinating Council-
III. The development plans of the district to the Commission for approval
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4. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district
5. Guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles in the execution of approved development plans
6. Initiate and encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans



7. Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and access and evaluate their impact on the people's development, the local, district and national economy.

1.4 CORE VALUES OF THE ASSEMBLY

- Participation
- Professionalism
- Client focus
- Transparency
- Efficient and effective use of resources
- Accountability

1.5 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF DMTDP (2014-2017)

1.5.1 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF DMTDP

The overall goal of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) was to “exploit the available resources to improve the quality of life of the people through employment creation, provision of access to social-economic infrastructure, reduction of poverty in an environmentally friendly atmosphere”.

The objectives formulated to achieve the above goal under each thematic area are as follows.

1. Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability.
Objective: to improve local revenue mobilization by seventy (75) percent within the plan period.
2. Thematic Area: Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
Objective: To facilitate the establishment of Public Private Partnership in the delivery of services.
3. Thematic Area: Accelerate Agricultural Modernization and sustainable Natural Resource Management.
Objective: To Promote Agricultural Productivity and environmental management through application of science and Technology.
4. Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human settlement.



Objectives: To provide adequate infrastructure for human settlement.

5. Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and employment.

Objectivities: To provide increased access to quality education, health, water and sanitation.

6. Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance.

Objective: To ensure effective functioning of local governance structure.

1.5.2 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2014-2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT

Important sources of funding like the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) District Development Facility (DDF) and other sources fell short of the budgeted figures. The performance of the District in terms of inflows of all sources is fifty-seven percent (57%). However, the overall performance in terms of programmes and projects implemented is 72.4%. The district was not able to implement all its programmes and projects within the plan period as a result of inadequate funds experienced from all the sources. Below is the status report.

**Table: 1 Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017**

PERIOD	Thematic Area: Ensuring & Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability						
	Policy Objective: Improve upon local revenue generation						
	Programmes	Sub programmes	Broad project/activities	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in BOX 7 with reasons
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Develop adequate Database for revenue generation and accounting(software)	No data base	At least data base on all revenue items developed	Data collected but not analysed	Consultant failed to complete work
2015			Sensitize citizens on their civic responsibility (revenue paying)	sensitization in 30 communities	At least sensitise citizens in 40 communities	42 communities sensitized	Target achieved
2016			Capacity building for revenue and accounting staff	10 revenue staff trained	Train at least 20 revenue collected	All revenue & accounting staff trained	Target achieved
2017			Formation and operation of district task force on revenue mobilization	Existence of stand by taskforce	Re-organize taskforce	Task force reorganized and functional	Target achieved
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Create an enabling environment for growth and survival of private business ventures							
2014-2	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct managerial and entrepreneurial skills training for private sector operators	50 SMEs trained	Train at least 100 SMEs	112 SMEs were trained	Target achieved
			Support to BAC for Provision of training/entrepreneurial skills	100 SMEs trained	240 to be trained	261 people trained in various forms of skills	
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: 1.Enter into partnership through Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) Schemes 2. Improve agricultural productivity and improve the wellbeing of farmers 3. Reduce post-harvest losses to the barest minimum							



2014-217	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization on drought resistant and early maturing seed varieties, Environmental Degradation and climate change issues	Sensitization among 300 farmers	Sensitize 500 farmers	520 farmers sensitized	Target achieved
			Strengthen 25 MOFA staff on communication strategies and computer literacy	10 MOFA staff	Sensitize 25 MOFA staff	25 MOFA staff sensitized	Target achieved
	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Disaster Prevention Education	5 communities	Educate 15 communities	16 communities educated	Target achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Vaccination of dogs, birds against Newcastle, small and large ruminants	3,000 vaccinated	Vaccinate 3600 dogs and birds	3,850 birds and dogs vaccinated	Target achieved
			Train 20 FBOs on glasscutter, snails and mushroom production	15 FBOs	Strengthen 20 FBOs	20 FBOs strengthened	Target achieved
			Strengthen 14 Agric extension agents to organize home and farm visits	10	Strengthen 14 AEAs	14 AEA strengthened	Target achieved
			Educate farmers on PPR in livestock and Avian influenza disease and vaccinate 1,000 dogs	100	Educate 150 farmers in PPR and Avian influenza	PPR carried out on 1200 small ruminants, 499 dogs vaccinated against rabies among 148 farmers	Target achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitization on environmental degradation, climate change issues and Promote non-traditional agric productivity in grass cutter, snail and rabbit	90	Sensitize 100 farmers	Farmers sensitized on climate change issues. 245 people received improved varieties of maize and rice	Target achieved



Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development								
Policy Objective:								
2014-2017	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Monitor the preparation and implementation of planning schemes	5 schemes prepared	Prepare schemes 6	7 schemes prepared	Target achieved	
		Water supply	Construction of 10 No boreholes	83 boreholes	Construct 10 boreholes	15 boreholes constructed	Target achieved	
		Infrastructure development	Completion of Works Office Complex Kodie	No office	Complete works office	Office completed	Target achieved	
		Physical and spatial planning	Street Naming Exercise	6 streets named	0	0	0	Consultant abandoned project
			Land and building inspection	5 schemes	Prepare at least 2 schemes	2 planning schemes prepared	Target achieved	
		Infrastructure development	Reshaping of Feeder Roads	20 km	Reshape at least 45Km of roads	50Km of feeder roads reshaped	Target achieved	
			Street light and Maintenance	26 communities	At least maintain streetlights in 20 communities	Streetlights in 32 communities maintained	Target achieved	
			Construction of Community Centre	4	Construct 1No. community centre	1No. community centre constructed	Target achieved	
			Construction of Bridges	2	1	0	Target not achieved	
			Extension of electricity to St. Michael SHS	0	Extend electricity	Electricity extended to St. Michael SHS	Target achieved	
Physical and spatial planning	Support for Greater Kumasi	0	0	No expenditure was made on this	No activity			
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment								
Policy Objective:								
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Cladding of 5 DA Schools		Clad 5 schools	Schools not cladded	Unable to execute due to lack of funding	
			Construction and Landscaping of Teacher's quarters		Construct Teacher's quarters	Not executed	Unable to execute due to lack of funding	



			Construction and Landscaping of 5 No 3 unit c/r blocks		5No. classroom blocks	4No. classroom blocks constructed	Target almost achieved
			Rehabilitation and Landscaping of 1 No 4 Unit c/r block		1No. classroom block	1No. classroom block renovated	Target was achieved
			Construction 1No 6 Unit and 1No. 3 Unit classroom blocks		2No. classroom blocks	2No. classroom blocks constructed	Target achieved
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Environmental Health Sanitation Services	Construction of 1 No. Aqua privy & 1No. w/c toilet facilities		2No. toilet facilities	2 toilet facilities constructed	Target achieved
	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of 136 No. round tables & chairs for KG schools		136 No. tables & chairs	136No. tables and chairs supplied	Target achieved
			Construction 2No.KG Blocks at Adumakasekese and Sasa		2No. KG blocks	2No. KG blocks constructed	Target achieved
			Rehabilitation and Landscaping of 1 No 4 Unit c/r block		Renovate 1No. 4-Unit Classroom blk	Classroom block renovated	Target achieved
			Expand School Feeding Programme	13 schools under school feeding	Expand school feeding	18 schools benefiting and 14 caterers engaged then 7,707 pupils were fed	Expansion taken place
			Provision of 600 No dual desk for primary schools & 500No. mono desks for JHS		600No. dual &500No. mono desks	600No. dual &500No. mono desks supplied	Target achieved
			Construction of 2No. 3-Unit & 4No. 6Unit Classroom Blocks		6No. classroom blocks	4No. classroom blocks completed 2No. ongoing	Target partly achieved
		Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. Clinics	0	2No. clinics	2No. clinics constructed	Target achieved
		Construction and landscaping of 2No. CHPs Compounds	0	2No. CHPS Compounds	2No. CHPS Compounds constructed	Target achieved	



			Construction Nurse's Quarters	5	1No. Nurses quarters	1No. Nurses quarters constructed	Target achieved
			Construction of 1No. maternity block	0	1No. maternity block	Ongoing	Challenges with site and variation in the drawings
			Construction of DHMT Office	0	1No. DHMT Office	Not executed	Challenges with funding
			Construction of NHIS Office	0	1No. NHIS Office	Not executed	Challenges with funding
		Social Welfare & Community Development	Holding of Mass meetings in 15 communities		Hold meetings in 15 communities	Mass meetings were hold in 20 communities	Target met
Thematic Area: Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective:							
2014-2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction Landscaping of administration blocks	0	1	Ongoing	Funding challenges
			Completion and Landscaping of DCE's bungalow	0	1	1No. DCE bungalow constructed	completed
			Renting of residential and office accommodation	4	3	Renting facilities reduced to 3	Assembly has moved to permanent location
			Construction of Works Office Complex	0	1	1No. works office constructed	completed
			Preparation of MTDP	2	1	2014-2017 DMTDP prepared	Target achieved
			Furnishing of DCE's bungalow	0	Furnish DCE's bungalow	1No. bungalow furnished	Completed
			Construction of offices for 3 Area councils	3	Construct Area Council offices	Area Council not constructed	Funding challenges



1.6 STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 2014-2017

The performance of the District in terms of revenue and expenditure was below the planned. The total income received from all sources as a percentage of estimated is 57%.

However, the IGF performance for the planned period is 91.2 percent as at the end of 2017. This explains why the District was not able to implement all the programmes and projects within the planned period 2014-2017.

Some of the projects not implemented include the following;

- (i) Construction of DHMT Office
- (ii) Construction of NHIS Office
- (iii) Construction of offices for 3 Area councils
- (iv) Cladding of five schools
- (v) Electricity extension to 5 communities
- (vi) Construct of 2No. Teacher's quarters

Some of the ongoing projects include the following;

- (i) Construction of Assembly block complex at Kodie
- (ii) Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom block at Mowire
- (iii) Construction of Police Station at Taabuo

The District did not also fare well in the implementation of street naming and property addressing.

It is important that these projects are rolled over to the next plan so that funding is secured for their implementation.

However, it is worth noting that releases since 2014 have seen gradual increase over the years. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) have also increased tremendously over the period for example IGF collection have increased by 33.9%, 28.4% and 10.1 percent in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Even though, it is expected that revenue from the Central Government would increase, the District must intensify its revenue mobilization drive so that more programmes and projects can be implemented within the next plan period.



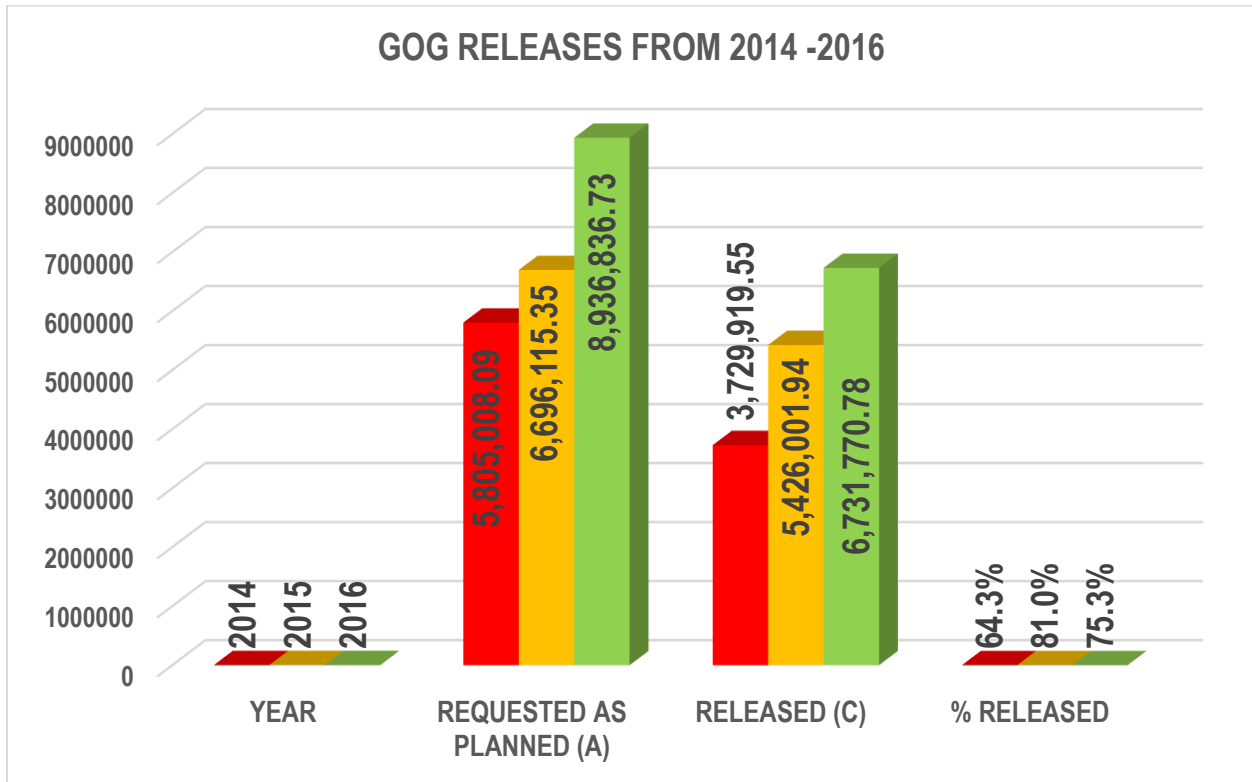
TABLE 2: TOTAL RELEASES FROM GOVERNMENT OF GHANA 2014-2017

YEAR SOURCES	REQUESTED AS PLANNED		APP. PER CNG (B)	AS RELEASED		DEVIATIONS		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (D)		VARIANCE (C-D)		
	2014	2015		2014	2015	A-B	B-C	2014	2015	2014	2015	2016
	(A)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(C)	(B-C)	(B-C)	(D)	(D)	(C-D)	(C-D)	(C-D)
2014	1,246,936.80	1,246,936.80	0.00	925,425.50	1,246,936.80	(925,425.50)	0.00	925,425.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015	1,724,329.92	1,496,351.51	1,271,393.78	227,978.41	224,957.73	1,271,393.78	0.00	1,271,393.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016	1,946,995.87	1,424,909.74	1,256,814.00	1,579,095.48	690,181.87	(322,279.48)	1,579,095.48	2,916,516.75	2,009,514	(907,002.75)	0.00	0.00
2017	2,186,204.71	1,975,406.00	927,958.19	210,798.71	1,047,447.81	927,958.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		(41,367.32)	951,414.00	894,412.17	(57,001.83)	1,123,143.00	984,688.35	(138,454.65)	1,198,623.00	1,063,814.88	(134,808.12)	0.00
2014												
2015	2,518,373.00	850,588.12	(1,667,784.88)	3,443,553.13	2,585,590.49	(857,962.64)	5,157,649.70	3,488,367.95	(1,669,281.75)	4,651,855.58	2,193,340.53	(2,458,515.05)
2016												
2017	1,044,098.00	682,906.01	(361,191.99)	747,000.00	409,997.00	(337,003.00)	1,124,438.16	679,621.00	(444,817.16)	880,794.00	0.00	(880,794.00)
GOODS AND SERVICE												
2014	795,600.29	1,089,228.00	499,484.24	(293,627.71)	589,743.76	0.00	499,484.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015	781,232.30	319,407.01	264,608.50	461,825.29	54,798.51	264,608.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016	3,903,142.11	95,851.00	9,878.00	3,807,291.11	85,973.00	2,294,881.10	200,000.00	(2,285,003.10)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017	3,664,679.59	81,725.04	5,025.82	3,582,954.55	76,699.22	192,393.03	200,000.00	(187,367.21)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,025.82	5,025.82
TOTAL	REQUESTED AS PLANNED	AS RELEASED	ACTUAL EXP.									
TOTAL	5,805,008.09	3,729,919.55	2,813,530.80	5,426,001.94	(2,221,527.41)	10,059,979.73	6,731,770.78	(3,328,208.95)	9,847,789.33	5,386,774.35	(4,461,015.83)	0.00
2014	5,805,008.09	3,729,919.55	2,813,530.80									
2015	6,696,115.35	5,426,001.94	3,541,395.85									
2016	8,936,836.73	6,731,770.78	6,622,165.26									
2017	8,649,166.33	1,417,079.71	1,308,050.79									





Figure 1: Percentage Release from GOG from 2014-2016

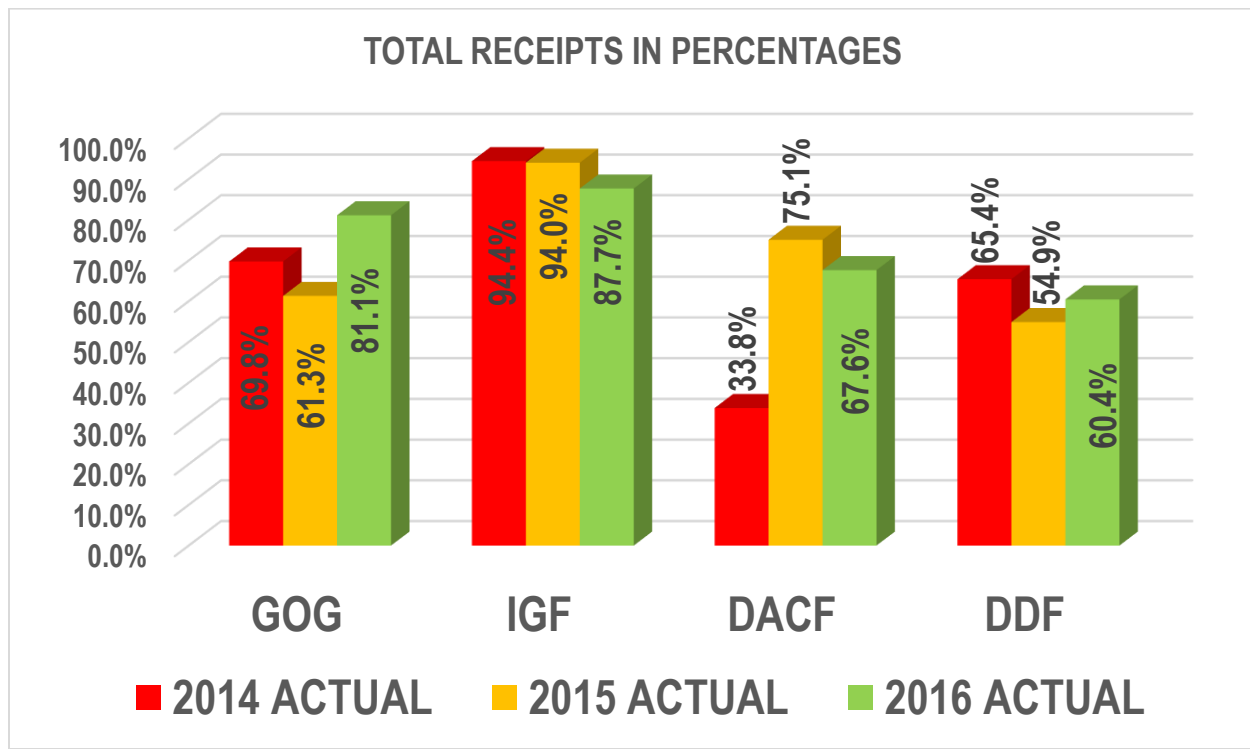


Percentage of actual receipts from GOG, IGF, DACF and DAF from 2014-2017

	2014(%)	2015(%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
GoG	69.8	61.3	81.1	68.9
IGF	94.4	94.0	87.7	88.8
DACF	33.8	75.1	67.6	47.1
DDF	65.4	54.9	60.4	0



Figure 2: Total Receipts in Percentages



1.7 CHALLENGES

The assembly was not able to implement all the planned projects and programmes within the planned period due the following:

- Delays in the release and the inadequacy of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) and other revenue sources to the Assembly.
- The Internally Generated Fund (IGF) over the period was growing at a decreasing rate and insufficient compared with the developmental challenges the district is faced with.
- Logistical constraints such as lack of dedicated vehicle for revenue mobilisation.
- Lack of accurate data on taxable properties.
- Boundary disputes with neighbouring districts that affect revenue collection in those areas
- Lack of markets and lorry parks that affect revenue mobilisation

1.8 LESSONS LEARNT

1. We were not able to complete some of our common fund projects within the stipulated period which led to increases in the contract sums and eventually affected the implementation of new projects. Thus, the need not to over load the Annual Action Plans with activities that cannot be completed within the planned period.

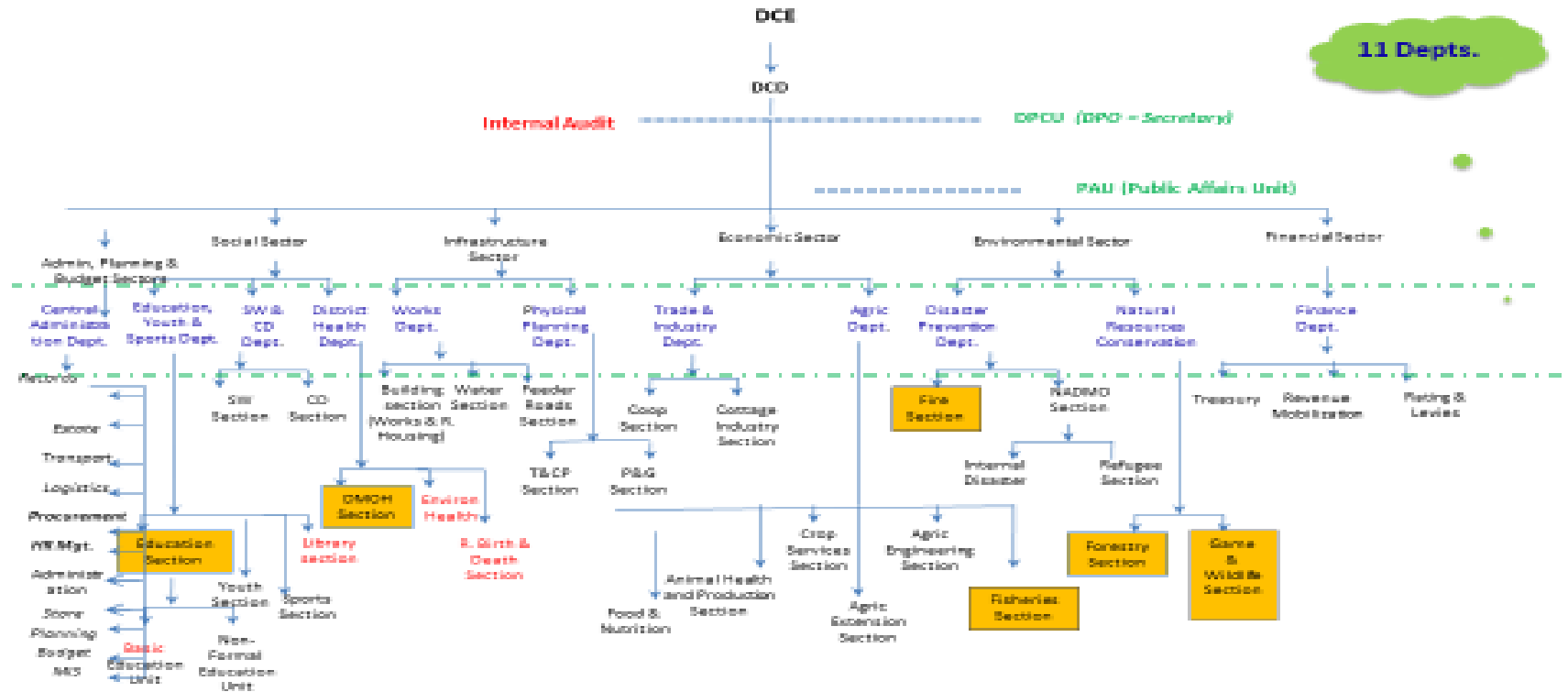


2. Most of the Internally Generated revenue which was mobilized during the period was utilized for recurrent activities. There is therefore the need to mobilize more internally generated fund and to utilize enough of it to finance programmes of the next medium term development plan. In addition the Assembly is required to put in place measures to continuously qualify for the DDF so as to obtain funds to augment the DACF and IGF.
3. There was no effective monitoring of the implementation of some of the programmes/projects outlined in the plan by some implementing departments and agencies. As a result, implementation data/records were not readily available to assess the performance of certain indicators. This implies that, there is the need to put in place effective monitoring, evaluation and coordinating mechanisms and sufficient funding for monitoring and evaluation so as to generate relevant data for effective assessment of the implementation of the next Medium Term Development Plan.



1.9 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

AFIGYA KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)



**Table 4: HUMAN RESOURCE /NOMINAL ROLL OF THE ASSEMBLY**

**DETAILS OF AFIGYA KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
STAFF STRENGTH AS AT MARCH, 2018 ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PAY ROLL**

NO	DEPARTMENT	REQUIRED STAFF STRENGTH	ACTUAL		TOTAL
			MALE	FEMALE	
1.	Administration	4	2	2	4
2.	Human Resource	4		2	2
3.	Executive/Records Class	5	2	2	4
4.	Auxiliary Class	1	1		1
5.	Secretariat Class	21		8	8
6.	Security/Radio Operator	6	3	1	4
7.	Development Planning Class	5	1		1
8.	Budget Unit	4	2		2
9.	Internal Audit Class	3	1	2	3
10.	Transport Class	12	4		4
11.	Environmental Health & San. Class	34	10	7	17
12.	Caretakers/ Cook Class	2	1	2	3
13.	Data Entry Operator Class	5	1		1
14.	Library Class	4		1	1
15.	Procurement & Supply Class	2	1		1
16.	Works/Technician Class	10	10		10
17.	Physical Planning Class	12	4	1	5
18.	Social Welfare & Community Development Class	8	8	13	21
19.	Agricultural Class	51	12	4	16
20.	Business Advisory Center	6		1	1
21.	Accounting Class	17	3	3	6
22.	Revenue Class	13	4	7	11
TOTAL		229	86	63	149

Gender Distribution as at 1st March, 2018

- Male = 86
- Female = 63

TOTAL = 149



1.10 Location and Size

The District is located in the central part of Ashanti Region of Ghana between Latitudes 6.893867 and 6.894077, and Longitudes -1.68917 and -1.52372(WGS 84 coordinate system). The district has an area of about 122 square kilometres (12,188.3 hectares).The District is bounded by Suame Municipal Assembly to the South, Afigya Kwabre North to the North, Atwima Nwabiagya North to the West, Sekyere South to the North East, and Kwabre East Municipal to the South East.

The Afigya Kwabre South district was delineated from Afigya Kwabre District Assembly on 15th March, 2018. The central location of the district within the Ashanti Region coupled with its accessibility to most of the areas make interaction among the populace very easy.

Its closeness to Kumasi, the second largest city in Ghana makes it a dormitory district and also has a high population growth rate and a fast growth of settlements. This has resulted in intense pressure on socio-economic facilities as well as increase in waste generation.

Again, the nearness of the District to the urbanized community of Kumasi Metropolis has made parts of the district to assume urban status. Such towns include Atimatim, Heman, Nkukua Buoho, Kodie and Afrancho. There is an assumption of increased revenue from these communities as a result of the increased commercial activities in the townships.



Figure 3: The District in National Context

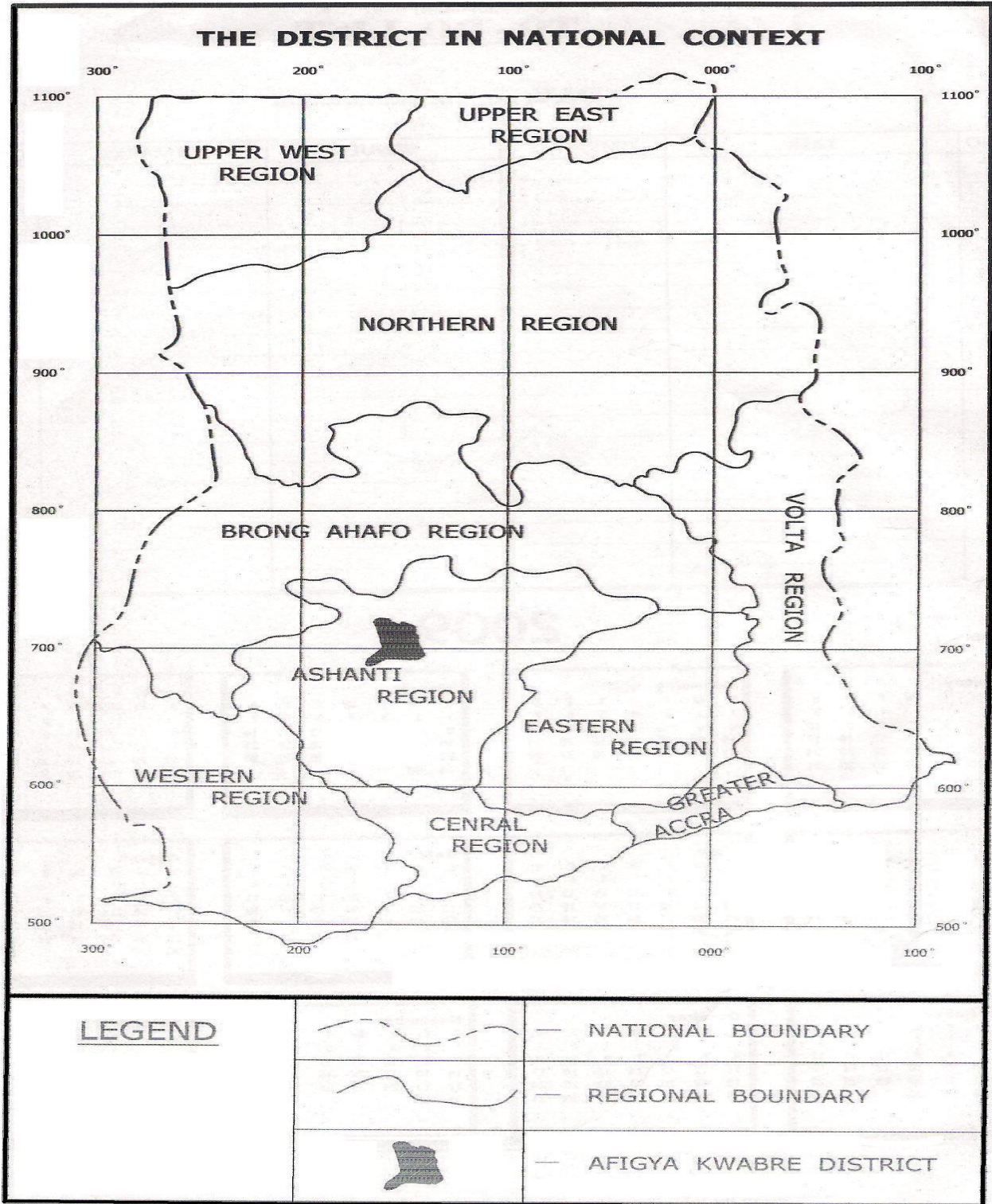
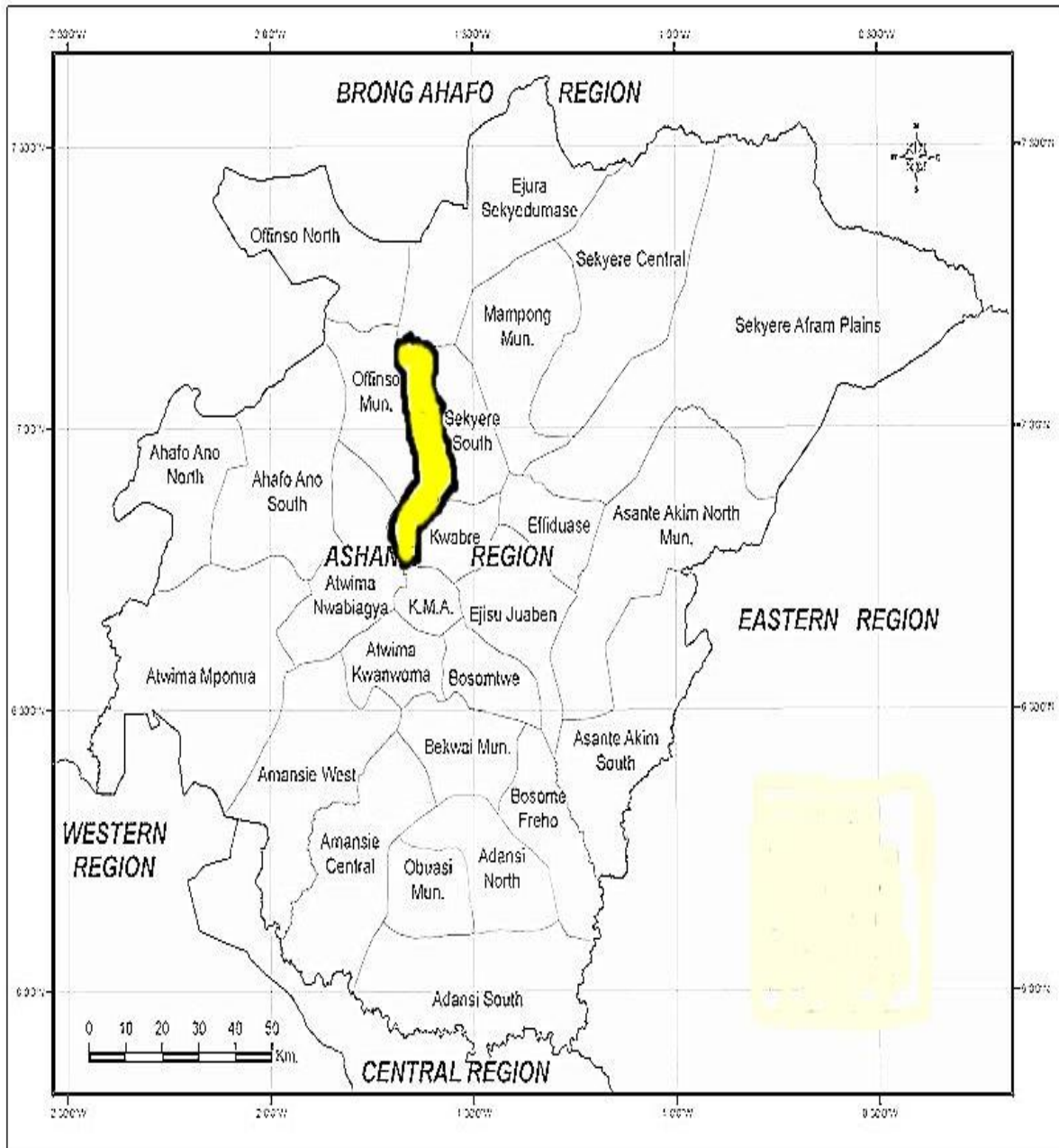


Figure 4: The District in Regional context





1.11 CLIMATE

The Afigya-Kwabre South District is located in the semi-deciduous forest zone. The zone is characterized by relatively high rainfall (about 1400mm per annum with a binomial pattern). The major rainy season occurs between March and mid-July with a peak in May /June. There is a dry spell from mid-July to mid-August. The minor rainy season starts from mid-August to about the end of October with a peak in September. A long dry period is experienced from November to February with possibilities of occasional rains.

Temperatures are normally high throughout the year with very little variations. The mean monthly temperatures range from 25°C in July/August to 28°C in March /April.

The District experiences relative humidity ranging from 90 – 98% during the night and early mornings of the rainy season. Day-time humidity falls below 75% during the harmattan season.

The climatic conditions favour the cultivation of diverse variety of cash and food crops which are of tropical nature. Again, the relatively high temperatures and sunshine favour the processing of most crops such as cocoa, maize etc.

The double rainfall regimes experienced by the district makes it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops two times in a year. Extensive dry season however may lead to long period of drought and retards farming activities in that period.

1.12 Vegetation

The original vegetation is forest and this has largely been degraded by lumbering, expansion of settlements and farming. The closed forest consisted of a continuous canopy of tall and medium – height trees with little or no undergrowth no longer exists. The area now largely consists of farm patches with isolated stands of individual trees or small areas of tree-clusters as shown in Plate 1

Crops cultivated in the district include, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, avocado pear, coffee, plantain, maize, cassava, cocoyam, cowpea, vegetables etc



Plate 1: Forest vegetation



1.13 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The landscape is a dissected plateau with heights reaching 800m to 1200m above sea level. The plateau forms part of the Mampong-Gambaga scarp. The landscape is predominantly undulating resulting in erosion along the slopes.

The relief in the district is generally undulating with altitude ranging from 800-1000 ft. However, the northern part reaches up to 1,200ft above sea level. Isolated hills in the south around Buoho also have altitudes up to 1,200ft. The undulating nature of the relief of the district makes flow of water easy. Besides the river valleys, there are very few waterlog areas. This again supports the growth of deep rooted crops/plants. The high points serve as observations for people who enjoy sceneries as in Plate 2.



Plate 2: Rock out-crop at Buoho



1.14 SOILS AND GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

The District has two geological formations, namely Voltaian and Dahomeyan. The Voltaian formation consists of shale, sandstone, mudstone and lime-stone. The Dahomeyan formation consists of metamorphic rocks such as gneiss and schist.

The mass presence of granite rock in the district supports the quarry industry. This will continue to be a major source of employment and income and so the citizenry must be encouraged to take advantage of the potential.

The soils of Afigya-Kwabre South District are developed over granite, Lower Birimian phyllite and coarse-grained Voltatian Sandstone. Soil associations or mapping units over each of these parent materials are shown in Figure 7.

1. Soils developed over granite and associated rocks

Kumasi – Ofin Compound Association

Bomso – Ofin Compound Association

Nyanao – Opimo Association



2. Soils developed over Voltaian rocks (standstone)

Bekwai–Oda Compound Association

3. Soils developed over lower Birimian rocks

Bediesi – sutawa Association

Yaya – Pimpimso Association

The soil types consist of Kumasi-Offin Compound Association, Bomso-Offin Association, Jamasi Simple Association, Bediesi-Sutawa Association and Yaya-Primpimso Association.

The Kumasi-Offin Compound Soil is good for tree crops such as citrus, cocoa, coffee and oil-palm. They are also good for food crops like, cocoyam, plantain, cassava and yam.

The Bediesi-Sutawa Association has high water holding capacity and is suitable for mechanized agriculture. They support crops like maize, yam, legumes, cassava, plantain and groundnuts.

The soils are very rich and good for agricultural purposes. The district has been a major source of food supply and cocoa which still has a bright future.

The soils have textured surface horizons in which sandy-loams are common. The lower horizons have slightly heavier textures while the valley bottoms are clayey textured.

Generally, the district is endowed with good soils for agricultural development. Over 90% of the soils are developed from granite except a small area to the north- east and south west where they are developed over sandstone and lower Birimian Phylite respectively.

The top soils are mainly sandy loams and so are susceptible to erosion. Preventive measures are important in the cultivation of the soils. Practices such as cover cropping, mulching, avoidance of burning etc., to protect the topsoil are very useful.

The rocky hills of the Nyanao – Opimo association around Buoho is important with quarries established in the area. The rocky hills and outcrops around Ntiri Buoho, Nkukua-Buoho and



Afrancho, constitutes a potential for investment and employment creation in view of the growing residential development in and out of the district as well as for road construction.

1.15 CONDITIONS OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The natural environment of the district which used to be one of the purest in the region is gradually losing its purity and importance. This can be attributed to the increase in population and its attendant problems and effects on the environment.

The district can boast of natural environment ranging from forest reserves with rich species of flora and fauna to vast arable land that can support the production of both staple and cash crops.

Plate 3: Degraded Forest



The district also has a number of undeveloped tourist sites. These include the Grotto at Buoho, Buoho rock outcrops etc.



Human activities have changed the natural environment drastically. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidents of bush burning which has become ritualized have left very little of the original forest mostly found along river courses. With the current population density of over 332.5 persons per square kilometer and increasing demand for land for residential purposes, available land for agriculture has been reducing whilst natural vegetation has been depleted.

1.16 CONDITIONS OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Like any other District in the country, the condition of the built environment differs from larger communities to smaller communities with the larger communities having very poor environmental conditions.

Conditions of the urban communities like Atimatim, Afrancho, Buoho etc are characterized by large compound houses, poor drainage facilities, unkempt surroundings and heaps of refuse.

In the rural areas erosion is so severe that most buildings have exposed foundation. Even though conditions in the rural areas are better than the urban areas, traces of unkempt surroundings and pools of stagnant water can be found in some rural communities.

Housing conditions in the rural areas are characterized by exposed foundation with majority of them being built with mud. Settlements are nucleated with some of them very far from larger settlements. In the urban centres, modernity and westernization is catching up speedily. Most of the houses are built with sand Crete and roofed with aluminum sheets.

1.17 CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

It is an undeniable fact that the effects of climate change are evident in the District. The situation manifests itself in many ways which include.

1. Unusual late start of the rainy season.
2. Irregular and unreliable rainfall. Seasonal rainfall patterns are projected to shift, with more rainfall falling during the latter part of the rainy season through the beginning of the dry season, and less falling during the early part of the rainy season.
3. Flash/surface flooding
4. Extreme hot days



5. Reduced water availability for crops and livestock due to increased evaporative demand from higher temperature
6. Long dry seasons.
7. Change in fruiting seasons of most tree crops like avocado pears and mangoes
8. Loss of soil fertility resulting in low crop yields.
9. Frequent invasion of crops by strange pest.

From the above, it is important for the Assembly to consider environmental impacts of all human and development activities such as sand winning, chain saw operations, building in water ways and burning of bushes before embarking on them. There should also be constant public education on climate change and its negative impact on the people.

1.18 DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS

Conscious effort should be made to address the challenges and impacts of environmental degradation and climate change issues. Tree planting and afforestation should be embarked upon to green the district and to address the issues of desertification especially in the northern part of the district.

Conscious effort should be made to create green areas and parks to promote recreational activities and also beautify the environment. Especially water shed, rivers and streams should be provided with buffer zones to avoid encroachment on these areas. The design of building and structures should respond to several rain storms experienced in the district. Building and structures should have rain harvesting designs to store rain water for domestic use. The use of electronic appliances and burning of bushes, tyres that have effect on the ozone layer should be avoided. Above all, educational programmes should be conducted in all communities to raise the people's consciousness on issues on environment, climate change and green economy.

1.19 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.19.1 POPULATION SIZE

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the district population at 93,508. The location of the district has a potential for faster growth. The district has assumed a dormitory status serving the Regional Capital, Kumasi. Again, due to the pressure on land in Kumasi, some developers are moving from the metropolis to the peri-urban areas. The presence of the Habitat for Humanity



Project at Mowire in the District with a total of about 300 houses is a contributory factor. The acquisition of large tract of land by Suame Magazine Industrial Development Organisation (SMIDO) at Adubinsokese in the district for activities of garages is also attracting people and industrial activities to the District.

Table 5: Population Size from 1960-2010

Level	Total Population						% increase Over 2010
	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010	* 2017	
Ghana	6,126,815	8,579,313	12,296,081	18,845,265	24,658,823	28,258,057	14.60
Ashanti Region	1,109,133	1,481,638	2,090,100	3,600,358	4,780,380	5,530,050	15.68
Afigya Kwabre South	-	-	-		93,508	112,961	20.8

Source: Population and Housing Census Reports (1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010), *projected

The top ten (10) communities in the district and their population are shown in Table below.

Table 6: Population of Top Ten Communities

NO.	TOWN	POPULATION	DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT CAPITAL, KODIE (KM)
		2010 (census report)	
1.	Atimatim	18,465	8.6
2.	Nkukua Buohu	5,960	2.6
3.	Afrancho	5,675	3.5
5.	Taabuom	4,816	4.0
4.	Wioso	4,254	1.0
6.	Bronkon	4,090	3.5
7.	Ankaase	3,877	8.0
8.	Adwumankase Kese	3,300	5.6
9.	Kodie	3,269	0.0



10	Adomankuma Brohu Krobo	2,952	4.0
TOTAL		56,658	

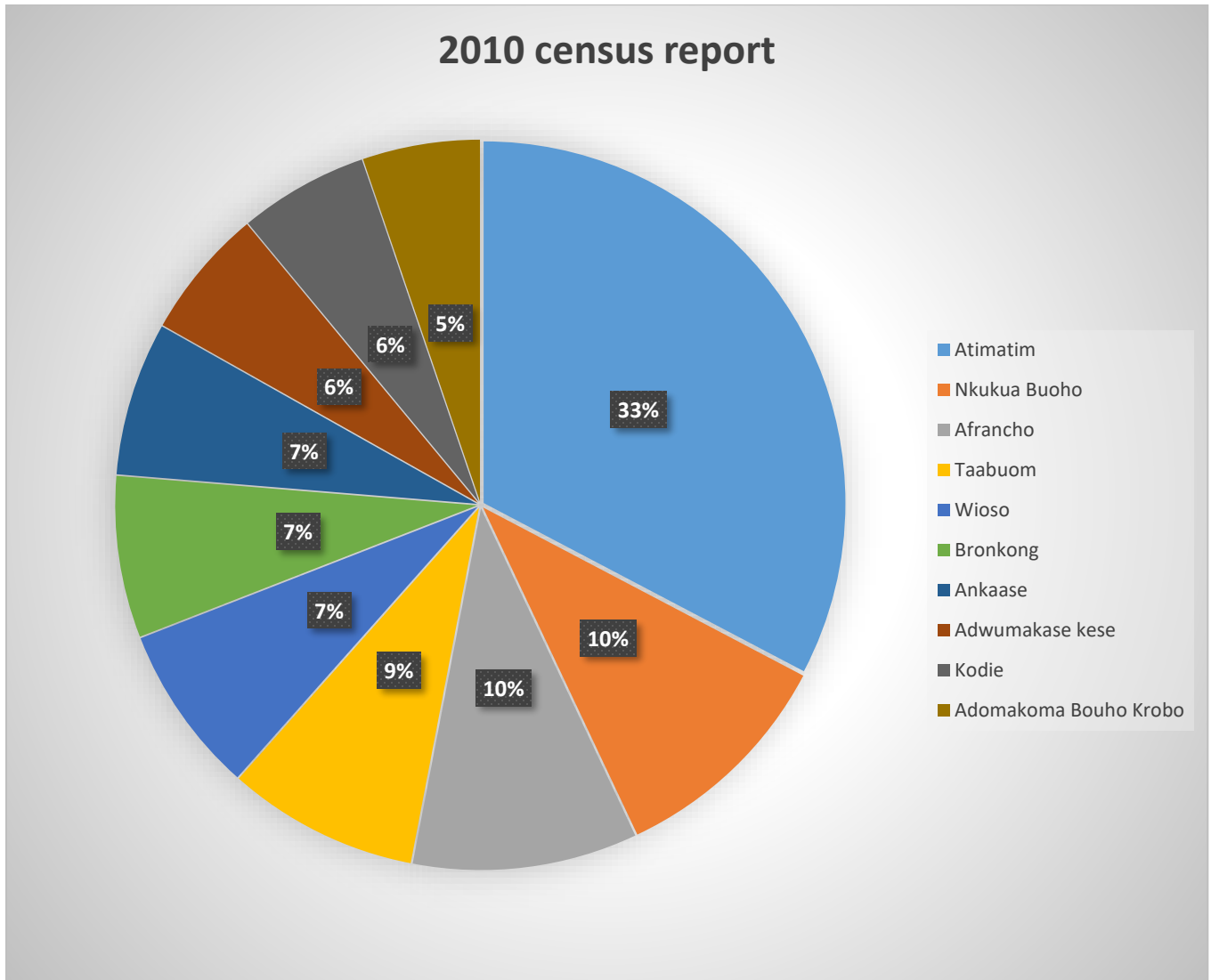
Source: Population and Housing Census Reports, 2010

From Table 6 above, it is clear that 60.6% of the population is concentrated in the ten (10) largest communities; this is an indication that these communities are fast being urbanized. This implies that there's going to be increasing pressure on existing facilities in the communities. Thus, there is the need to plan adequately to cater for the increasing population.

1.19.2 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The total population of the district as projected to the year 2017 using the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report as the base is 112,961. Almost sixty - one percent (61%) of this is concentrated in the ten largest settlements. Atimatim which is the largest settlement in the district has a population of 18,465 representing 19.7% of the total population in the district. The next largest settlements are Nkukua Buohu, Afrancho, Taabuom, Wioso, Bronkong, Ankaase, Adwumankase Kese, Kodie and Adumankuma Buoho Krobo.

Figure 5: Percentage Share of Population by top ten Communities



Source: DPCU Construct 2017

1.19.3 AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

The sex structure of the district indicates 48.7% for males and 51.3% for females which does not differ very much from what pertains in 2000. The 2000 Population and Housing Census indicated that there were 48.3% males and 51.7% females.

By implication conscious policies should be formulated to increase women participation in development. Policies should also be formulated to empower women to contribute meaningfully to the development efforts.

**1.19.4 POPULATION DENSITY**

According to 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the district has a population density of 332.5 sq. km. This compared to the national and regional density indicates that the district is more densely populated than that of national and regional. The high density, as explained earlier, is attributed to the nearness of the district to Kumasi. Also, part of the district has assumed peri-urban status attracting a lot of people from Kumasi and other areas. This has brought a lot of pressure on the existing facilities bringing in its trail issues of waste generation and management

Table 7: Population Density

Levels	Population	Area (sq.km)	Population Density
Ghana	24,658,823	238,533	103.4 sq.km
Ashanti Region	4,780,380	24,389	196.0 sq.km
Afigya Kwabre South	93,508	122	332.5 sq.km

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report.

1.19.5 RURAL URBAN SPLIT

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the district has 25.8% urban population as against 74.2% rural. This indicates that the district has large rural population that must be planned for to make life comfortable in the rural areas.

1.19.6 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the household size for the district is 4.4. This differs from what pertained in 2009 which was 6.5 according to the Socio Economic Survey Conducted by the District Planning and Coordinating Unit.

Room occupancy is 2.1 compared with 4 in 2009 from the same report. Male Household heads form 63.3% as against 36.65% of females. This compares favorably with the national figures which has 65.3 for males and 34.7% for females.



1.19.7 DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependency ratio of the district is 1:0.82 from the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report. This compared to the 2000 figure of 1:1.06 means that the dependence on the active population is reducing. This situation can be exploited to encourage workers to show interest in savings which would have a rippling effect on the development activities of the district.

1.19.8 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

The people in the district are mainly Christians. Christians form 78.9% of the total population. They are followed by Islamic religion which also forms 13.8% of the population while traditionalist and other worshippers form about 7.3%.

Religious organizations in the district can be used for information dissemination and education to promote development in the district.

1.19.9 MIGRATION TRENDS

Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District. The closeness of the District to Kumasi has turned most of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people from Kumasi into the District.

1.19.10 CULTURE

The people exhibit a typical Akan culture. They are very hospitable and non-violent. They have many practices which help to ensure unity, good health, safety net, environmental protection and good governance. It is therefore not a mystery that the District is attracting a lot of migrants from Kumasi and Northern Ghana and new developments. Though some of the people are from diverse ethnic groups, they have become so integrated within the Akan tradition to such extent that one cannot easily tell who is or not an Akan. The institution of “Efie ne Fie” festival in the district would further ensure peace and unity in the district for fast development.

1.20 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

This stage of the analysis deals with the organization of human and economic activities in space within Afigya-Kwabre District.

This approach to development planning is concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they form a pattern or system that can influence economic and social development in the district as a whole.



The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of the District's development. Those considered important for analysis of the Afigya-Kwabre South District's Spatial Organization are:

- a. Scalogram analysis
- b. Surface accessibility analysis

1.20.1 SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS

The scalogram is a graphic device that illustrates in the form of a matrix chart the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality or district by their frequency of presence or absence. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality or District. This in a way assists in the determination of which settlements lack which services or facilities.

It is also useful in categorizing settlements in the district into levels of functional complexity. The complexity serves as the means to the determination, in the future of types and diversity of services of the district at various levels in the hierarchy. In effect, a scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate 'Package' of investments for settlements in the district at different levels in the spatial hierarchy.

In constructing the district scalogram, a total of 31 functions were considered on presence or absence basis for all selected settlements. The settlements included in the analysis were selected using a population of 2010 as the cutoff point.

Since the scalogram does not give any indication of quantitative and qualitative features or services and facilities, a weighting technique based on the frequency of occurrence of service/facilities was applied.

The weights were added to determine the total centrality from highest to lowest hierarchy. The resultant diagram is shown in Table 6. Therefore, the centrality index for a settlement is the sum of the weights of functions found there. The higher the index, the greater its functional complexity



Table 8: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram)

Settlements	Population	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS/Tech	Post Office	ICT Center	Cell Phone	Information Cen.	POLICE POST	Police Station	Dist police HQ	Court	Filling Station	Gas Station	Rural Bank	Micro Finance	Area Coun. Cap.	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic/ Maternity	Electricity	Hotel	Guest House	2 nd class road	1 st class road	Pipe Borne	Mech./Small Tw.	Borehole	Comm' ty Centre	Market	Lorry Park	Fittine Shop	Agric Extension.	No. of Functions	Total Centrality. Score	Hierarchy level			
Weights		1	2	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1						
Atimatim	18,465	x	x	x				x	x					x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x								19	33	3 rd		
Nkukua Buoho	5,960	x	x	x				x	x					x	x		x			x	x			x	x	x		x								18	28	6 th		
Afrancho	5,675	x	x	x				x	x		x			x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x		x								20	34	2 nd		
Taabuom	4,816	x	x	x				x	x					x	x							x			x											12	20	10 th		
Wioso	4,254	x	x	x				x	x													x	x	x			x									10	17	13 th		
Bronkong	4,090	x	x	x				x	x													x	x	x	x		x									13	21	8 th		
Ankaase	3,877	x	x	x		x		x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x		x	x	x	x	x					19	30	4 th		
Adwumakase. kese	3,300	x	x	x				x	x									x		x					x			x									13	20	10 th	
Kodie	3,269	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	X	x	x	x			x			x	x			x	x	x		x								21	38	1 st	
Adomakoma Buoho-Krobo	2,952	x	x	x				x	x						x										x		x	x	x								13	21	8 th	
Heman Buoho	2,890	x	x	x	x		x	x	x											x		x			x		x										14	27	7 th	
New Kyekyire	2,482	x	x	x				x	x					x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x										18	30	4 th	
Ejuratia	2,444	x	x	x	x			x	x													x		x	x		x	x										12	20	10 th
Hemang	2,430	x	x	x			x	x	x													x			x												10	16	16 th	
Aduman New Town	1,832	x	x	x	x			x	x											x		x															9	17	13 th	
Mpobi	1,818	x	x	x				x	x											x		x						x	x								11	17	13 th	
Mowire	1,624	x	x	x				x	x										x			x						x									8	14	18 th	
Wawase	1,523	x	x	x				x	x													x			x												10	16	16 th	
Ntri-Buoho	1,420	x	x	x				x	x													x			x												8	12	19 th	
Aduaoa	1,416	x	x	x				x	x													x															8	12	19 th	
No. of Sett.		20	20	20	3	1	3	20	20	1	2	1	1	6	7	2	4	4	3	6	4	20	4	7	14	4	9	5	20	2	9	1	6	10						
Centrality Index		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Weighted Central. Index		5	5	5	33	100	33	5	5	1000	500	1000	1000	17	14	50	25	25	33	17	25	5	25	14	7	25	11	20	5	50	11	100	17	10						

1.20.2 FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS

The hierarchies of settlement in the Afigya-Kwabre District were distinguished by calculating the centrality index of top twenty (20) settlements as a percentage of the total weighted centrality index using the scalogram analysis.

Table 9: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

Order of Settlements	Total Centrality Score	Settlements/ communities
1st Order	33 above	Atimatim, Kodie, Afrancho
2nd Order	Between 28-32	Nkukua-Buohu, Ankaase, Nkukua Buoho, New Kyekyire
3rd Order	Between 20-27	Ejuratia, Taabuo, Adomakoma BuohoKrobo, Bronkrong, Adwumakase-kese, Heman Buoho.
4th Order	19 and below	Aduman New Town, Wioso, Hemang, Mpobi, Wawase, Mowire, Ntri-Buohu, Aduamoa

Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

From the scalogram analysis, only 5 communities qualified as 1st order settlement. However, Kodie, the district capital had the highest total centrality index of 38, followed by Afrancho, and Atimatim respectively

Also, four (4) Communities fell under 2nd order settlements. Again seven (7) Communities qualified as 3rd order settlements and finally, eight (8) communities qualified as 4th order settlements.

From the scalogram analysis, it is seen that generally, development is fairly evenly distributed among the communities.

1.20.3 PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES

Services are provided within a geographic setting to serve a given threshold population. Physical accessibility studies have been undertaken to determine areas that are easily accessible to facilities



and services within the district that are not necessarily in their localities. Five services and facilities have been considered. These are:

- Health Hospital/Health Centre
- Education 2nd Cycle Institution
- Market weekly/Periodic Market
- Banking Commercial/Rural Banks
- Agriculture Agric Extension Service

In assessing physical access to facilities and services, various roads in the district were classified and defined according to the conditions and frequency of transport on the road. Four main types of roads were identified in the district as shown in Table 8.

Table 10: Classes of Roads in the District

ROAD CLASS	ROADS
1 st Class:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kumasi – Afrancho – Buoho – Ahenkro – Offinso Road
2 nd Class:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maase – Aboabogya Road
3 rd Class:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kodie – Apagya – Akrofrom Patase Road • Wawase – Ankaase – Mpobi - Ejuratia Road • Adumakaase – Swedru – Aboabogya Road • Kodie – Aduamoa – Aduman Road
4 th Class:	All other Roads

Source: GHA/DFR 2017

The total distance of road network in the district is eighty-six (86) Kilometers.

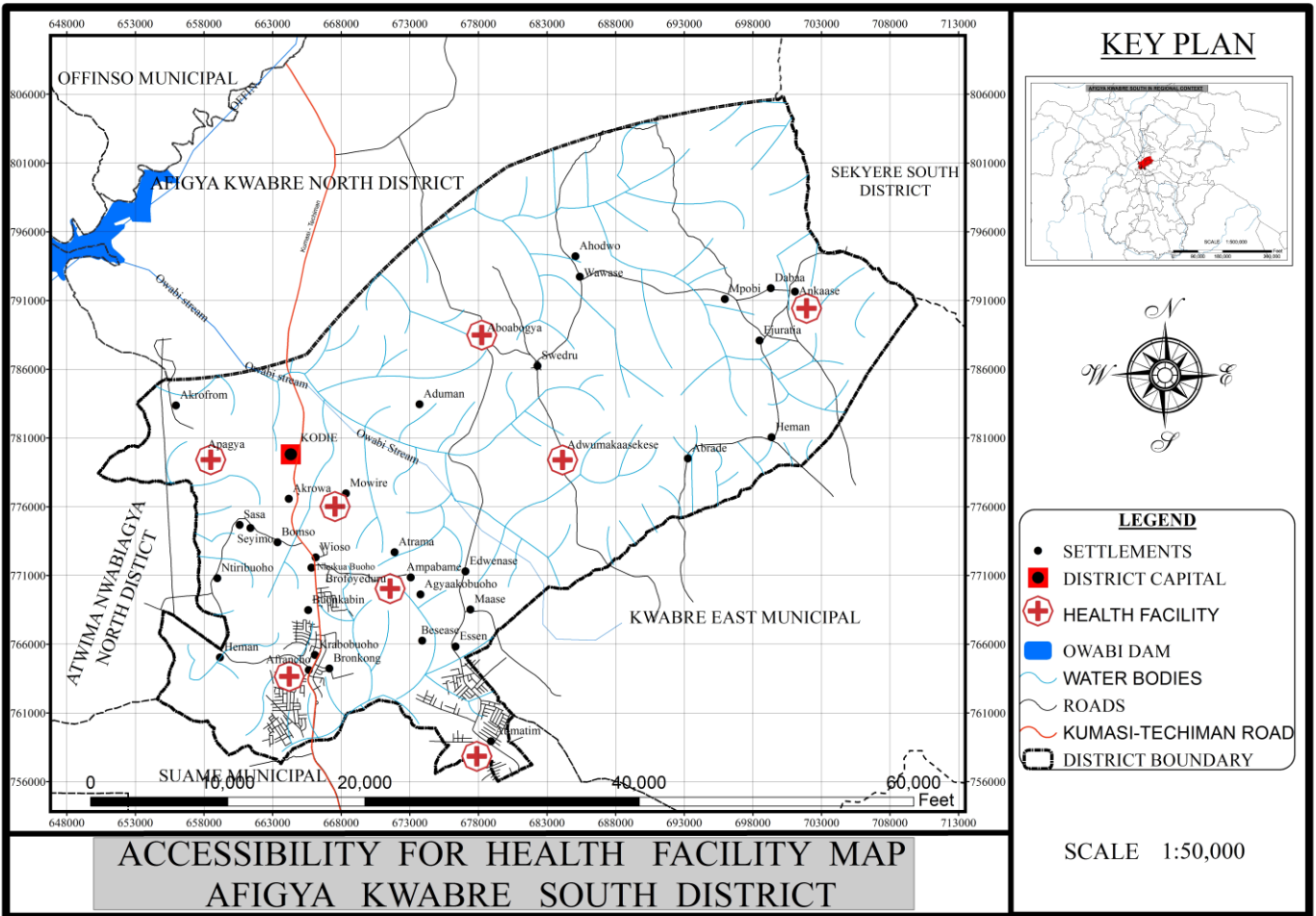


1.20.4 ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH

Hospital/Health Centers were identified in nine Communities in the district. These are Afrancho, Kodie, Brofoyedru, Adwumakasekese, Aboabogya, Mpobi, Apagya, Ankaase, Kyirase and Mowire. The analysis revealed that accessibility to Hospital and Health Centers in the district is very high in and around the district capital as shown in Figure 11. Health facilities in the District are fairly distributed which makes it easily accessible by the majority of the populace. This is so because as much as five service centers were identified in the area. It is important to state that about 80% of the communities are either within the high or medium access zones. Those within the low and least zones are as a result of the fact that majority of these settlements are mainly farming hamlets and cottages whose individual threshold population cannot support even level “A” health facility which requires a threshold population of 2500.

The population of individual hamlets and cottages of the area ranges between five (5) households to 16 households with an average household size of 5 people. It is worth noting that even though their individual threshold population cannot support the least level of health delivery, the sum total of population of hamlets in the area suggest that a relatively high number of the people do not have adequate access to health facility.

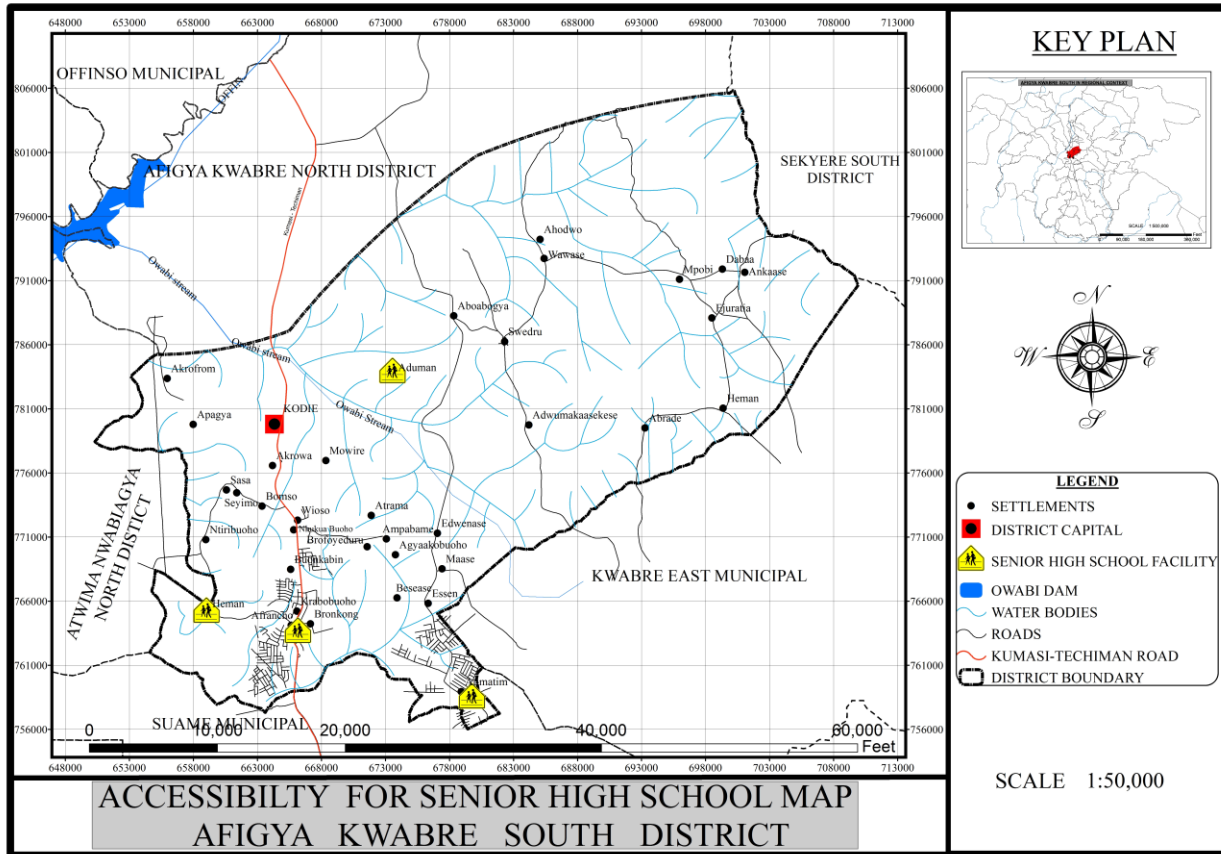
Figure 6: Map Showing Accessibility to Health Services



1.20.5 ACCESSIBILITY TO SECOND CYCLE INSTITUTIONS

Second Cycle Institutions have been classified to include senior secondary schools, technical schools and vocational schools. Five service centres were identified in the following Communities: Bronkrong, Afrancho, Mowire, Aduman, and Heman-Buoho (see Figure 12). Again, the situation suggests the concentration of facilities in the Southern portion of the district. Over 71% of second cycle educational institutions are located in this portion of the district.

Figure 7: Map Showing Accessibility to Senior High School Facilities

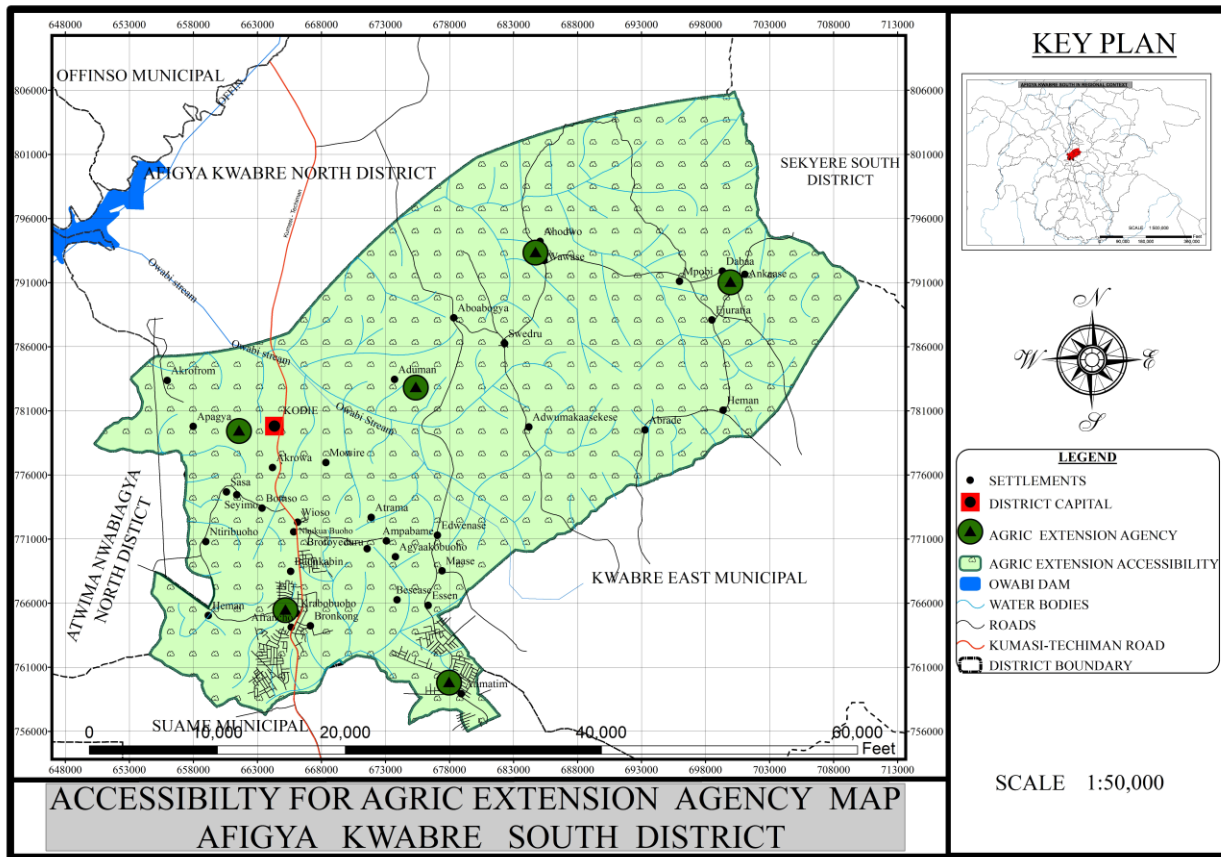


1.20.6 ACCESSIBILITY TO AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICES

The mainstay of the local economy of the district is agriculture. The sector employs 61% of the total labour force of the district. This prompted the assessment of physical accessibility to agricultural extension services in the district. A total of six (6) service stations were identified (see Figure 13). About 65% of the district has access to agriculture extension services.

Again, the area on the map which depicts poor access zone is a very important farming area. It is virtually the food basket of the district. This is a clear indication of the fact that not all inhabitants have access to the services of agricultural extension. Again, the situation means that the area would have done better if it had good access to the services of an agricultural extension services. In fact, access to Agricultural services would not have been a problem if the Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA) were well resourced in terms of transportation.

Figure 8: Map Showing Accessibility to Agriculture Extension Service



1.20.7 ACCESSIBILITY TO BANKING SERVICES

Capital formation for investment lies in the purview of the banking institutions in the district. To this end, efforts were made to assess the physical access to banking facilities by the people of the district. Commercial and Rural Banks in the district were considered. Unfortunately, only two (2) service centres were identified in the district which are also located at the extreme southern end of the District. The facilities are Rural Banks located at Afrancho and Atimatim.

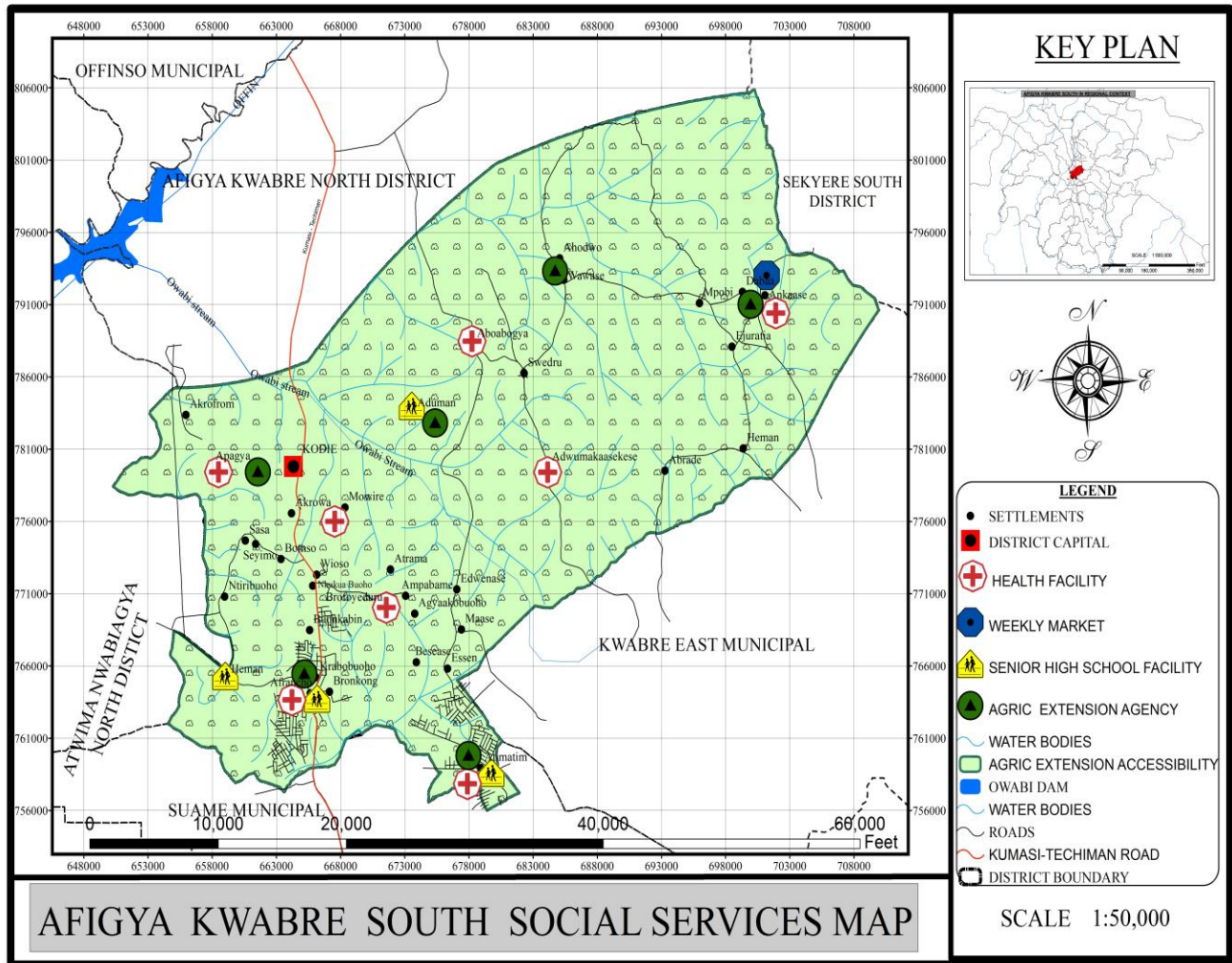
It can therefore be said that the low access to banking services is a barrier to development as most of the people travel far outside the District before they can access banking services.

1.20.8 ACCESSIBILITY TO A WEEKLY/PERIODIC MARKET

The district can boast of six relatively key periodic markets. The studies revealed that about 80% of the district has access to a periodic market. The market centres are located in Ankaase and Wawase, (see Figure 15). The situation indicates that the problem of post-harvest losses in the

district is not with access to marketing centres but with storage system and processing, and calls for effective storage system for the farmers in the district.

Figure 9: Map Showing Accessibility to Weekly/Periodic Market



1.20.9 OPTIMUM ACCESSIBILITY

This is also a sieve map indicating areas of the district that have access to all the various facilities used. The analyses revealed that about 55% of the district has optimum access to Hospital/Health Centre, periodic/Weekly Market Centre, Banking Services, and Agricultural Extension Services and Second Cycle Institution. About 60% of this 55% is found in the Southern part of the district.

The scenario depicted above implies the need for effective and a co-ordinated development in the district that will benefit all.



1.20.10 COMPOSITE POVERTY MAP

The composite poverty map depicts the various poverty pockets in the district. Four segments were identified after the derivation of the district composite map (see Figure 18).

To arrive at the district composite map, the following characteristics of the various pockets were considered.

- ✓ Potentials (resources available, skills etc).
- ✓ Accessibility to facilities and services.
- ✓ Major economic activities.
- ✓ Peculiar characteristics (e.g. Homogeneity, Heterogeneity Cultural/Religion etc.).
- ✓ Poverty issues/constraints.
- ✓ Development problems (what is keeping them in poverty)

The poverty pockets identified include the North-Western and North-Eastern corridors of the district. These areas are characterized by the following;

- ✓ The concentration of food crop farmers
- ✓ The presence of aged cocoa farms
- ✓ The inhabitants are mostly tenant farmers
- ✓ Limited access to socio-economic facilities
- ✓ Low household incomes

1.21 THE STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT ECONOMY

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the service and commerce sub-sector employs more people than the other sub-sectors. For example, the service and commerce employs 55.6% while's agriculture and industrial employs 28.5%, and 15.9 respectively. The situation can be attributed to the nearness of the district to Kumasi, the regional capital. The status of the district as a peri-urban had also change the district economy from agrarian to service and commerce. Thus, more people are engage in trading activities to serve the people migrating from other areas into the district. Several manufacturing companies have also moved into the district as a result of pressure for space in Kumasi.

**1.21.1 AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

Major food crops grown by farmers include plantain, cassava, cocoyam, rice and maize. Cocoa is the main cash crop cultivated in the district. Major tree crops cultivated include oil palm and citrus. Vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper and onions are cultivated. In recent times, vegetables like cabbage, carrot sweet pepper are becoming popular. The district has comparative advantage in plantain, cocoa, maize and cassava.

Table 11: Crop Production (metric tons) 2016

Major Staple Crop	Yield (Metric Tons)
Maize	39,307.32
Cassava	194,660.93
Plantain	153,475.13
Rice	6,375.18
Cocoyam	2,830.75
Yam	70,179.21

Source: MOFA Survey, 2016

1.21.2 PRODUCTION AREAS OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCE

In the district, certain communities' serves as food basket, i.e. they are into agricultural production. The Table below shows the areas under where agricultural production is mostly done.

Table 12: Areas under the District in production

No	Name of Operational Areas	Crops cultivated/Livestock
1	Kodie	Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Vegetables, Pawpaw, Livestock, Aquaculture
2	Aduman	Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Vegetables, Pawpaw, Livestock
3	Wawase	Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Oil palm, Cocoyam, Fruits, Vegetables, Cocoa, Livestock
4	Ankaase	Rice, Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Oil Palm, Cocoa, Vegetables, Citrus, Livestock
5	Ejuritia	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Plantain, Oil Palm, Fruits, Vegetables, Livestock
6	Afrancho	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Vegetables, Livestock,

		Aquaculture
7	Atimatim/Maase	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Vegetables, Livestock,

Source: MOFA Survey, 2017

Plate 4: Food Products from the District



2.5.4 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

The district is endowed with seventeen (17) agricultural extension officers. These agricultural extension officers play a major role in promoting agricultural activities by assisting the farmers in the district. These include:

- ✓ Provision of technical support
- ✓ Promote and enhance adoption of required farming technologies to farmers
- ✓ Provision of improved seed and seedlings to farmers
- ✓ Correct use of Agro-inputs
- ✓ Linking farmers to input to get quality inputs to enhance their business
- ✓ Facilitate the formation of farmers based Organisation
- ✓ Sensitization on important issues relating to agriculture e.g. PPRS, Anti-Rabies campaign, early warning sign for grasshopper infestation.

1.21.3 FOOD SECURITY

Food security is said to be the availability and access to food at all times (all year round) in the District at affordable prices. Food security is assured and sustained in the District due to mixed cropping practices and the closeness of the District to other agriculture dominated Districts like Offinso, Atwima and Sekyere South. The District is a net exporter of food products.

In the next planning period, efforts should be made to establish- Agro based industries to process agricultural products to reduce post-harvest losses to the barest minimum. Markets and storage



facilities should be provided at the areas known to be food basket for the district. Feeder and tract roads should be improved to ensure easy carting of food stuffs to marketing centers.

1.21.4 INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Industry or manufacturing activities forms about 15.9% of the local economy. Most of these activities are small scale in nature and comprises the agro- based, wood based, metal based, textile etc.

1.21.5 INDUSTRIAL SUB-SECTORS

The industrial sub sector entails the Agro- based, wood based, metal based, textile industries etc. The Agro-based industries are the dominant small-scale industry, followed by wood based industry. The Agro based industries derive their supply of raw materials from the agricultural outputs.

The Agro-based industries refer to those industries that use agricultural produce as their raw materials. They include cassava processing (gari making), oil and palm kernel extraction and akpeteshie distilling.

Wood based industries are those industries that process wood into other materials such as furniture, woodcarving, etc. They include; carpenters saw millers and wood carvers.

The textile industries include kente weavers and cloth dying, leather works, cane weaving, sand and stone winners and stone quarries. The metals based include; black smiths, and metal fabricators.

1.21.6 PRODUCTION METHODS

Results from the 2009 socio economic survey showed that small-scale industry in the District employed three major methods of Production. These are:

- ✓ Capital Intensive method
- ✓ Labour Intensive method
- ✓ Intermediate

Under the capital-intensive method of production more machines are used in the production process as opposed to the labour intensive method where more people are employed than the use of machines. Example of the capital-intensive industry are the large-scale stone quarries at Buoho.

In the case of the intermediate, the industries use appropriate technology and basic tools and techniques of production.

Notwithstanding the employment advantage offered by the labour intensive method of production, increased productivity and efficiency could be achieved through the intermediate and capital-intensive methods.

1.21.7 TYPES OF EMPLOYEES

Employment in this subsector is mainly the following:

- ✓ Apprentices
- ✓ Paid workers
- ✓ Family workers
- ✓ Others

The Industrial sector could perform if the numerous challenges were tackled. These include poor road surface conditions, inadequate capital support, poor management skills, poor transportation facilities, poor industrial infrastructure and layout and poor environmental sanitation. If the sector is well developed, it can lead to the achievement of the development agenda of the district.

1.21.8 SERVICE/COMMERCE SECTOR

The informal sector plays a dominant role in this sub sector. Their role is however, complimented by the formal sector through the services provided by departments of the District Assembly and other government organizations such as the police and the courts.

The informal sector comprises hairdressers, tailors, barbers, drivers, painters, etc. Their area of operation is scattered in various communities in the district and they operate in kiosks and stores, often rented. They sometimes train apprentices who support them in their daily business activities.

In the district, the commercial sub-sector comprises both retailers and wholesalers. It is however, worthy to note that retailers out number wholesalers. Both individuals and organized institutions engage in commercial activities in the district. It is however, obvious that individuals dominate this sector. Manufactured goods that are sold include roofing sheets, ply wood, iron rods, cement, cutlasses, consumables and other chemical products such as hair creams and fertilizers.

Business activities are conducted in wooden structures, rented stores and stalls in the markets, on tables in open spaces and private buildings in various communities. Wholesale business activities are mainly found in bigger settlements like Afrancho and Buoho. It is worthy to note that due to improved access and transportation, a considerable number of people in the district acquire manufactured goods from Kumasi. By implication, the full advantages of trade and commerce have not been realized in the district.

The service sector also consists of those in health, education, postal and telecommunication (mobile phone repairs, sale of top-up units) and banking sectors.

1.22 GOVERNANCE

The Afigya-Kwabre South District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2333 of 14th November 2017. It is one of the Forty-Three (43) and also the Two Hundred and Fifty-Four (254) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti and Ghana respectively. It was carved out of the former Afigya Kwabre District Assembly, and has Kodie as its Capital. The Assembly is a legal entity which can sue and be sued. It is an autonomous entity to some extent and can take its own decisions within the framework of government policies.

By law, the assembly meets at least three (3) times a year upon a call to meeting by the Presiding Member. The assembly has eight (8) sub-committees namely:

- ✓ Justice and Security
- ✓ Development Planning
- ✓ Finance and Administration
- ✓ Environmental
- ✓ Social Services
- ✓ Agricultural
- ✓ Public Relations and Complaints
- ✓ Works

All these sub- committees report to the Executive Committee.

**1.22.1 THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**

At the District Administration level, there are eleven (11) decentralized departments that work hand in hand towards the overall development of the district. The following Decentralized Departments as prescribed by Act 2016 Act 936 can be found in the district.

- ✓ Central Administration Department
- ✓ Finance Department
- ✓ Education, Youth and Sports Department
- ✓ Agriculture Department
- ✓ Physical Planning Department
- ✓ Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
- ✓ District Health Department
- ✓ Works Department
- ✓ Disaster Prevention and Management Department
- ✓ Industry and Trade Department
- ✓ Natural Resources Conservation Department

However, with the implementation of the Local Government Service ACT, the following departments ceased to exist.

Table 13: Decentralized departments of the District Assembly under the LGS.

Department Established	Departments ceasing to exist
Central Administration	-
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controller and Accountant General Department
Education Youth and Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Natural Resources Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Parks and Gardens
Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works Dept. • Dept. of F/R
Physical Planning Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Parks and Gardens • Department of Town and Country Planning



Department of Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dept. of Rural Housing• Cottage Industries• Department of Cooperatives
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dept. of Social Welfare• Dept. of Community Development
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dept. of Animal Health and Production• Agricultural Extension Services Division• Crop Services Division

Currently, some of the departments are housed in rented premises with some combined in the same office. Some of the locations are indeed not convenient for effective service delivery.

1.22.2 SUB-DISTRICT STRUCTURE

The District has 5 Area Councils (table 16) with 135 Unit Committees and 27 Electoral Areas and 1 Constituency.

Table 14: District Sub structures

S/N	NAME	TYPE OF COUNCIL	LOCATION
1.	Kwabre-Manhyia	Area	Maase
2.	Yamoah Ponko	Area	Ankaase
3.	Nkabem	Area	Nkukua Buoho
4.	Adwumakasekese	Area	Adwumakasekese
5.	Kodie	Area	Kodie

Source: DPCU construct 2017

Four out of the five Area Councils in the district have offices. Some of these Area Councils are not functioning due to lack of basic equipment and permanent staff to man them. In a bid to revamp the activities of these councils, National Service Personnel should be assigned to manage the day-to-day activities of the office. The Councils' offices must be provided with basic office equipment's. The Community Based Rural Development Programme (CBRDP) should however be applauded for its role in the training of members of some selected Area Councils and the development of plans for these Area Councils.

1.22.3 POLITICAL STRUCTURES

For the purpose of Local Government, the District has one (1) Constituency namely, Afigya Kwabre South Constituency. There are Sixty-eight (68) settlements in the District, which have been delineated into Twenty-seven (27) Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly Elections. The Assembly has 36 Assembly members comprising 27 elected, 9 appointees and 1 Member of Parliament. These are made up of 3 females ie 8.3% and 33 males i.e. 91.7%. This highly skewed situation is unacceptable and for that matter more women should be encouraged to participate in issues of the Assembly.

The Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the District as per the provisions under section 10 of the Local Government Act, Act 936, of 2016. It is also responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for effective mobilization and utilization of human, material, and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the District



The District has dual characteristics, which include; Peri-Urban features around the fringes of Kumasi and rural features in the hinterlands. There is massive development in the housing industry in the district due to its closeness to Kumasi, the regional capital of Ashanti. The key economic activities in the District are stone and sand winning, farming and commerce.

Due to the rapid expansion of settlements and constructional activities and increasing population in the District, there is considerable pressure on the existing limited socio-economic infrastructure in the District, which needs to be improved upon. The Assembly also has an arduous task in the area of solid waste management, especially in the emerging larger communities like Atimatim Afrancho and Buoho.

1.22.4 TRADITIONAL SET-UP

The district has no paramount Chief in the Kwabre section of the District. The Chiefs in the communities serve directly under the Asante King.

1.22.5 JUSTICE AND SECURITY

The District has enjoyed a stable and peaceful environment since its creation. This has been made possible due to the cordial relationship that exists within and between the communities and the District Assembly. The District has a well composed District Security Committee (DISEC) which oversees all security issues in the District. The District has three (3) Police Stations located at Afrancho, Ankaase and Kodie.

Through the effort of DISEC, District Police Command and communities, watchdog committees are being formed to arrest the insecurity situation in the district. Recently, there have been reported cases of armed robbery in some parts of the district. The DISEC in collaboration with the police and watch dog committees have mounted patrols and checks to arrest the situation.

The District also has one (1) District Court located at Kodie, the District capital.

1.22.6 ACCOUNTABILITY

To ensure accountability and transparency in the District, the following committees have been established to oversee procurement of goods, works and services. They are:

- ✓ The District Tender Committee
- ✓ The District Purchasing Committee
- ✓ The District Tender Evaluation Committee (ADHOC)



- ✓ The District Public-Private Partnership Committee

All these Committees are functioning as prescribed by the Public Procurement Act, ACT 663 of 2003 and other government directives.

1.22.7 CITIZENRY PARTICIPATION

For effective development in the district, there is the need for citizenry participation in decision making and implementation. In this light, the district involves the citizens in the development decision making and implementation through, for instance, community durbars to identify problems and strategies to fulfill the development agenda of the District Assembly. Again, Communities participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects like water, sanitation etc. which are mainly donor supported.

In line with the above, public hearings on the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan are always held to solicit inputs from the people's representatives. The representation at the public hearing include: Assembly, Unit Committee members, Area Council Executive, Nananom, Community Based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations etc.

1.22.8 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The Department of Social Welfare, under the auspices of the District Assembly, has formed a child panel committee with legal backing which seeks to protect women and juveniles who are abused. The committee which sits once a week has a composition of a cream of members drawn from both the staff of the District Assembly and other important personalities from the district. Cases like child abuse, neglect, and others are heard and solutions found to them by the committee.

Again, to protect the rights of inhabitants, the Department of Social Welfare in conjunction with the District Assembly and some donor agencies have formed Legal Aid Groups with members scattered all over the district. The groups seek to promote individual rights by encouraging individuals to report infringement on their rights to the appropriate quarters. On some occasions, these groups take up cases of the under privileged to the appropriate quarters.

Issues about HIV and AIDS is also a major concern in the district. Currently data from the Ghana Health Service indicate that more than One Thousand Three Hundred and Four (1334) people are receiving posttest counseling. This means that effort must be intensified to curb the menace of HIV and AIDS through counseling and other programmes.



Special programmes should be implemented to lessen the burden of HIV and AIDS on People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) and subgroups as children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS. The District Health Directorate through the district response management team monitor health facilities in the district to have first-hand information on prevention of mother to child transmission activities at various assemblies.

Table 15: Data on Persons with Disability (2017)

Disability	Male	Female	Total Registered	Ages					Marital Status			
				0-5	5-18	18-30	30-60	60+	Married	Divorced	Widow	Single
Moving	72	45	122	10	28	28	43	13	24	10	5	4
Hearing and Speaking	13	19	32	3	12	4	9	4	-	-	-	7
Seeing	13	9	22	1	4	5	8	4	3	-	2	-
Epilepsy	3	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Strange behavior	1	4	5	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	102	78	185	14	46	41	62	22	30	10	7	11

Source: Department of Social Welfare Report, 2017

**Table 16: Persons 15 years & older with disability by economic activity status**

Disability	Employed	Unemployed	Economically not active
Sight	593	33	549
Hearing	192	12	154
Speech	138	10	137
Physical	294	11	387
Intellectual	246	7	186
Emotional	154	9	139
Others	117	5	93
Total	1734	87	1645

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2017

The data revealed that a total of 127 person representing 22% of the vulnerable were employed. This implies that, more effort should be geared towards the creation of jobs for the vulnerable so that they do not become beggars/ burden in the society.

1.22.9 DISABILITY FUND

As part of government policy to ensure that person with disability do not become a burden in the society, the disability fund was being established. The fund is 2% of the district assembly common fund set aside to cater for persons with disability.

In the district, the District Fund Management Committee is in charge of ensuring the disbursement of the disability fund. Within the plan period the district disbursed a total of 219,380.00 to three hundred and forty-four (344) people with disabilities.

**Table 17: Disbursement of Disability Fund**

Gender		Specific Classification (GHC)	
Male	185	Assistive device	5,510.00
		Settlement Plan	2,000.00
Female	159	Economic activities	15,000.00
		Support to OPWD	2,960.00
		Educational	105,310.00
		Apprenticeship	5,600.00
Total	344	Total	219,380.00

Source: Department of Social Welfare Report, 2017

From the Table 19 above, it could be realized that the disability fund has been effectively disbursed/ utilized to support persons in schools, those engaged in economic activities and also assistive devices such as crutches etc.

However, the implication is that, it would help raise the living standard of the persons with disability and also reduce the burden on the society.

1.22.10 GENDER ANALYSIS

The total population of the district is estimated at 112,961 in the year 2017. Females form 51.3% of the total population. This by implication means that any conscious effort made to develop the well-being of the people should be all embracing with the participation of both sexes in the development of the district. However, since females are usually underprivileged in the socio-economic activities, special programmes needs to be implemented to increase women participation in the development process. The educational male and female's parity index is very favourable at the primary and JHS levels. In fact, the parity is almost 1:1 at this level.

However, the rates become unfavorable to females at the secondary and tertiary levels. Here, special programmes needs to be implemented to sustain females in school at higher levels of education.



Female participation in the political process is also very limited. At the district Assembly level, the total of males is 48 as against 8 for females. Conscious effort should be made to motivate females to participate fully in decisions that affect their daily lives. These include participating in political elections and appointments.

1.23 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.23.1 EDUCATION

The day to day administration of education in the District is the responsibility of the Ghana Education Service. However, the District Assembly is basically responsible for the provision of infrastructure and the creation of an enabling environment for the progress of education in the District.

Table 18: Educational Facilities in the District

NO.	LEVEL	NO. OF FACILITIES		
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1	K. G.	39	86	125
2	Primary	42	86	128
3	Junior High School	53	36	89
4	Senior High School	1	2	3
5	Vocational	1	-	1
6	ICT	2	-	2
7	Library	-	-	-
	Total	138	210	348

Source: **GES Afigya-Kwabre, 2016/2017**

The Table above shows a high access rate (i.e. 97%) to education in the District. There is also a high competition emanating from the private sector in terms of provision of education.

Teacher – Pupil Ratio - 17:1

Teacher –Students Ratio - 25:1

The ratios show that Teachers are available in the District. This is partly attributed to its closeness to Kumasi and many other urban centers.

**Table 19: Percentage of School Going Population as Against the Unschooled.**

POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Schooled	80 %
Unschooled	20 %
TOTAL	100

Source: **GES Afigya-Kwabre, 2016/2017**

From the Table above, it can be seen that about 20% of children who are supposed to be in school are out of school. This is attributed to reasons like involvement in income generating activities and teenage pregnancy. Most of the young boys in the District work as drivers' mates in 'Trotro'

1.23.1.1 CIRCUITS

There are five education circuits in the District with specific and varied number of educational facilities as stated in Table 22 below;

Table 20: Circuits and their Schools

NO.	CIRCUIT	K.G.	PRIMARY SCHOOL	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1	KODIE	7	7	7
2	ATIMATIM	6	9	15
3	ANKAASE	11	11	10
4	ABOABOGYA	6	6	6
5	BUOHO	9	9	15
TOTAL		39	42	53

Source: **GES Afigya-Kwabre, 2014/2017**

1.23.1.2 SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME IN THE DISTRICT

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 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was also initiated in 2005/2006 to give one hot meal per child in selected Basic Schools.

Table 21: Schools Benefitting from the School Feeding Programme

NO.	SCHOOL	ENROLMENT IN 2017
1	Ankaase Methodist Prim. School	303
2	Wawase R/C	460
3	Ankaase S. D.A Primary School	474
4	Dumakyie D/A	229
5	Ankaase D/A Primary School	420
6	Hemang R/C	493
7	Eeman Islamic	190
8	Mpobi R/C 'A'	285
9	Mpobi R/C 'B'	286
TOTAL		3,140

Source: GES Afigya-Kwabre, 2016/2017

**SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND FURNITURE SITUATION BASED ON CIRCUITS****Table 22: School enrolment and furniture situation based on circuits - KG Schools**

CIRCUIT	NO. OF KG SCH	ENROLMENT			NO. OF FURNITURE AVAILABLE				NO. OF FURNITURE REQUIRED	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	ROUND TABLES	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES	ROUND TABLES	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES
KODIE	7	329	348	677	51	14	14	109	21	21
BUOHO	9	289	295	584	51	18	18	109	27	27
ATIMATIM	6	223	199	422	51	12	12	109	26	26
ANKAASE	11	536	506	1042	53	22	22	112	18	18
ABOABOGYA	6	372	321	693	51	12	12	109	28	28
SUB TOTAL	39	1,749	1,669	3,418	257	78	78	989	214	214

IMPLICATION

The District Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Education Service should provide more furniture for schools to ensure conducive learning and teaching environment.

**SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND FURNITURE SITUATION BASED ON CIRCUITS****Table 23: School enrolment and furniture situation based on circuits - Primary Schools**

CIRCUIT	NO. OF PRIM. SCH	ENROLMENT			NO. OF FURNITURES AVAILABLE			NO. OF FURNITURES REQUIRED		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	DUAL DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES	DUAL DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES
KODIE	7	819	763	1582	611	28	28	180	18	18
BUOHO	9	1635	1623	3258	1041	36	36	110	21	21
ATIMATIM	9	1199	1250	2449	903	36	36	248	21	21
ANKAASE	11	1185	1131	2316	845	44	44	313	23	23
ABOABOGYA	6	625	591	1216	446	24	24	162	18	18
SUB TOTAL	42	5463	5358	10,821	3846	168	168	1731	183	183

IMPLICATION

The District Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Education Service should provide more furniture for schools.

**SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND FURNITURE SITUATION BASED ON CIRCUITS****Table 24: School enrolment and furniture situation based on circuits - Junior High Schools**

CIRCUIT	NO. OF JHS SCH.	ENROLMENT			NO. OF FURNITURES AVAILABLE				NO. OF FURNITURES REQUIRED		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	MONO DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES	MONO DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES	
KODIE	7	476	429	905	290	21	21	615	21	21	
BUOHO	15	1179	1513	2692	399	45	45	2295	45	45	
ATIMATIM	15	1389	1451	2840	489	45	45	2351	45	45	
ANKAASE	10	543	440	983	220	30	30	763	30	30	
ABOABOGYA	6	308	245	553	165	18	18	388	18	18	
SUB TOTAL	53	3895	4078	7973	1563	159	159	6412	159	159	

IMPLICATION

The District Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Education Service should provide more furniture for schools.

**1.23.2 HEALTH**

There are several health facilities in the district. These include hospitals, maternity homes, health centers etc.

Table 25: Health Facilities

FACILITY	NUMBER
Number of Health Centers	5
Private Maternity Homes	4
Private Hospitals	2
Mission Hospitals	2
CHPS Compounds	1
Specialist Clinics (ENT)	1
Total:	15

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

The Ankaase Methodist Faith Healing Hospital is the Afigya Kwabre District Hospital and is located in Ankaase. Travel time from Kodie the district capital to Ankaase District Hospital takes about 30 minutes.

The three private hospitals are Top hill at Afrancho Abuohia, PAKS specialist at Afrancho Bronkong and Family Care Hospital at Mowire near Kodie.

The five-public health centers are located at Afrancho, Brofoyedru, Mpobi, Aboabogya and Adumakaase Kese.

All the four hospitals provide maternity services except PAKS which is an EAR, Nose and Throat hospital. The four private maternity homes are located at Kodie, Atimatim, Buoho and Bronkong.



The health facilities in the District are being complimented by facilities in neighboring Districts, such as the St. Martins Hospital at Offinso (7km from the District Capital) and Komfo-Anokye Teaching Hospital in Kumasi (16km from the District Capital). Again, the accessibility is being facilitated by the relatively good road network in the District.

1.23.2.1 STAFFING OF DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICE

The staffing situation of the health sector has been increasing since 2014. For example, nurses/midwives increased from One Hundred and Thirty-Eight (138) in 2014 to One Hundred and Seventy (170) in 2016.

Table 26: Staff strength

STAFF CATEGORY	2014	2015	2016
Physician Assistant	8	8	7
Medical Assistant	0	0	1
Pharmacists	0	0	1
Pharmacy Technicians	5	5	5
Technical Officers	8	8	9
Field Technicians	6	6	6
Midwife	21	25	32
Nurse	9	11	13
Community Health Nurse	54	56	61
Enrolled	56	58	64
Health Assistants	15	17	17
Laboratory Assistants	2	2	2
Biostatistics Assistants	3	3	3
Hospital Orderly	17	17	17

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

**1.23.2.2 HEALTH STAFF RATIO TO POPULATION**

The doctor / population ratio in 2015 is 1:26,625 and that of nurses is 1:726. This compared to the UN Standard of 1:500 for doctors indicates that the doctors are under staffed in the district. The same can be said of the ratio of nurses in the district.

There is the need to increase the number of doctors and nurses in order to reduce child mortality rates; and improve maternal health.

Table 27: Staff to Population Ratio

District	Achievement		
	2014	2015	2016
Doctor to Population ratio	1:25,243	1:26,625	
Nurse to Population ratio (including CHNs)	1:659	1:726	
Midwife to WIFA Population	1:3,986	1:3,309	

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

1.23.2.3 COMMON DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT

Malaria has over the years been the leading cause of cases reported each year at the health institutions. Looking at the three-year trend, with respect to increasing population; the period under review also saw malaria as first cause of outpatient disease. In 2016 alone the district recorded 44,682 cases of malaria at the OPD followed by urinal tract infection with 28,898 cases.

Hence, strategies like subsidized distribution of mosquito nets, spraying of mosquito breeding places and environmental cleanliness should be promoted to reduce malaria prevalence in the district.

**Table 28: TOP TEN (10) OPD MORBIDITY, AFIGYA KWABRE DISTRICT, 2014-20160**

Disease	2014	Disease	2015	Disease	2016
Malaria	45338	Malaria	51807	Malaria	44682
URTI	18680	URTI	27242	URTI	28898
Rheumatism	13952	Rheumatism	16056	Rheumatism	16414
Diarrhea Dx	8609	Anaemia	11828	Anaemia	12703
Skin Dx	8248	Diarrhea DX	10000	Diarrhea DX	10682
Anaemia	7779	Skin DX	7312	Skin DX	10680
Hypertension	5666	Hypertension	6278	Int Worms	6145
Int Worms	4722	Int Worms	5189	UTI	6043
UTI	4145	UTI	4439	Hypertension	3853
Septicemia	3015	Septicemia	3857	Septicemia	3186

1.23.2.4 HIV AND AIDS

The issue of HIV and AIDS is of much importance to almost all nations in the world. For that matter, the district has made a lot of progress in putting measures in place to fight HIV/AIDS. These include'

- Regular meetings with stake holders in the fight of HIV in the district.
- Monitoring of PMTCT sites through the District Response Management Team
- Assisting PLHIV financially who are in dire need

The number of pregnant women testing for HIV at the ANC has been increasing since 2014. The same can be said about mothers who test positive, the number has increased from 66 in 2014 to 100 in 2016. This means that HIV and AIDS education, counseling and support should be intensified in the district to check the spread of the menace and reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in Ashanti Region and the nation as a whole.

**Table 29: PMTCT, AFIGYA KWABRE DISTRICT, 2014-2016**

Parameter	2014	2015	2016
ANC Registrant Tested for HIV	3209	5673	6318
HIV Positive mothers	66	85	100
Mothers on ARV	21	13	42
Proportion of mothers on ARVs	31.8	15.3	42%
Babies born from HIV positive Mothers being Negative after 18 months	27	6	14

Source: District Health Directorate, 2016

1.23.2.5 EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION (EPI)

The health sector has taken steps over the years to immunize children and infants to prevent communicable and other diseases. The main aim of immunizing these infants/children is to ensure the Millennium Development Goal four (4), that is to reduce child mortality rates;

1.23.2.6 FAMILY PLANNING

The coverage for family planning in the district has been increasing over the years. Total family planning acceptor rate has increased from 7,769 in 2014 to 12,065 in 2016. There was 55.30 percentage increase in the acceptance level between 2014 and 2016. It is good sign because birth control is the way to go for the nation.

Table 30: FAMILY PLANNING, AFIGYA KWABRE DISTRICT, 2014-2016

	2014	2015	2016
Total family planning acceptors	7 769	7 029	12 065
Total family planning registrants	2 442	2 316	3 821
Total couple year protection	5 526.1	5 588.6	13 184.8



1.23.2.7 DISTRICT HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

The Scheme is yet to be established in the district, the Kwabre East scheme opened an office in the District in 2016 to assist in registration and renewals. For now, people of the district rely on the services of our two neighbouring Districts for registration and renewal of their cards as beneficiaries of the scheme. The districts are Kwabre East and Offinso Municipals.

1.23.2.8 WATER AND SANITATION/WASTE MANAGEMENT

Access to potable water in the district is quite encouraging. The major sources of potable water for the inhabitants in the district include boreholes mostly provided by the Development Partners to communities and Pipe borne water from Ghana Water Company.

In all there are a total of 307 functional boreholes in the District. Again, a Small Towns Water System project has been constructed at Mpobi, Ejuratia and Ankaase. Concerning pipe borne water, a total of twenty (20) communities are benefitting though the flow is irregular. The boreholes in the communities are managed by well-trained WATSAN Committees mainly through Pay-As-You-Fetch scheme.

In the area of sanitation, there are 87 public latrines in the District. Most of these are managed by the communities through their Assembly Members and Unit Committees. On household toilets, the District Assembly has made it a policy that every residential unit should have a toilet facility within. In this light, building permits are given approval based on the inclusion of toilet facilities in the designs of the structure.

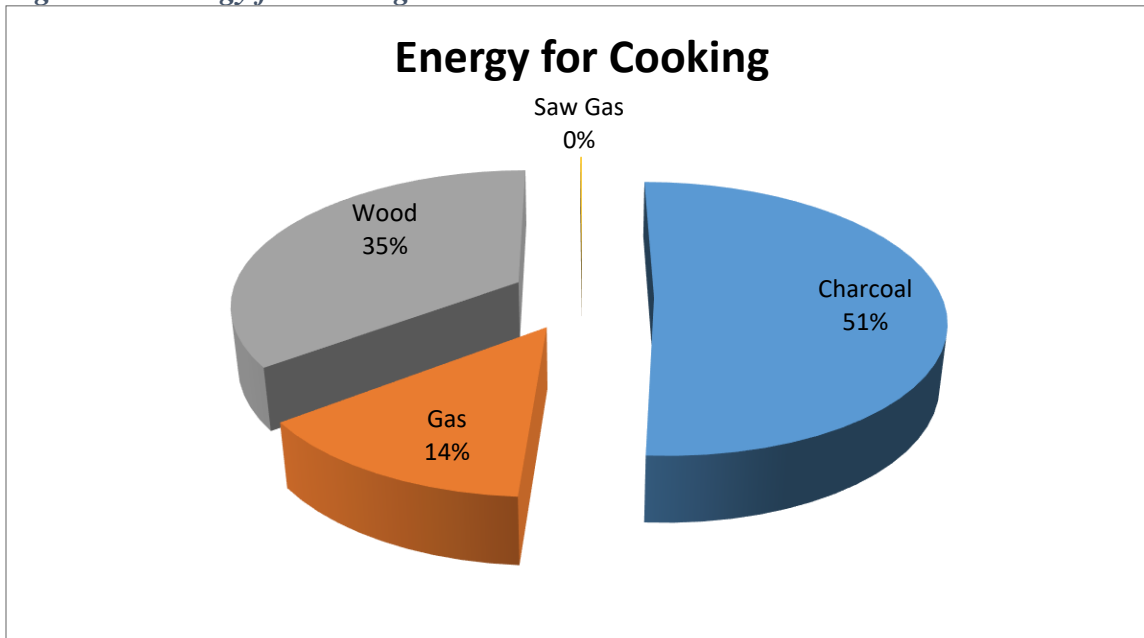
In the District all the major towns, especially those closer to Kumasi have serious solid waste management problem. They have collection points in all the communities; however, there is no permanent engineered final disposal site. The Assembly has secured one permanent final disposal site but not engineered and it's making effort to secure others. The Assembly has taken decision to manage public latrines in Public-Private Partnership basis.

1.24 ENERGY USAGE

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, about 86.3% of the people use wood based materials as source of energy for cooking. These comprise charcoal, wood and saw dust. Gas usage is about 13.7%. A lot more people should be encouraged to use gas as source of cooking fuel to protect the remaining forest and an also to ensure environmental sustainability.



Figure 10: Energy for cooking



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report

1.24 ELECTRICITY COVERAGE

Almost all the larger communities in the district are connected to the national grid. This source of power is also used by the small and medium industries such as welders etc in the district. However, communities like Mposu and Odumakyi are not connected to the national grid. Efforts should be made to connect these communities.

1.25 ICT, POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

The District has forty-three (43) community information centers. Again, there is a high rate of cell phone coverage in the District. Almost every community has a good reception level in terms of cell phone. Despite this the rate of tele-density is relatively low i.e. about 5:1 due to poverty.

The district also has three (3) ICT centers of which two (2) are functional. There is therefore a solid potential for ICT education in the district.

In addition, one (1) secondary school in the district has center for ICT education. Several primary and JHS schools in the district also have computer laboratories for ICT education. In fact, effort is being made by all schools and in some communities to own ICT centers to promote Information and Communication Technology education in the district.



1.26 WATER SECURITY

Water security is very paramount in the district. This is so especially when the population is increasing at a faster rate thereby putting enormous pressure on available resources including water. Human activities in the district are polluting most of the water sources in the district and beyond. This affects the quality and quantity of water for the citizenry and is thereby reducing access to water.

Lack of accountability by most WATSAN committees that manage boreholes constructed in the communities have also resulted in the breakdown of some of the boreholes.

Conscious effort should be made to protect the watersheds in the district and avoid farming close to streams and rivers. WATSAN committees should be made accountable to address the several issues of breakdown of boreholes and other water facilities in the district.

1.27 MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

The district as a result of its closeness to Kumasi has been receiving a lot of immigrants that tend to swell up the population of the district and its attendant social vices. In fact, the district can be described as dormitory district/ town to Kumasi Metropolis. This is putting a lot of pressure on the existing facilities. A lot of private developers are scrambling for land in the district and this has raised the price of land to enormous proportion in recent times.

There should be proper management of the immigration issues to take advantage of its positives while reducing the negative impacts on the district.

1.28 COMPREHENSIVE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR GREATER KUMASI

The Afigya Kwabre District is part of a Comprehensive Spatial Planning Scheme which seeks to develop Kumasi city center and seven (7) surrounding districts. The other districts are Kwabre East, Ejisu Juaben Municipality, Asokore Mampong Municipality, Bosomtwe District, Atwima-Kwanwoma District and Atwima Nwabiagya. These districts including Afigya Kwabre is referred to as Greater Kumasi Sub-region.

The Afigya Kwabre District is expected to perform the following roles to enhance the achievement of the goals of this policy. These are:

1. The mass presence of granite rock in the district supports the quarry industry. The rocky hills of the Nyanao-opimo association around Buoho have attracted important



quarries to be established in the area. The rocky hills and outcrops around Ntiri Buoho, Nkukua Buoho and Afrancho constitute a potential for investment and employment creation in view of the growing residential development for investment in and out of the district as well as for road construction.

2. Agricultural development is one of the important components for rural development strategies in rural areas outside the greater Kumasi conurbation. In view of this, agricultural investment and agro-processing investment would be promoted in the northern part of Afigya Kwabre. Directly supporting this would be the strengthening and enforcement of laws and regulations against illegal and informal mining activities for protecting good agricultural land from such mining activities.

3. It is also expected that district centers are created as tertiary centers of Greater Kumasi Sub-region. Mampong and Kodie are considered to have high urban development potential.

4. A new airport has been proposed for Greater Kumasi Sub-regions at Ankaase in the Afigya Kwabre South District. The Airport City is made up of the following components:

- International Airport;
- Commercial Business Area;
- Light Industrial Area including Logistic Centre; and
- New Town.

5. Kodie is also expected to have logistic center within the plan period.

6. Construction of outer ring road which is expected to link Kodie, the District Capital of Afigya Kwabre South through Mampong and Ejisu.

The District Assembly is expected to collaborate with private sector institution, entrepreneurs, investors, government, chiefs and other stakeholder to ensure realization of the projects and programmes outlined in the Greater Kumasi Strategic Plan.



1.29 NATIONAL POLICY ON PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

The Government of Ghana and for that matter the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies is faced with huge challenges in infrastructure development. Given limited budget resource and country's huge deficit in infrastructure, the Government of Ghana and the MMDA's have been urged to go into Public Private Partnership which allows private sector to collaborate with public institutions in the provision of needed infrastructure in a mutually beneficial basis. The Afigya Kwabre South District Assembly hopes to exploit this initiative to speed up the pace of development in the district.

1.30 NATIONAL STREET NAMING AND PROPERTY ADDRESSING POLICY

The mandate of MMDAs which include managing spatial development at the district level requires a system of efficient planning of activities for physical development. However, this has not been the case. The land use sector is beset with a number of problems which include:

- Poor housing and property development due to improper use of land as effective land management principles are not followed;
- Inefficient and ineffective disposition of activities in space due to non-enforcement of zoning requirements;
- Traffic congestion due to poorly developed access roads; and
- Mounting difficulties associated with provision of emergency services in times of fire and robbery.

In an attempt to address the above challenges, the Government of Ghana spearheaded by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Environment in collaboration with all MMDAs is embarking on Street Naming and Property Addressing. This initiative would not only help the district to develop unique address for streets and properties within their area of jurisdiction, but also help in raising the required revenue in terms of property rate collection and permits.

1.31 PROMOTION OF RURAL ENTERPRISES

Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises (MSEs) continue to be the bedrock of any nation. A vibrant MSE sector in the economy paves the way for the creation of employment opportunities, increase income which will improve the standard of living of citizens. Consequently, the Afigya Kwabre District Assembly has made it part of its development agenda to embrace the Rural Enterprise



Programme. In response to this agenda, the Afigya Kwabre District Assembly in collaboration with the Rural Enterprise Programme has established a Business Advisory Centre (BAC) in the district with the office at Kodie. The BAC has the objective of increasing the number of Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises (MSEs), increase income levels of the operators and create employment opportunities while growing their businesses. The programme targets include:

- The rural entrepreneurial poor;
- Local business associations;
- The youth; and
- Women and the vulnerable.

Training programmes by the BAC would cover the following:

- Soap and detergent production;
- Bee keeping;
- Mushroom production;
- Baking and confectionary;
- Batik tie and dye;
- Entrepreneurship;
- General business management; and
- Marketing and customer relations.

1.32 DISTRICT INDUSTRIALIZATION PROGRAMME

The Ministry of Trade and Industry is implementing a Five- Year Industrial Policy Sector Support Programme which seeks to transform Ghana into an industrial driven economy.

In line with this, the Ministry of Trade and Industry through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development has requested all MMDAs in the country to submit two (2) strategic projects that use local raw materials to form the nucleus of the district. In line with this directive, the Afigya Kwabre District Assembly has submitted establishment of kente weaving village at Ampabame. The initiative if implemented would increase income levels and create employment to uplift the living standards of the people in the catchment area.



1.33 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) apart from addressing the goals and objectives identified under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) must also address the Millennium Development Goals. This is because; the level of development of countries signing to it would be measured by the extent to which countries achieve these goals.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight International goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000. All 189 United Nations Member States including Ghana and at last 23 International Organisations are committed to help achieve the MDG's. These goals are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015;
2. To achieve universal primary education by 2015;
3. To promote gender equality and empowering women;
4. To reduce child mortality rates;
5. To improve maternal health;
6. To combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
7. To ensure environmental sustainability; and
8. To develop global partnership for development.

It is important that programmes and projects proposed also address these goals which are seen internationally as essential ingredients for the development of localities, countries and achieving global progress in terms of development.

1.34 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

On 1 January, 2016, the world officially began implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development Goals; the transformative plan of action based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals to address urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. This agenda is a road map for people and the planet that will build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals and ensure sustainable social and economic progress worldwide. It seeks not only to eradicate extreme poverty, but also to integrate and balance, the three dimensions of Sustainable Goals i.e. economic, social and environmental in a comprehensive global vision.

The seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals are as follows:



1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forest, combat desertification and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

In launching the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development member states recognized that the dignity of the individual is fundamental and that the Agendas Goals and target should be met for all nations and people and the segments of all society. It is in the vein that development framework and plan incorporates these goals, targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. The preparation of District Medium Term Plan (2014 – 2017) of Afigya Kwabre District would



take its consideration the above goals and incorporate into the plan strategies, programmes and projects to facilitate the achievements of the goals by 2030.

1.35 INVESTMENT POTENTIALS IN THE AFIGYA KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT

Afigya Kwabre District is one of the districts endowed with rich resources that can pull investors into the district. Investment potentials in the district are described below:

1.35.1 QUARRY INDUSTRY

The presence of granite rock found in parts of the District including Ntiri Buoho, Nkuakua Buoho, Afrancho, Ankaase/Mpobi, Hemang etc. are a good source of raw material for the establishment of quarry industries. At the moment, several industries have already been attracted to the district to invest in quarrying. Stones and chippings are very good source of raw materials for the building industry. With the fast growth of the District, Kumasi and the surrounding districts in terms of population any investor is assured of ready market for products produced from these activities. The on-going road construction and others yet to begin in the district and nationwide definitely serve as a source of market for the quarrying industry. The Afigya Kwabre South District Assembly wishes to partner prospective investors to establish quarrying industry to create employment and its associated benefits.

1.35.2 REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

The presence of different types of building materials in the district is a good for the real estate industry. This combined with huge housing deficit in the district is a good incentive for real estate development. Here again, the Afigya Kwabre South District is prepared to collaborate with would-be investors for the building of real estate either for outright sales or for renting.

1.35.3 BUILDING OF GARAGES

As a result of the proximity of the district to Kumasi, the district abounds in several artisanal skills including, auto mechanics, welding, electricians, sprayers and others into manufacture of several implements.

The aggregation of these artisans scattered at several places would ensure the reaping of economies of scale and also ensure proper planning of communities. Even though, Suame magazine industrial development organization (SMIDO) has acquired large tract of land at Adubinsokese for this



purpose, the district is still open to other investors who would like to go into building of garages for others outside the organization.

1.35.4 CONSTRUCTION OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

The favourable climatic conditions and the fertile soil make the district one of the best place for the cultivation of crops such as oil palm, cocoa, cassava, plantain, pawpaw, rice and vegetables. The Afigya Kwabre South District Assembly is prepared to collaborate with prospective investors who would go into processing of these agricultural products to reduce post-harvest losses, add value to agricultural products, create employment and increase income level of famers.

✓ Developing the rice sub-sector

The district is said to have a comparative advantage for the cultivation of rice. However, this sector is well under developed. Harnessing of this potential would bring in chain of benefits to the district and the country. It would create several employment opportunities and assist to reduce rice importation into the country.

✓ Building of silos

Lack of storage facilities is a contributory factor to large post-harvest losses experienced by farmers. Prospective investors are invited to collaborate with the District Assembly to construct silos at strategic locations in the district especially the northern part where farming activities are profound.

✓ Development of the pumpkin industry

Afigya Kwabre South is endowed with fertile soil and favourable climatic condition for the cultivation of pumpkin. Already there are several farmers who are into cultivation of this product at Aboabogya in the Afigya Kwabre South District.

Pumpkin is a nutritious drink full of vitamins and minerals but low in calories. There are many ways pumpkin can be incorporated into meals including desserts, soups, salads, and even as a substitute for butter. Pumpkin has been tested scientifically to contain some medicinal properties.

Pumpkin is good treatment of diseases related with the heart, reduces blood pressure, and reduces the risk of obesity. It can also help stave off diabetes and promote a healthy complexion and hair, increased energy and overall lower weight.



Figure 11: Pumpkin Plant



Figure 12: Pumpkin Fruit

The expansion and development of this single industry can bring along a lot of benefits in terms of adding value to the product, creation of employment for out grower farmers and factory hands. Already there is existing market for pumpkin products in the country and outside especially, in the United States of America.

At the moment, a small local factory has been established at Aboabogya to produce pumpkin drink which is attracting a lot of market. Now the existing capacity of the factory is not adequate to cater for pumpkin produced by the farmers and this has resulted into a lot of post-harvest losses.



Figure 13: Local Processing Factory (Pumpkin)



Figure 14: Pumpkin Drink Delivery Tricycle

Investors are invited to collaborate with the District Assembly to either expand the existing factory or established new ones to produce for local consumption and export.

✓ *Revitalizing the Meat Factory at Hemang Buoho (Gonja Processing Meat Company)*

A meat factory that was established by a Ghanaian born investment executive in 2001 has been left idle as a result of the needed resources (both financial and raw material) to make the factory functional. This business model won a USAID sponsored African Diaspora Market-Place prize in 2012. Gonja Meat has its own modern slaughterhouse at Hemang Buoho and a state of the art meat processing plant at Asafo Market Railways, behind Alhaji Salia’s Barclays Bank.

The introduction of government policy of “one-district one-factory” and “one-district one-exportable product has brought to the fore the need to revitalize the factory. It is envisaged that, the active operations of the factory would bring in its trail a lot of associated economic benefits to the people and to produce under strict hygienic conditions to serve the ready market in Kumasi, its environs and beyond. A booming and thriving poultry farms can be established by the people to serve as raw material to the industry when revitalised. Not only that, rearing of animals like cattle, pigs, sheep’s and goats would have ready market for farmers. Last but not the least, a thriving meat factory would also call for the establishment of feed processing mill for the poultry farmers and others.

The district assembly wishes to collaborate with investors both internally and foreign to reactivate the meat factory and also to ensure that the above dreams are realized.

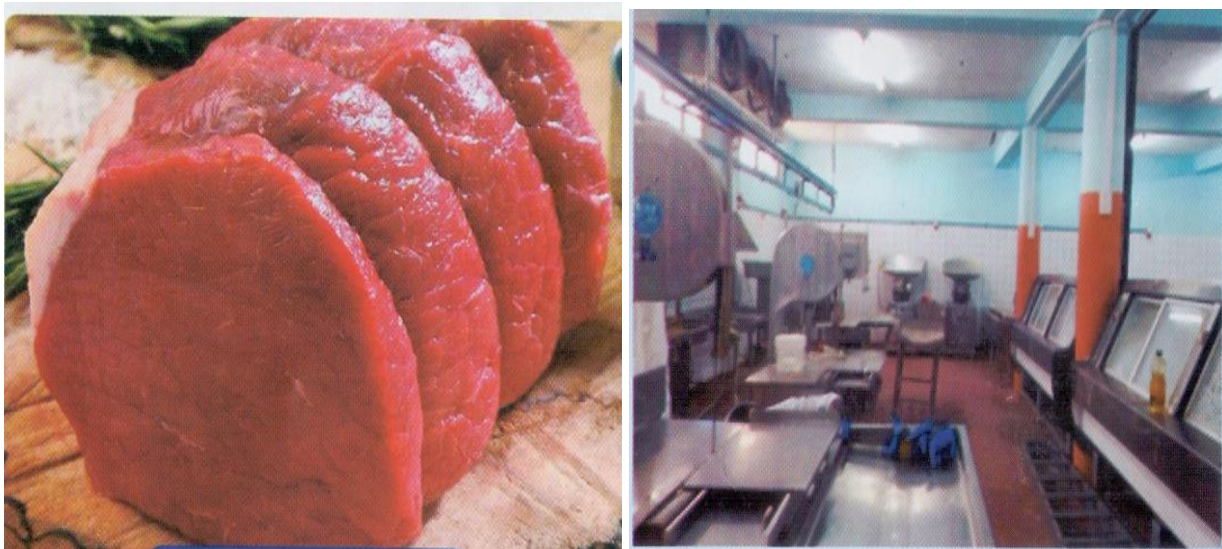


Figure 15: Fresh Meat from Gonja Meat Factory. Figure 16: Gonja Processing Meat Factory



1.35.5 CONSTRUCTION OF MARKETS

Even though, the district continuous to see large population growth, market centers are not well-developed in the district. At the moment, apart from a modern market that is being built at Afrancho, all the other market centers are in deplorable state. To facilitate buying and selling activities and also to create employment, the district wishes to invite investors for the construction of the Ankaase market.

1.35.6 PROMOTION OF TRADITIONAL WEAVING INDUSTRY

Several people especially the youth staying at Brofoyedru and its environs are engaged in traditional weaving of cloth popularly known as kente. The provision of craft weaving village and supporting logistics would expand this industry to create employment for the youth in this area. The district assembly wishes to collaborate with investors to promote the industry for the benefit of the people, the district assembly and the investor.

1.35.7 RE-AFFORESTATION

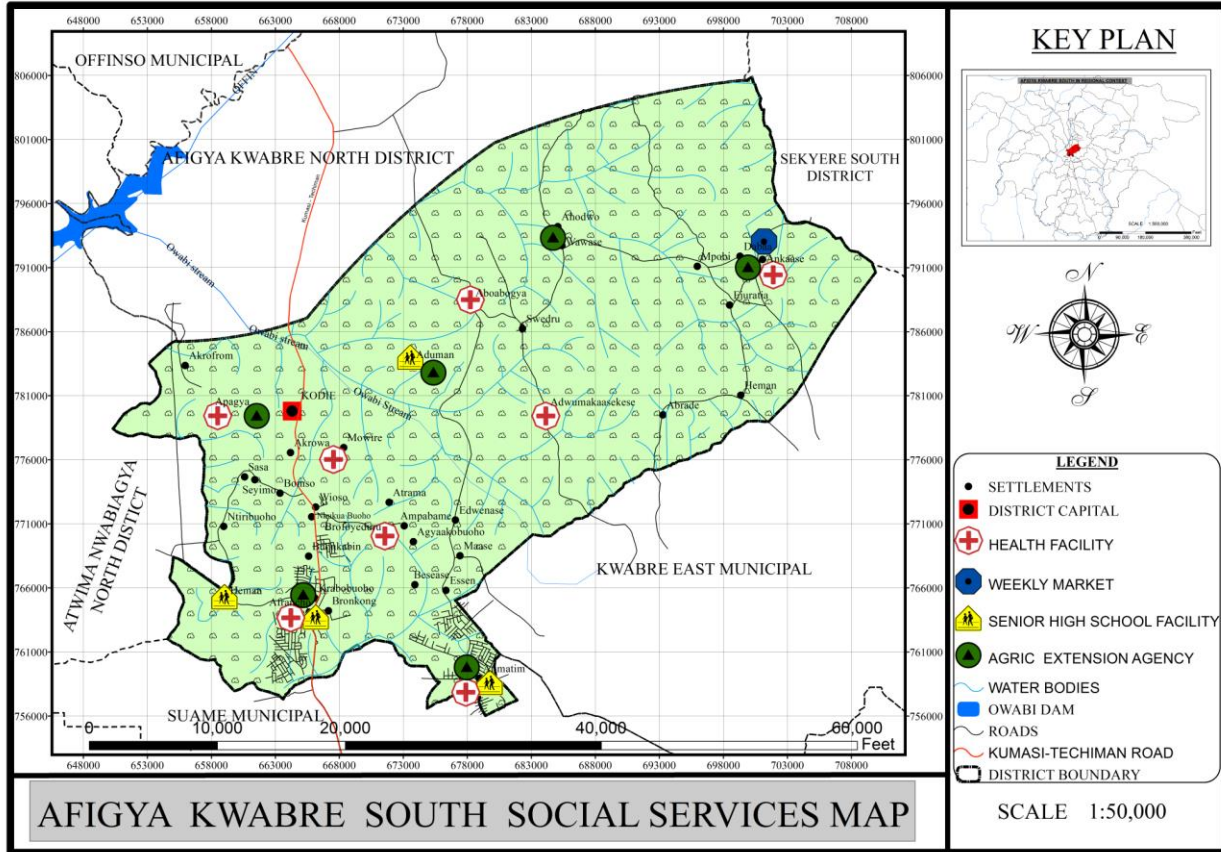
The existing forest in the district have been degraded as a result of farming and lumbering activities. Re-afforestation is the only sure way to restore the forest.

Prospective investors are therefore invited to collaborate with the district to establish afforestation plantations at designated parts of the district especially at water shed zones.

1.35.8 WATER AND SANITATION (WASTE MANAGEMENT)

The district has provided several boreholes and places of convenience for the people. However, there is enormous pressure on the existing facilities in both the urban and rural areas. The District Assembly is therefore, inviting prospective investors to go into public- private- partnership agreement to facilitate the provision of water and sanitation facilities to needy communities. Another area not exploited by the district assembly is the possibility of constructing a central sewage system to make it possible for the production of bio gas. Investors are therefore, invited to collaborate with the district assembly to harvest this opportunity.

Figure 17: BASE MAP OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES



1.36 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.

From the review of district profile and the previous District Medium Term Development Plan the following issues were identified

TABLE 31: SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Inadequate local revenue generation Inadequate market facilities
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	Low level of private sector development Low entrepreneurial skills for the youth
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low productivity of agriculture Poor Natural Resource management
Oil and Gas Development	



Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor road network /conditions of roads Poor housing conditions and property addressing Inadequate health facilities and personnel Inadequate office and residential accommodation for District Assembly and decentralized departments.
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Inadequate access to I.C.T. education Inadequate supervision of schools Incidence of infant and maternal mortality Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS Incidence of child abuse High population growth and density Inadequate support for the physically challenged High rate of unemployment.
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Poor enforcement of rules and regulation Low participation of women in decision making Ineffective local governance structure.

**CHAPTER TWO****IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021****2.1 HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/ PROBLEMS/ISSUES FROM REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE AND PROFILE**

Here, the community needs and aspirations identified are thus harmonized with the development gaps/ problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profile with the scale below:

Table 32: Definition of Score

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: NDPC guidelines, 2017

Table 33: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/Problems/ issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
Difficulty in accessing credit	Low entrepreneurial skills for the youth	2
Low market for agricultural production	Inadequate market facilities	2
Inadequate Market Facilities	Low level of private sector development	2
Poor road network/conditions	Low productivity of agriculture	1
Inadequate sanitary facilities in public schools.	Inadequate health facilities and personnel	0
Inadequate rural water supply	Inadequate local revenue generation	2



Inadequate Supervision of Schools	Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools	1
Inadequate Support for PWDs	Incidence of infant and maternal mortality	0
High Incidence of Poverty	Poor road network /conditions of roads	1
Poor Entrepreneurial Skills of the Youth	Inadequate social infrastructure especially, in rural areas	1
High Rate of Unemployment	Poor entrepreneurial skills of the youth	2
Incidence of armed robbery and stealing	High incidence of poverty	2
		16

The average score is 1.3 which is weak and that is an indication that there are emerging problems confronting the people which need to be given a critical look.



2.1.1 HARMONIZED KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ ISSUES

1. High rate of unemployment
2. High incidence of poverty
3. Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas.
4. Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools
5. Poor entrepreneurial skills of the youth
6. Inadequate resource for supervision of schools
7. Inadequate local governance structure
8. Low market for agricultural produce
9. Poor natural resource management
10. Inadequate rural water supply
11. Poor road network /conditions
12. Inadequate access to ICT education.
13. Low accessibility of electricity
14. Dwindling communal labor spirit
15. Inadequate scholarship scheme for brilliant but the needy students
16. Difficulty in accessing credit
17. Inadequate agricultural extension officers
18. Incidence of armed robbery and stealing
19. Inadequate local revenue generation
20. Low level of private sector development
21. Low productivity of agriculture.
22. Inadequate market facilities
23. Poor housing conditions and property addressing.
24. Inadequate health facilities and personnel.
25. Incidence of infant and maternal mortality.
26. Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS.
27. Inadequate knowledge on rights of children and women
28. High population growth and density.
29. Inadequate support for Person's With Disability.
30. Poor enforcement of rules and regulations for establishment of oil and gas stations



31. Low participation of women in decision making
32. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized departments.
33. Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations
34. Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws.

Table 34: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Difficulty in accessing credit Inadequate local revenue generation Inadequate market facilities
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Low level of private sector development
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low market for agricultural produce Poor natural resource management Inadequate agricultural extension officers Low productivity of agriculture.
Oil and Gas Development	Poor enforcement of rules and regulations for establishment of oil and gas stations
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools Inadequate resource for supervision of schools Inadequate rural water supply Poor road network /conditions Low accessibility of electricity Poor housing conditions and property addressing Inadequate health facilities and personnel Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized departments
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	High rate of unemployment. High incidence of poverty Poor entrepreneurial skills of the youth Inadequate access to ICT education Dwindling communal labor spirit Incidence of infant and maternal mortality Inadequate scholarship scheme for brilliant but the needy students Incidence of armed robbery and stealing Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS Inadequate knowledge on rights of children and women High population growth and density Inadequate support for Person's With Disability Low participation of women in decision making
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Inadequate local governance structure Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws



2.1.2 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

Table 35: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDAII 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Difficulty in accessing credit Inadequate local revenue generation Inadequate market facilities	Economic Development	Low level of private sector development Low market for agricultural produce Difficulty in accessing credit Inadequate agricultural extension officers Inadequate local revenue collection Low productivity of agriculture Inadequate market facilities
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Low level of private sector development	Social Development	High rate of unemployment Poor entrepreneurial skills for the youth High incidence of poverty Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas Inadequate resources for supervision of schools Dwindling communal labour spirit Inadequate scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students. Inadequate knowledge on rights of children High population growth and density Inadequate health facilities and personnel Incidence of infant and mortality Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS Inadequate support for PWDS Inadequate rural water supply



Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low market for agricultural produce Poor natural resource management Inadequate agricultural extension officers Low productivity of agriculture.	Environmental, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	Inadequate access to ICT education Poor natural resources management Poor road network/ conditions Low accessibility of electricity Poor housing conditions and property addressing Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools Inadequate resource for supervision of schools Inadequate rural water supply Poor road network /conditions Low accessibility of electricity Poor housing conditions and property addressing	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	Inadequate local government structure Low participation of women in decision making Poor enforcement of rules and regulations for the establishment of oil and gas stations Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws Incidence of armed robbery and stealing



	Inadequate health facilities and personnel Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized departments		
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	High rate of unemployment. High incidence of poverty Poor entrepreneurial skills of the youth Inadequate access to ICT education Dwindling communal labor spirit Incidence of infant and maternal mortality Inadequate scholarship scheme for brilliant but the needy students Incidence of armed robbery and stealing		



	<p>Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Inadequate knowledge on rights of children and women</p> <p>High population growth and density</p> <p>Inadequate support for Person's With Disability</p> <p>Low participation of women in decision making</p>		
<p>Transparent, Responsive Accountable Governance</p>	<p>and</p> <p>Inadequate local governance structure</p> <p>Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations</p> <p>Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws</p>		

**Table 36: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs**

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of private sector development • Low market for agricultural produce • Difficulty in accessing credit • Inadequate agricultural extension officers • Inadequate local revenue collection • Low productivity of agriculture • Inadequate market facilities
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment • Poor entrepreneurial skills for the youth • High incidence of poverty • Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools • Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas • Inadequate resources for supervision of schools • Dwindling communal labor spirit • Inadequate scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students. • Inadequate knowledge on rights of children • High population growth and density • Inadequate health facilities and personnel • Incidence of infant and mortality • Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS • Inadequate support for PWDS • Inadequate rural water supply
ENVIRONMENTAL, INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to ICT education • Poor natural resources management • Poor road network/ conditions • Low accessibility of electricity • Poor housing conditions and property addressing



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate local government structure • Low participation of women in decision making • Poor enforcement of rules and regulations for the establishment of oil and gas stations • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized • Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws • Incidence of armed robbery and stealing

2.2 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Prioritization of development issues is very essential in planning. For this reason, a consensus was made to prioritize the development issues to determine the most pressing issues that should be taking care of. The prioritization was guided by the following criteria:

- ✓ Impact on large proportion of the citizens especially the poor and vulnerable;
- ✓ Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights- eg. Immunization of children and quality of basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction in gender discrimination linked to sustainable development
- ✓ Significant multiplier effect on the local economy- attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in income and growth;
- ✓ Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality; and
- ✓ Impact on environment and climate change.

**Table 37: Relationship Scoring**

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2017

2.2.1 APPLICATION OF POTENTIALS (STRENGTH), OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS (WEAKNESS) AND CHALLENGES (THREATS) (POCC OR SWOT) ANALYSIS

The POCC analysis is a tool in identifying the potentials, opportunities, constraints, and challenges pertaining in the district. The purpose of the POCC analysis is how best the potentials and opportunities could be utilized in order to overcome the constraints and challenges of the district.

Table 38: POCC ANALYSIS

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate local revenue generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of ISD and NCCE. ✓ Establishment of business concerns in the district. ✓ Availability of logistics for revenue mobilization. ✓ Rapid urbanization in the district. ✓ Existing of information centres. ✓ Stable power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of private revenue collection Agencies. ✓ Government policies on street naming and Property addressing system. ✓ Willingness of Development partners to assist in data collection. ✓ Existence of local FM stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate database. ✓ Unwillingness of the citizens to pay. ✓ Inadequate revenue collection staff. ✓ Low income levels of the citizens. ✓ Undeveloped nature of the market centres. ✓ Too many exit routes affecting policing of products out of the district. <p>Inadequate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Political / chieftaincy interference on law enforcement. ✓ High unemployment rate ✓ High utility tariffs.



			sensitization on pay-your-levy	
Conclusion: Efforts should be made to sensitize the communities on their civic responsibilities using the ISD and NCCE. Collaboration with development partners and private institutions to develop adequate database for the district. The Assembly should invest in collecting a relevant data base,				
Difficulty in accessing credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of financial institutions. ✓ Existence of disability funds. ✓ Existence of BAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Government policies on Agriculture input. ✓ Existence of EXIM Bank. ✓ Existence of Ghana Investment Promotion Authority (GIPC). ✓ Existence of NGOs. ✓ Existence of MASLOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of collateral especially for women. ✓ Inadequate co-operative societies. ✓ Poor recovery rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High interest rate. ✓ Politicizing of government credit facilities.
Conclusion: District Assembly through BAC to collaborate with financial institutions to ensure easy access to credit. Formation and strengthening of more co-operative societies to ensure easy access to credit.				
✓ High rate of unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of BAC. ✓ Availability of NVTI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of training institutions to provide skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ . Unwillingness of the youth to enter into agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low prices of agriculture farm produce.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of garages and other artisans. ✓ Existence of MOFA and large tracts of land. ✓ Availability of youthful population. ✓ Re-organization and strengthening of YEA. ✓ Existence of MASLOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of Youth Entrepreneurial Support (YES). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate institution in providing start-up funds. ✓ Inadequate entrepreneurial skills. ✓ Inadequate linkage between agriculture and industries. ✓ .Existence of unfavorable land tenure system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High cost of farming inputs. ✓ High utility traffics. ✓ .Limited access of employment in the public sector.
<p>Conclusion: The D/A to collaborate with training institution for provision of jobs and skills for unemployed. DA to collaborate with training institution to develop skills in food processing and storage. DA to provide start-up capitals to the needy entrepreneurs.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor enforcement of rules and regulations regarding oil and gas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of law enforcement institutions. ✓ Existence of task force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of Assembly press ✓ Existence of Attorney Generals Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Political and chieftaincy interference. ✓ Non-existence of higher courts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ . Political interference. ✓ Delays in court proceedings.



<p>✓ Conclusion: Provide adequate logistics for law enforcement. Strengthening the relationship between DA and law enforcement agencies outside the district.</p>				
<p>✓ Low productivity of agriculture produce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Large tract of arable land. ✓ Existence of perennial water bodies. ✓ Existence of well-trained agricultural staff. ✓ Availability of agric extension officers ✓ Availability of agro-inputs ✓ Existence of two farming seasons (biannual rainfall system) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Donor assistance to Agricultural sector. ✓ Favorable government policies on Agric. ✓ Availability of market. ✓ Availability of input supply and machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High post-harvest losses. ✓ Inadequate extension officers. ✓ Presence of sand winning activities. ✓ Unreliable rainfall pattern. ✓ Presence of large number of ageing farmers. ✓ Presence of pest and disease. ✓ Poor farm tracks. ✓ Inadequate agro Processing industries. ✓ Limited access to credit to farmers especially women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High input cost. ✓ Adulterated agro chemicals. ✓ Poor loan recovery in the agricultural sector. ✓ Inadequate and untimely release of funds to support agricultural activities.



			✓ Existence of land tenure systems.	
Conclusion: Enforcement of existing laws and policies concerning loan recovery, sand winning activities, illegal chainsaw operations. Introduction of drought resistance, early maturing, pest and disease resistance varieties. Strengthening of government policy on youth in agriculture. D/A to ensure adequate budgetary provision for agric.				
✓ Inadequate rural water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of DWST. ✓ High water tables in the district. ✓ Existence of large water bodies. ✓ Existence of trained mechanics. ✓ Major GWC transmission line passing through the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Favourable government policies. ✓ Existence of GWC and CWSA. ✓ Willingness of development partners to provide funding. ✓ Involvement of NGOs in the provision of potable water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pollution of water bodies. ✓ Unstable water supply. ✓ Lack of maintenance culture. ✓ Poor management of boreholes. ✓ Inadequate funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High cost of provision of water. ✓ High electricity traffics ✓ Inadequate funds from the central government and CWSA.
Conclusion: sensitization of communities on water quality and strengthening of WATSAN in various communities. Dialoguing with development partners to provide adequate funding				
✓ Inadequate sanitation facilities in communities and public schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of DEHO. ✓ Availability of land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Government policy on PPP. ✓ Existence of private companies in waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate logistics and skip containers. ✓ Inadequate refuse dumps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate funding from central government and other donor agencies.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Presence of Zoomlion. 	<p>management and sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Encroachment on sanitary sites. ✓ High cost of sanitary equipment's. ✓ Poor attitude towards sanitation. ✓ Inadequate of sanitary officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High cost of sanitary equipment's.
<p>Conclusion: Seek public private partnership in provision of sanitation facilities. Generation of adequate funds internally to solve sanitation problems.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor Housing condition and property addressing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of Physical department, building inspectors and works department. ✓ Corporative traditional authorities. ✓ Availability of layout/schemes in some communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Government policy on Street Naming and Property Addressing. ✓ Existence of structural plan for Greater Kumasi. ✓ Reliable supply of building materials and artisans. ✓ Availability of consultants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of layouts in some communities. ✓ Poor access routes. ✓ Poor maintenance of houses. ✓ High cost of land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pressure on existing facilities as a result of fast growing population. ✓ High cost of building materials.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of logistics. ✓ Existence of committee on Street Naming and Property Addressing. ✓ Presence of artisans. ✓ Availability of building materials. 			
<p>Conclusion: DA in collaboration with traditional authorities should prepare layouts for the communities. Creation of access roads in newly built areas. Sensitization of communities on maintenance culture. Strengthening of building inspectorates department.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate access to electricity and power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of the National Grid. ✓ Access to electricity in most communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proximity of the district to Du-Paul treatment plant. ✓ Favourable policies on rural electrification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Absence of ECG office in the district. ✓ Absence of ECG substation in the district. ✓ Low capacity of transformers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor attitude of consumers towards energy conservation. ✓ High electricity tariffs
<p>Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on proper energy conservation. Support the government Programme on rural electrification.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor road network and condition of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of funds for reshaping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of department of feeder roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Plying of heavy trucks on some roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate and untimely release of funds.



<p>some feeder roads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of quarry industries. ✓ Existence of heavy equipment companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Favorable government policy on road construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor communal spirit ✓ Inadequate drains for feeder roads and track. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor maintenance of feeder roads. ✓ Too much rainfall.
<p>Conclusion: DA should have a strong negotiation with the quarry industries to assist in road maintenance. Intensification of periodic maintenance of roads. DA in collaboration with the chiefs to revive communal labour spirit. DA should enforce provision of drains on feeder roads.</p>				
<p>✓ Inadequate access to ICT education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of well-equipped training institutions and ICT centers. ✓ Availability of reliable means of transport. ✓ Availability of source of power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Introduction of ICT as part of education curriculum. ✓ Presence of telecommunication providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate ICT labs. ✓ Unconnected schools to source of power. ✓ Low income of parents. ✓ Poor management of ICT centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Government policy on free education. ✓ Fake ICT materials in the system.
<p>Conclusion: DA to construct lab centers for needy schools. Encouraging PTAs to shoulder some of the cost element. Dialoguing with the central government for extension of electricity to needy communities and schools. DA to collaborate with GES, private organisation to ensure success of ICT education.</p>				
<p>✓ Inadequate health facilities and personnel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of DHD. ✓ Existence of MP NHIS fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Favourable Government policies. ✓ Availability of donor assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Absence of health training institutions. ✓ Inadequate residential/office accommodation for staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of power fluctuation ✓ Inadequate and untimely release of funds.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of religious institutions. ✓ Availability of land and other building resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nearness of the district to KATH and Offinso Hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate logistics in some established health facilities. ✓ Absence of Public District Hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Unwillingness of personnel to accept postings to remote areas.
<p>Conclusion: DA in collaboration with the District Health Directorate, MPs and central government should provide adequate health facilities. DA and DHD to lobby for posting of health personnel in the district.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of allocation for malaria, HIV and AIDS. ✓ Existence of EHU. ✓ Existence of DRMT/ DRI. ✓ Existence of DHD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Favorable government policy. ✓ Proximity of Teaching hospital. ✓ Existence of malaria control Programme and Ghana HIV/Aids Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor environmental conditions. ✓ Inadequate logistics and personnel for DEH. ✓ Inadequate district responsive programmes for HIV and AIDS. ✓ Poor behavioral change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Influx of immigrants. ✓ Inadequate and Untimely release of funds.
<p>Conclusion: DA in collaboration with Environmental Health Unit, DHD should strengthen sensitization on environmental cleanliness. Adequate provision should be made for HIV and stigmatization of HIV and AIDS victims.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate knowledge on rights of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of social welfare and community Dev. Dept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of child rights advocates. ✓ Existence of DOVVSU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor parenting. ✓ Broken homes. ✓ Peer pressure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate release of funds.



children and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence District Court. ✓ Existence of DOVVSU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of CHRAJ and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. ✓ Existence of nearby courts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Marginalization of women. 	
Conclusion: DA to strengthen counseling services in communities. Enforcement of child right laws in the district.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate support for Persons with Disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of social welfare and community Dev. Dept. ✓ Existence of Disability Funds. ✓ Existence of Federation of Persons With Disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of National and Regional Association. ✓ Favourable government policy on Disability. ✓ Existence of donor support for the disable. ✓ Existence of National Disability Act. ✓ Existence of Donor support for the disabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inaccessible public offices and facilities for the PWD's ✓ Absence of training institutions for persons with disability. ✓ Misapplication of funds by beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Late release of disability funds.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department to intensify education on stigmatization and discrimination. Enforcement of Disability Act in the district. DA to increase support for training of people with disability.				



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High population growth and density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of DHD to health to assist in Family Planning. ✓ Existence of ISD and Local FM stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proximity of KATH and other hospitals. ✓ Existence of PPAG and other agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of cultural and religious practices. ✓ Absence of social amenities. ✓ High level of teenage pregnancy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proximity of the district to Kumasi Metropolis ✓ Immigrants from other districts and regions.
<p>Conclusion: DA in collaboration with DHD to intensify education on family planning. GES to intensify sex education in schools and communities. Provision of basic social amenities for communities</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate resources for supervision of schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of circuit supervisors. ✓ Existence of PTAs and SMCs ✓ Existence of GES. Directorate. ✓ Traditional authorities. ✓ Presence of Social Service Sub-committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of Teachers Organisation. ✓ Support Presence from donor agencies. ✓ Existence of Ministry of Education and Ghana Education Service at national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate logistics to carry out supervision. ✓ Inadequate motivation for personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate funding from central government. ✓ Weak supervision of schools from Regional and National level.
<p>Conclusion: DA in collaboration with GES should make DEOC, PTAs and SMCs functional. Adequate provision of logistics and personnel should be provided by DA and GES to ensure proper supervision of schools.</p>				



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dwindling communal sprit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of traditional authorities, area Councils and Unit committees ✓ Existence of religious organizations and NADMO. ✓ Existence of youthful population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of Kumasi Traditional Council. ✓ Favourable 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 general economic situation.
<p>Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on importance of high communal spirit by ISD, NCCE, Community Development. DA in collaboration with the community leaders should enforce rules, regulations on communal labour.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ineffective local governance structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of unit committees, Assembly members. ✓ Existence of DA office. ✓ Existence of revenue sharing arrangement. ✓ Existence of Area Councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National Policy on decentralization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate office accommodation for Area Council. ✓ Low interest in Area Council, unit committee activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of motivation for Area Council staff. ✓ Inadequate funding from central government.



Conclusion: Sensitization of communities to promote interest in local government structures. DA in collaboration with communities should provide adequate office, logistics for Area Council. Dialogue with the central government to provide motivation for Area Councils

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate permanent residential and office accommodation for DA and decentralized departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of land. ✓ Existence of DACF and IGF. ✓ Existence of DA and Decentralized departments. ✓ Existence of building materials, artisans and contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of GOG and donor funds. ✓ Existence of GETFUND. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor performance of some contractors. ✓ Inadequate local revenue mobilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate and late release of DACF and other statutory funds.
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Conclusion: DA to mobilize more funds for implementation of projects. Monitoring should be strengthened to ensure better performance by contractors. Dialogue with the central government for timely release of funds

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low participation of women in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of Queen Mother Association. ✓ Existence of Gender Desk Officer in the district. ✓ Existence of Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assistance from donor organisation. ✓ Existence of Gender, Child and Social Protection Ministry. ✓ Existence of NGOs that promote gender advocacy issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High illiteracy rates level among women. ✓ Inadequate resource for women to participate. ✓ Low interest among women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Negative religious and socio-cultural practices. ✓ Lack of deliberate government policy on women participation.
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	Mainstream Programmes.			
<p>Conclusion: DA in collaboration with ISD, NCCE and other departments to embark on sensitization of women to participate in decision making. Dialogue with NGOs to support interested wo0men in popular participation.</p>				
<p>✓ Incidence of armed robbery and stealing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Presence of Police and other security agencies. ✓ Presence of Community Watchdog in some communities. ✓ Existence of Landlord Association. ✓ Presence of DISEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of REGSEC, Army Command. ✓ Existence of Communication Network and Radio Stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate personnel and residential accommodation for security personnel. ✓ Poor street naming and property addressing. ✓ Inadequate logistics. ✓ Poor Street lightening in some communities. ✓ Lack of co-operation from community members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate funds and personnel ✓ Unstable power supply. ✓ Easy access of the district by armed robbers, criminals.
<p>Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on security matters. Formation and strengthening of community watch dog committee. DA to provide adequate office and residential accommodation for Police and other security personnel. Provision of adequate street lightening.</p>				
<p>✓ Poor entrepreneurial skills for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of BAC. ✓ Existence of NVTI and other artisans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of Ministry of Trade and Industry. ✓ Existence of Suame Magazine. ✓ Existence of YES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low income levels. ✓ Inadequate training centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Get rich syndrome of the youth.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of youthful population. ✓ Existence of NBSSI 			
<p>Conclusion: DA to collaborate with NVTI, BAC, Ministry of Trade and Industry to establish skills training institutions in the district. DA to collaborate MPs to use part of their DACF and other funds to assist in the provision of skills training. DA to assist entrepreneurs to access YES fund.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate resource for agriculture extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of MOFA service. ✓ Availability of few extension officers. ✓ Willingness of the DA to assist. ✓ Readiness of farmers to access agriculture extension services. 	<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"> ✓ Limited access to employment in the public sector ✓ Inadequate donor support. ✓ Untimely release of funds to support extension services.
<p>Conclusion: DA to allocate part of its budget to support activities of agric extension services. Dialogue with the central government to employ new extension staff and provide accommodation.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate market facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of land. ✓ Availability of building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Favourable government policy on PPP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Unwillingness of the people to pay commensurate rent. ✓ Low self-help spirit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proximity of the district to Kumasi ✓ Inadequate and unreliable release



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> materials, artisans and contractors. ✓ Availability of PPP Committee. ✓ Willingness of the DA to support construction of markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of private investors. 		of DACF and other funds.
<p>Conclusion: DA in collaboration with communities should establish special market for maize in the northern sector of the district. DA in collaboration with private investors should construct markets for designated areas under PPP.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor natural resource management (water and land management) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of large streams. ✓ Existence of DA and sub-structures. ✓ Existence of DWST and WATSAN Committees. ✓ Existence of well sensitized team on water quality monitoring and surveillance. Existence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of law on water management. ✓ Existence of NGOs on water management issues. ✓ Existence of EPA. ✓ Existence of GWC. Proximity to Lands Commission. ✓ Existence of Otumfour Land Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor farming practices. ✓ Presence of sand winning activities. ✓ Poor drainage system. ✓ Poor siting of some fuel stations. ✓ Non observance of buffer zones. ✓ Poor enforcement of laws. Convivial of chiefs with private surveyors and public officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rivers taking sources outside the district. ✓ Poor enforcement of laws by EPA. High demand for land due to proximity to Kumasi Metropolis.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Planning department, Survey Unit. ✓ Existence of traditional institutions ✓ Existence of stool lands department. ✓ Existence of security services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of LAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor law enforcement on building regulations. ✓ Presence of chieftaincy disputes. 	
<p>Conclusion: DA to enforce bye laws on water management. Sensitization of communities on water quality management by DA, NGOs, GWC and WATSAN Committee. . . Sensitization of traditional authorities and public officers. Strict enforcement of building regulations.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Incidence of child and maternal mortality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of health facilities. ✓ Access to transport services. ✓ Availability of some skilled personnel. ✓ Presence of TBAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proximity of the district to KATH and other Hospitals. ✓ Favourable government policy. ✓ Existence of NHIS. ✓ Availability of donor assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate health facilities and personnel. Refusal of some pregnant women to access antenatal, labour and post-natal care. ✓ Non-availability of standby generators at health facilities. ✓ Absence of National Ambulance Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate incentives to health personnel. ✓ Delay in release of funds to support child and maternal health.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of NHIA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of training institutions to train skilled personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate laboratory services. ✓ Increasing levels of unsafe abortion. ✓ Poor conditions of feeder roads. ✓ High rate of illiteracy. 	
<p>Conclusion: Provision of CHPS Compound at strategic areas. Sensitization of expectant mothers on the need to access medical care. DA to assist in the provision of standby generators. DA to dialogue with the central government to provide adequate skilled personnel. Education of women on safe abortion and support for training of midwives on safe abortion. DA to support immunization of children and malaria control.</p>				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low market for agricultural produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of MOFA office and trained staff. ✓ Organized farmer based organization. ✓ Existence of Rural Enterprise Programme eg. BAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of market by Kumasi Metropolis and other surrounding districts. ✓ Favourable government policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor accessibility to market by some communities and non-availability of irrigation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidies on foreign products. ✓ .Unstable economic conditions in the country.
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	✓ . Existence of few agro processing industries.	✓ Existence of Ministry of Trade and Industry.		
<p>Conclusion: DA to collaborate with the NBSSI and REP, BAC to provide entrepreneurial skills to promote agro-based industries. DA in collaboration with the DOA to lobby donors for assistance to establish agro-based industries for the market of produce from farmers</p>				
✓ High incidence of poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of poverty alleviation programmes.eg. LEAP/NHIS. ✓ Scholarship schemes for needy but brilliant students ✓ Arable land for use by individuals for farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Favorable Government policies.eg. Planting for Food and Jobs. ✓ One district one factory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor land tenure system ✓ Unskilled labour ✓ Large family sizes. ✓ High population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Political interference in implementation of poverty alleviation programmes.
<p>Conclusion: there must be vigorous education on family planning. Support DA to provide employable skills for the youth. More people should be taught the alternative livelihood Programme.</p>				
Inadequate social infrastructure,	✓ Availability of land for construction	✓ One million dollar per constituency Programme by government	✓ High expectation from communities.	✓ Untimely release of funds for



especially in the rural areas.	✓ Existence of DACF, DDF, SIF Funding sources	✓ Favourable government policies	✓ Identification of non-feasible projects by communities	projects by government
Conclusion: intensification of education in communities to manage expectations. Prioritization of programmes and projects to address pressing issues				

2.3 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis are assessed with the following criteria:

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency,
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups
 - 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 district for targeted interventions
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.

**Table 39: Impact Analysis**

Needs and Aspirations	Impact on Large Proportion of the Citizens	Significant linkage effect on meeting Basic Human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Impact on even development	Impact on Gender Equality	Impact on Environment and Climate Change	Total Score
Reduce level of unemployment	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Reduce incidence of poverty	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve social infrastructure especially in the rural areas	1	2	2	2	1	2	10
Improve sanitary facilities for public schools	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Provision of entrepreneurial skills for the youth	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Ensure effective supervision for schools	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve local governance structure	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Improve market/ prices for agricultural products	2	2	2	2	2	1	11
Improve natural resources management	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve rural water supply	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve market facilities	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve road network /conditions	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve access to I.C.T education	2	2	2	2	2	2	12



Improve access of electricity or power supply	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve communal labor spirit	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Provision of scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students	1	1	1	2	2	1	8
Improve access to credit	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve agricultural extension offices	2	2	2	2	1	2	11
Reduce cases of army robbery and stealing in some communities	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve local revenue generation	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve levels of private sector development	2	2	2	2	2	1	11
Improve productivity in agriculture	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve housing conditions and property addressing	2	2	2	2	1	2	11
Improve health facilities and personnel	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Reduce infant and maternal mortality	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Reduce malaria, HIV and AIDS	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve enforcement of laws and rights of children	1	2	1	1	1	1	7



Reduce rate of population growth and density	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve support for the physical challenged	1	2	1	2	1	1	8
Improve enforcement of rules and regulation for the establishment of oil and gas station	2	2	2	2	1	2	11
Promoting women participation in decision making	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve office and residential accommodation for DA and decentralized department	2	2	2	1	1	1	9

CONCLUSION

358 = 11.1875

32

The total score for the prioritization of development issues is 358. The average score is 11.2, indicating that addressing all the developmental issues it would help to a large extent to facilitate the total development of the district.

**TABLE 40: SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES AS CATEGORISED UNDER THEMES AND GOALS**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Private Sector Development	Inadequate market facilities
	Agriculture and rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low market for agricultural produce • Difficulty in accessing credit • Inadequate agricultural extension officers • Low productivity of agriculture
	Informal Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate local revenue collection
Social Development	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor entrepreneurial skills for the youth • Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas • Inadequate resources for supervision of schools • Dwindling communal labor spirit • Inadequate scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students.
	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS • Incidence of infant and mortality • Inadequate health facilities and personnel
	Employment and Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment
	Population Management and Migration for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population growth and density
	Poverty and Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of poverty
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate rural water supply • Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools
	Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support for PWDS
	Child Protection and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate knowledge on rights of children



Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Information and Communications Technology Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate access to ICT education
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor natural resources management•
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low accessibility of electricity
	Transportation: Road, Rail, Air and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor road network/ conditions•
	Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations• Poor housing conditions and property addressing
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low participation of women in decision making
	Ensuring Public Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incidence of armed robbery and stealing
	Deepening Local Governance and Decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate local government structure• Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized departments• Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The development focus of the Afigya-Kwabre South District Assembly as a planning authority for the period 2018 – 2021 was identified within the framework of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework. The development focus concentrates resources within the priorities and prospects for growth, which are;

1. Economic development
2. Social development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana and the International Community

3.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The development focus is to ensure that all the people in the District, irrespective of where they reside, their socio-political status, religious beliefs tribal or economic status, have equal access to investment opportunities, basic social services such as health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives in an environmentally sustainable manner.

3.3 GOAL SETTING UNDER AGENDA FOR CHANGE AND PROSPERITY (AFCAP)

The goal setting process for the District began with inputs from Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Line Agencies, Area Councilors, NGOs, Traditional Authorities etc. investigating and prioritizing problems in their respective areas.

3.3.1 NATIONAL GOAL

The national goal is to ensure socio-economic transformation which involves a change in the structure and composition of the national output in ways that enhance broad –based inclusive and sustainable growth.

3.3.2 DISTRICT GOAL

The goal of the district development plan is to “exploit the available resources to improve the quality of life of the people through employment creation, provision of access to socio-economic infrastructure, reduction of poverty in an economically friendly atmosphere”.

3.4 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Development Prospects of the District represent the overall scope within which the development of the District could take place. The prospects are based on the priorities set out in the Agenda for Change and Prosperity (AFCAP) for 2018 – 2021.

These priorities are:

1. Economic development
2. Social development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana and the International Community

3.4.1 ASSUMPTIONS OF THE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The following formula $P_o = P_n$ where P_o is the future Population, P_n is the base, r is the rate of growth and t is the time period was used to do the population projection for the planning period.

Table 41: Population Projections from 2018-2021 (Annual Growth rate 2.7%)

Year	Projected Population
2010 (base year)	93,508
2018	116,053
2019	119,229
2020	122,492
2021	125,844

3.4.2 PROJECTED SCHOOL NEEDS

The fast-growing nature of the population of Afigya Kwabre calls for the need to provide more social and technical infrastructure to meet the aspiration and needs of the population in all categories of the population cohorts and distribution.

Table 42: Projected Classroom Block for Public Schools

Academic Year	School Building			Furniture		
	KG	Primary	JHS	KG	Primary	JHS
2018	4	3	4	1,645	2,316	1,158
2019	3	-	2	1,745	2,856	1,428
2020	2	1	3	1,855	3,666	1,876
2021	2	1	3	1,975	4,666	2,281

**Table 43: Projected demand for doctors**

Year	Population	Doctors Existing	Required		
		2018	2019	2020	2021
2018	116,053	8			
2019	119,229		9		
2020	122,492			9	
2021	125,844				9

Table 44: Projected Population and Hospitals

Year	District Population	Hospitals	
		Existing	Required
2018	116,053	0	1
2019	119,229	0	0
2020	122,492	0	0
2021	125,844	0	0

**Table 45: DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS, DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	Build a Prosperous Society	Ensure improved fiscal Performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	
	Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel		Ensure improved skills Development for industry	Transform the apprenticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model	
	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities		Pursue flagship industrial Development initiatives	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Implement One district, One factory initiative
	Limited local participation in economic development				Introduce industrial subcontracting exchange to link SMEs with largescale enterprises
	Limited access to credit for SMEs		Improve production efficiency and yield	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services	
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields		Improve postharvest management	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety Reinvigorate extension services	
	Poor storage and transportation systems			Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor quality of education at all levels	Create opportunities for all	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic at pre-tertiary level	
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare		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 healthcare	



DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination		Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)	Create opportunities for all	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy Support local production of antiretroviral therapy (ART) commodities
	High youth unemployment		Harness demographic dividend	Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery
	Poor sanitation and waste management		Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services Establish National Sanitation Fund Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation
	High incidence of poverty		Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions regarding poverty reduction
	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies		Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness of child protection
	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society		Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs
	Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings		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
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to energy technologies Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products



	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Resilient Built Environment	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response		Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters
	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance		Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations		Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Deepen political and Administrative decentralisation	Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans		Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation		Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization
	Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans		Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs



CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES

4.1 BROAD DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR 2018-2021

4.1.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Construction of market centers for some selected communities.
2. Provision of a startup capital for SMES.
3. Increasing access to funds by PWDS.
4. Providing favourable investment climate for investors
5. Provision of entrepreneurial skills for the youth.
6. Formation of Local Business Associations
7. Mushroom production training
8. Soap making and detergent production training
9. Bee keeping training
10. Client exhibition and trade show
11. Business counselling
12. Business management training

4.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

4.2.1 HEALTH SECTOR

1. Community-based health planning and services
2. Disease control and prevention
3. Nutrition
4. Health information

4.2.2 EDUCATION SECTOR

1. Provide teaching & learning materials (TLMs)
2. Rehabilitate classrooms (KG, Primary & JHS)
3. Organize community sensitization on the need to send all children to school at the right age
4. Organize 'My First Day at School' ceremony in schools
5. Screen children to identify health needs
6. Organize capacity building workshop for SHEP coordinators on sanitation, environment and safety systems in schools
7. Train teachers as health officers to administer first aid in schools

8. Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counselling coordinators
9. Organize capacity building workshop for literacy and numeracy
10. Organize capacity building workshop for teachers on literacy in ICT
11. Organize science, technology, mathematics and innovative education (STME) Clinics annually
12. Organize Best Teacher Awards
13. Conduct SPAM in schools
14. Organize quarterly DEOC meeting
15. Expansion of school feeding programme for some selected schools
16. Provision of school furniture
17. Construction of 5No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks
18. Construction of 1No 8-Unit Classroom Block
19. Construction of 1No 18 Unit classroom block for SHS
20. Construction of KG Blocks for some selected schools
21. Rehabilitation and re-roofing of school buildings
22. Construction of 3No Teachers' Quarters
23. Construction of 8No. Toilet facilities for selected schools
24. Establishment of Senior High School
25. Upgrading of facilities in existing Senior High Schools
26. Drilling of boreholes for selected schools

4.2.3 SOCIAL WELFARE

1. Sensitization on topical issues (teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), armed robbery etc.)
2. Health talks and screening exercises
3. Organization of mass meetings/study group meetings
4. Sensitization and mobilization on community self-help constructional projects
5. Identification and formation of study groups
6. Sensitization and mobilization on community members for vocational skills training
7. Social and public education on the Children's ACT, ACT 937 and the disability ACT, ACT

8. Sensitization and education on child and family welfare, child Labour and juvenile delinquency issues
9. Assistance to PWDs from the disability fund
10. Identification and registration of PWDs
11. Identification, registration and monitoring of day care centres
12. Preparation of special enquiry reports to the courts
13. Supervision of LEAP payments
14. Registration and supervision of CBOs

4.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

4.3.1 NADMO

1. Support to disaster victims
2. Educational campaigns on disaster prevention and hazards mapping
3. Training of staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)
4. Training and workshop for fuel station operators

4.3.2 PHYSICAL PLANNING

1. Preparation of local plans
2. Convening spatial planning committee meetings
3. Processing of approved development applications
4. Organize planning education and sensitization
5. Digitizing of local plans for street addressing
6. Resolving land disputes and complaints
7. Conduct site inspections

4.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

1. Construction of 10No. public toilets for some selected communities
2. Recruitment of more sanitary inspectors
3. Provision of refuse sites for some selected communities
4. Provision of waste containers for some selected communities.
5. Fumigation of liquid/solid waste for some selected communities
6. Provision of animal pens
7. Provision of final disposal site
8. Provision modern slaughter house for the district

9. Management of solid and liquid waste
10. Medical refund for paupers
11. Acquisition of two 2 motor bikes
12. Provision of client service chairs, office tables and chairs
13. Implementation of community led total sanitation approach/monthly sanitation day exercises
14. Fuel for DEHO official car
15. Cleaners items
16. Sanitation inspections/school health education
17. Procure one computer, printer and stationary
18. Printing of food vendor's certificates

4.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

4.4.1 CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Supervision and regulation of infrastructure projects
2. Maintenance, rehabilitation
3. Protocol services
4. Revenue collection
5. Budget preparation
6. Management and Monitoring Policies, Programmes and Projects
7. Manpower Skills Development
8. Office equipment
9. Procure motorbikes
10. Enforcement of Assembly Bye Law in all communities
11. Formation of watch dogs' committees
12. Construction of Police Post for some selected communities
13. Construction of Police Quarters for some selected communities
14. Local commitment of the Assembly
15. Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services
16. Security/social welfare issues
17. Quasi Gov't properties (Court Building, Streetlights, Police Stations, Markets, etc)
18. Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures

19. Provision of boreholes for some selected communities and schools
20. Mechanization of boreholes for some selected communities
21. Repairing of broken down boreholes for some selected communities
22. Construction of 8No. Community centers for some selected communities

Table 46: Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Afigya Kwabre South Afigya Kwabre South District

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society			
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services	Economic Development	Industrial transformation
Improve production efficiency and yield Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety Reinvigorate extension services		Agriculture and rural development
Goal: Create opportunities for all			
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers.	Social Service Delivery	Child and family welfare
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self.		
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups		
Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in government of the health system		Health and health services
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services Develop and implement the national health policy for the aged Intensify polio eradication efforts		



Strengthen school management systems	Implement accelerated Programme for teacher development and professionalism Enhance quality teaching and learning Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units.		Education and training
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Fully decentralized the management of education services		
Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare		Population management
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment			
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	
Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify public education on noise pollution Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning		Environmental Pollution
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge		Climate Variability and Change
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters		Disaster Management
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure		Information Communication Technology (ICT)
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)		Human Settlements and Housing
Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society			
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Local Government and Decentralisation
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and Budgeting		



	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)		
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization Improve service delivery at MMDA level		
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue		
Deepen transparency and public accountability	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels		Public Accountability

4.5 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

The composite POA consists of the prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goals and objectives as well as location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budget, implementing agencies (lead/ collaborating and their expected roles

Table 47: Programme of Action with Indicative Budget

GOAL: Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DONOR	IGF/DA CF	CLIENT	Lead	collab
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<p>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth</p> <p>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</p> <p>Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services</p> <p>Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises</p>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	BAC	Provision of entrepreneurial skills for the youth	Entrepreneurial skills provided	→	→	→	→	100,000			BAC	DCD, REP DA
				Formation of Local Business Associations	Business associations formed	→	→	→	→		5,000		BAC	DCD, REP DA
				Mushroom production training	Training carried out	→	→	→	→	100,800	12,600	12,600	BAC	DCD, REP DA
				Soap making and detergent production training	Training carried out	→	→	→	→	100,800	12,600	12,600	BAC	DCD, REP DA
				Bee keeping training	Training carried out	→	→	→	→	100,800	12,600	12,600	BAC	DCD, REP DA
				Client exhibition and trade show	Exhibition show done	→	→	→	→	10,000		5,000	BAC	REP
				Business counselling	Business counselling done	→	→	→	→	36,000			BAC	REP
				Business management training	Training carried out	→	→	→	→	64,000		16,000	BAC	REP
				Study Tour	Tour carried out	→	→	→	→	50,000		20,000	BAC	REP
				NVTI		→	→	→	→	40,000		40,000	BAC	REP/ Client



	Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services			Local Economic Development (LED)	Low economic development supported	→					50,000		BAC	DPC U
				Provision of a startup capital for SMEs	SMEs assisted with startup capital	→					50,000		BAC	DPC U

GOAL: Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DONOR	IGF	DACF	Lead	collab	
<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p> <p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p> <p>Reinvigorate extension services</p> <p>Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health</p> <p>Intensify disease control and surveillance</p>	<p>Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety</p>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture	Agriculture production (demonstration & others)	Demonstration farms cultivated	→					192,400	10,000	93,560	DDA	DA
				Extension service delivery	Extension service delivered	→					51,200		89,600	DDA	DA
				Surveillance and management of pest and diseases	Diseases and pest managed	→						32,000	66,000	DDA	DA
				National vaccination exercise	Vaccination exercise done	→						4,640	16,800	DDA	DA
				Manpower skills development	Manpower skills developed	→					14,800		10,840	DDA	DA
				Internal management of organization		→					24,800	72,160	GOG 74,403	DDA	DA
				Acquisition of movable assets	Movable assets acquired	→					GOG 280,000	1,200	20,000	DDA	DA
				Sensitisation and awareness creation of planting for food and jobs in 50 farming communities	Farmers sensitized on planting for food and jobs	→					40,000			DDA	DA
				Awareness creation on gov't policy on 1 district 1 factory	Awareness created	→					60,000			DDA	DA

<p>especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases</p> <p>Facilitate access to credit by the industry</p> <p>Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption</p>				& DCACT for stakeholders in Agric. Industry										
				Residential accommodation of district director of agric.	Accommodation provided	→						300,000	DA	
				Farmers' Day	Farmers' Day supported	→						120,000	DDA	DPC U
				Improved Technology Dissemination and Adoption	Improved technology programme supported	→				75,000			DDA	DPC U
				Planting of trees in some selected communities	Trees planted	→						100,000	DDA	DPC U
				Construction of market centers for some selected communities	Market centres constructed	→						400,000	DDA	DPC U

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DONOR	IGF	DACF	Lead	collab
<p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children.</p> <p>Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<p>Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers.</p>	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	SOCIAL WELFARE	Sensitization on topical issues (teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), armed robbery etc.)	People sensitized	→						50,000	DWS & CD	GHS
				Health talks and screening exercises	People screened	→						50,000	DWS & CD	AM, UC
				Organization of mass meetings/study group meetings	Meetings held	→						15,000	DWS & CD	Infor



<p>Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self.</p> <p>Generate database on PWD</p>				Sensitization and mobilization on community self-help constructional projects	People sensitized						8,000	DWS & CD	AM, UC
				Identification and formation of study groups	Study groups formed						8,000	DWS & CD	AM, UC
				Sensitization and mobilization on community members for vocational skills training	People sensitized						8,000	DWS & CD	BAC
				Social and public education on the Children's ACT, ACT 937 and the disability ACT, ACT 715	People educated						25,000	SW	DPC U
				Sensitization and education on child and family welfare, child labour and juvenile delinquency issues	People sensitized					800	58,000	SW	DPC U
				Assistance to PWDs from the disability fund	PWDs assisted						292,000	SW	DPC U
				Identification and registration of PWDs	PWDs registered						10,000	SW	DPC U
				Identification, registration and monitoring of day care centres	Day care centres monitored						6,000	SW	DPC U
				Preparation of special enquiry	Enquiry reports prepared						6,000	SW	DPC U



				reports to the courts										
				Supervision of LEAP payments	LEAP payments supervised	→					6,000		SW	DPC U
				Registration and supervision of CBOs	CBOs registered	→				280	720		SW	DPC U

Goal: Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DONOR	IGF	DACF	Lead	collab
Strengthen healthcare management system Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Enhance efficiency in government of the health system. Formulate and implement health sector capital Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	HEALTH	Community Based Health and Planning Services (CHPS)	Improved community based Health Planning services	→				45,600			GHS	USAID JICA
				Furnishing of 1No CHPS at Aduman	CHPS compound furnished	→						150,000	DDHS	DPCU
				District Response Initiative	HIV issues attended to	→						18,882	DDHS	DRMT
				Prevention of malaria	Malaria prevented	→						18,882	GHS	NMCP
				Disease Control & Prevention	Improved disease control and prevention	→						735,601	GHS	GoG, NMCP, WB, WHO
				Nutrition	Improved Nutritional level and knowledge of both health workers and populace	→						307,600	GHS	D/A
				Health Information	Improved knowledge, research base, capacity building and unearth new	→						169,200	GHS	D/A



Develop and implement the national health policy for the aged.				strategies of health services										
	RCH			Improved maternal morbidity and mortality, family Planning services and adequate knowledge on HIV/ AIDS and Malaria							429,400	GHS	D/A	

Goal: Create Opportunities For All														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/Activities	Outcome/Impact	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DONOR	IGF	DACF	Lead	collab
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	HEALTH	Improving Health Service Delivery	Health service delivery improved							40,000	GHS	DPCU
				Construction of 4 No CHPS compounds in selected communities	CHPS Compounds constructed					1,000,000			GHS	DPCU
				Rehabilitation / Fencing of selected Health Centres	Health centres fenced						500,000		GHS	DPCU
	Strengthen rehabilitation services			Provision of District Hospital	District hospital provided					5,000,000			GHS	DPCU
				Provision of vehicles for health directorates	Vehicles procured					160,000			GHS	DPCU
				Provision of accommodation for District Health Directorate	Accommodation provided							360,000	GHS	DPCU
				Formulate and implement health sector capital	Equipping some selected health facilities with the required logistics	Logistics provided							400,000	GHS



Goal: Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DDF	IGF	DACF	Lead	collab
Strengthen school management systems	Implement accelerated Programme for teacher development and professionalism Enhance quality teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units.	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Education	Provide teaching & learning materials (TLMs)	T&L materials provided	→						5,000	GES	DPCU
				Rehabilitate classrooms (KG, Primary & JHS)	Classrooms rehabilitated	→						350,000	GES	DPCU
				Organize community sensitization on the need to send all children to school at the right age	Community Sensitisation organized	→						2,000	GES	INFORMATION SERVICES
				Organize 'My First Day at School' ceremony in schools	My first day at school ceremony organized	→						6,000	GES	DPCU
				Screen children to identify health needs	School children screened	→					3,000		GES	DPCU
				Organize enrollment drive in communities	Enrolment drive organized	→					2,000		GES	DPCU
				Organize capacity building workshop for SHEP coordinators on sanitation, environment and safety systems in schools	SHEP coordinators sensitized	→					2,000		GES	DPCU
				Construction of 1 No. 6 – unit classroom block	6-Unit C/r block constructed	→						285,000	GES	DPCU
				Support to establish SHS	SHS established	→						300,000	GES	DPCU



Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DDF	IGF	DACF	Lead	collab	
Strengthen school management systems	Implement accelerated Programme for teacher development and professionalism Enhance quality teaching and learning Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Education	Train teachers as health officers to administer first aid in schools	Teachers trained						2,000		GES	DPCU	
				Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counselling coordinators	Guidance & counselling workshop organised						2,000		GES	DPCU	
				Organize capacity building workshop for literacy and numeracy	Literacy & numeracy workshop organised						2,000		GES	DPCU	
				Organize capacity building workshop for teachers on literacy in ICT	ICT workshop organised							2,000	GES	DPCU	
				Organize science, technology, mathematics and innovative education (STME) Clinics annually	STME Clinic organized						2,000		GES	DPCU	
				Organize Best Teacher Awards	Best teacher awards organized								20,000	GES	DPCU
				Organize INSET-Maths, Science and Literacy (core activity).	INSET organised							2,000		GES	DPCU



Goal: Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DDF	IGF	DACF	Lead	collab
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level Fully decentralized the management of education services Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Education	Organize quarterly DEOC meetings	DEOC quarterly meetings held	→					2,000		GES	DPCU
				Construction of 5No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Classroom blocks constructed	→				450,000		300,000	GES	DPCU
				Construction of 1No 8-Unit Classroom Block	8- unit c/r block constructed	→						300,000	GES	DPCU
				Construction of KG Blocks for some selected schools	KG blocks constructed	→						600,000	GES	DPCU
				Rehabilitation and re-roofing of school buildings	School buildings rehabilitated	→						400,000	GES	DPCU
				Construction of 3No Teachers' Quarters	Teachers quarters constructed	→						600,000	GES	DPCU
				Construction of 8No. Toilet facilities for selected schools	Toilet facilities constructed	→						800,000	GES	DPCU
				School Feeding Programme for some selected schools	School feeding expanded	→						2,000,000	GES	DPCU
				Completion of 1No 3 unit classroom block at Mowire	3- unit c/r block completed	→						79,299	GES	DPCU
				Upgrading of facilities in existing Senior High Schools	Facilities in SHS upgraded	→						300,000	GES	DPCU



Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DONOR	IGF	DACF	Lead	collab
Build an effective and efficient Government machinery design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions Improve accountability in the public service	Clarify the roles of institutions to address conflicting mandates and improve coordination	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Physical Planning	Preparation of local plans	Local plans prepared	→				480,000			DPP	Land owners
				Convening spatial planning committee meetings	Committee meetings held	→				24,000			DPP	CA
				Processing of approved development applications	Development plans processed	→					12,000		DPP	DPCU
				Organize planning education and sensitization	Planning education organized	→					3,200		DPP	ISD
				Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Local plans digitized	→					16,000		DPP	
				Resolving land disputes and complaints	Land disputes resolved	→					8,000		DPP	CU
				Conduct site inspections	Site inspections conducted	→					12,000		DPP	works



Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DONOR	IGF	DACF	Lead	collab
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Promote research on the valuation of ecosystem and mining	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	NADMO	Support to Disaster Prevention & Natural Resource Mgt	Disaster victims supported	→						60,000	NADMO	DPCU
	Prepare and implement new mining and Environmental Guidelines to pre-empt irreversible environmental and social damage,			Educational campaigns on disaster prevention and hazards mapping	Educational campaigns carried out	→					8,000		NADMO	DPCU
				Training of staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	Staff trained	→					10,000		NADMO	DPCU
				Training and workshop for fuel station operators	Fuel stations operators trained	→					5,000		NADMO	DPCU
	Ensure land restoration after mining opera			Funds to cater for eventualities & unplanned programmes	funds released	→						226,632	NADMO	DPCU

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DONOR	IGF	DACF		Lead	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Environmental Health	Construction of 10No. public toilets for some selected communities	10 No. public toilets constructed	→						2,000,000	DA		
	Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation			Recruitment of more sanitary inspectors	Sanitary inspectors recruited	→					10,000			DA	
	Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative			Provision of refuse sites for some selected co	Refuse sites provided	→									DA
				Fumigation of liquid/solid waste for some selected communities	Fumigation done	→							640,000		ZL
				Provision of animal pens	Animal pens provided	→									DA
				Acquisition of land for final disposal site	Final disposal site acquired	→							25,000		DEHU
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan			Provision of modern slaughter house for the district	Modern slaughter house provided	→							250,000		DA
				Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and	Management of solid and liquid waste	Solid and liquid waste managed	→							1,000000	DEHU
				Medical refund for paupers	Expenses paid	→						23,000			DEHU
				Acquisition of two 2 motor bikes	Motor bikes procured	→								25,600	DA



electronic waste. Provide public education on solid waste management	Provision of client service chairs, office tables and chairs	Client service chairs procured							13,500		DA	
	Implementation of community led total sanitation approach/monthly sanitation day exercises	Sanitation exercises conducted							35,000		DEHU	
	Fuel for DEHO official car	Fuel provided							30,000		DA	
	Cleaners items	Items procured							24,000		DEHU	
	Sanitation inspections/school health education	Inspection done							8,000		DEHU	
	Procure one computer, printer and stationary	Computer & printer procured								30,000		DA
	Printing of food vendor's certificates	Vendors certificates printed							10,500		DA	
	Provision of waste containers for some selected communities	Refuse containers procured								120,000		DA

**Goal: Safeguard The Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment**

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/im pact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DDF	IGF	DACF/G OG	Lead	collab
				Internal management of the organisation	Internal issues managed	→					17,260		works	DPCU
				Maintenance, rehabilitation	Equipment maintained	→					82,759		works	DPCU
				Construction of 1No. mechanized borehole at Sofialine	Borehole constructed	→						34,602	works	DPCU
				Construction of office and residential accommodation	Office constructed	→						610,122	works	DPCU
				Provision of social infrastructure	Infrastructure provided	→				225,000		412,243	works	DPCU
				Construction of Bronkong bridge	Bridge constructed	→				274,994			works	DPCU
				Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	Roads reshaped	→						81,867	works	DPCU
				Acquisition of movable and immovable assets	Assets acquired	→						70,000	works	DPCU
				Construction of Police Station at Taabuo	Police station constructed	→						81,616	works	DPCU
				Construction of 1No. 12 seater W/C Toilet Adwumankase Kese	Toilet constructed	→						79,118	works	DPCU



Goal: Safeguard The Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/im pact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DDF	IGF	DACF/G OG	Lead	collab
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Works	Manufacture of furniture for schools	Furniture manufactured	→				91,326			works	DPCU
				Construction of Community Centre at Swedru	Community centre constructed	→				225,000			works	DPCU
				Construction of 1No. KG Block at Essen	KG block constructed	→				95,000			works	DPCU
				Capacity Building Grant	Capacity built	→				51,413			Plg	DPCU
				Completion of office complex at Kodie	Office complex built	→						337,881	works	DPCU
				Payment for the construction of fence wall, security post and landscaping at DCE's residence	Payment made	→						133,734	works	DPCU
				Renovation of Assembly bungalow	Bungalow renovated	→						23,759	works	DPCU
				Renovation of office building	Office building renovated	→						150,000	works	DPCU
				Construction of drainage facilities in selected communities	Drainage facilities constructed	→						700,000	works	DPCU
				Extension of electricity to new sites of some selected communities	Electricity extended to new sites	→						600,000	works	DPCU
Provision of streetlights and street bulbs for some selected communities	Streetlights provided	→						500,000	works	DPCU				
Tarring of some selected town roads	Selected town roads tarred	→						1000,000	works	DPCU				



Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/ impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DDF	IGF	DACF/G OG	Lead	collab
Enhance security service delivery	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Central Administration	Supervision and regulation of infrastructure projects	Projects supervised	→					10,400	15,000/5,931.66	CA	DPCU
				Maintenance, rehabilitation	Infrastructure maintained	→					44,000	151,053.17	CA	DPCU
				Protocol services	Protocol services delivered	→						130,000	CA	DPCU
				Revenue collection	Revenue collected	→					15,000		CA	DPCU
				Budget preparation	Budget prepared	→						18,000	CA	DPCU
				Management and monitoring policies, programmes and projects	Projects monitored	→						30,000	CA	DPCU
				Manpower skills development	Manpower skills developed	→				51,413.33	30,000	50,000	CA	DPCU
				Office equipment	Office equipment procured	→					16,360		CA	DPCU
				Procure motorbikes	Motorbikes procured	→				100,000			CA	DPCU
				Enforcement of Assembly Bye Law in all communities	Bye-laws enforced	→					10,000		DPCU	Area councils
Formation of watch dogs' committees	Watch dog committees formed	→					10,000		DPCU	Area councils				



Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society																	
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Project/activities	Outcome/impact	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agency				
						2018	2019	2020	2021	DDF	IGF	DACF/GOG	Lead	collab			
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Central Administration	Construction of Police Post for some selected communities	Police post constructed	→							300,000	Police	CA		
				Construction of Police Quarters for some selected communities	Police quarters constructed	→								300,000	Police	CA	
				Local commitment of the Assembly	Assembly's Local commitment considered	→								10,000	CA	DPCU	
				Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	Protocol & public relation issues considered	→								120,000	CA	DPCU	
				Security/social welfare issues	Security issues supported	→								30,000	DISEC	DPCU	
				Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets, etc)	Assets maintained	→									29,000	Works	DPCU
				Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	Self-help /sub district structures supported	→									586,429	CA	DPCU
				Provision of boreholes for some selected communities and schools	Boreholes provided	→							100,000				CA

				Mechanization of boreholes for some selected communities	Some boreholes mechanized						50,000	CA	DPCU
				Repairing of broken down boreholes for some selected communities	Broken down boreholes repaired						10,000	CA	DPCU

Table 48: Prioritization Programme Matrix

Programme	Criteria				Total score	Rank
	Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
Provision of entrepreneurial skills for the youth	3	3	2	1	9	3 rd
Business management training	3	3	0	0	6	7 th
Agriculture production (demonstration & others)	2	3	2	3	10	2 nd
Surveillance and management of pest and diseases	1	2	2	1	6	7 th
National vaccination exercise	3	1	1	1	6	7 th
Sensitisation and awareness creation of planting for food and jobs in 50 farming communities	2	3	3	3	11	1 st
Planting of trees in some selected communities	1	2	3	1	7	6 th
Construction of market centers for some selected communities	1	3	1	1	6	7 th
Sensitization on topical issues (teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), armed robbery etc)	3	2	1	1	7	6 th

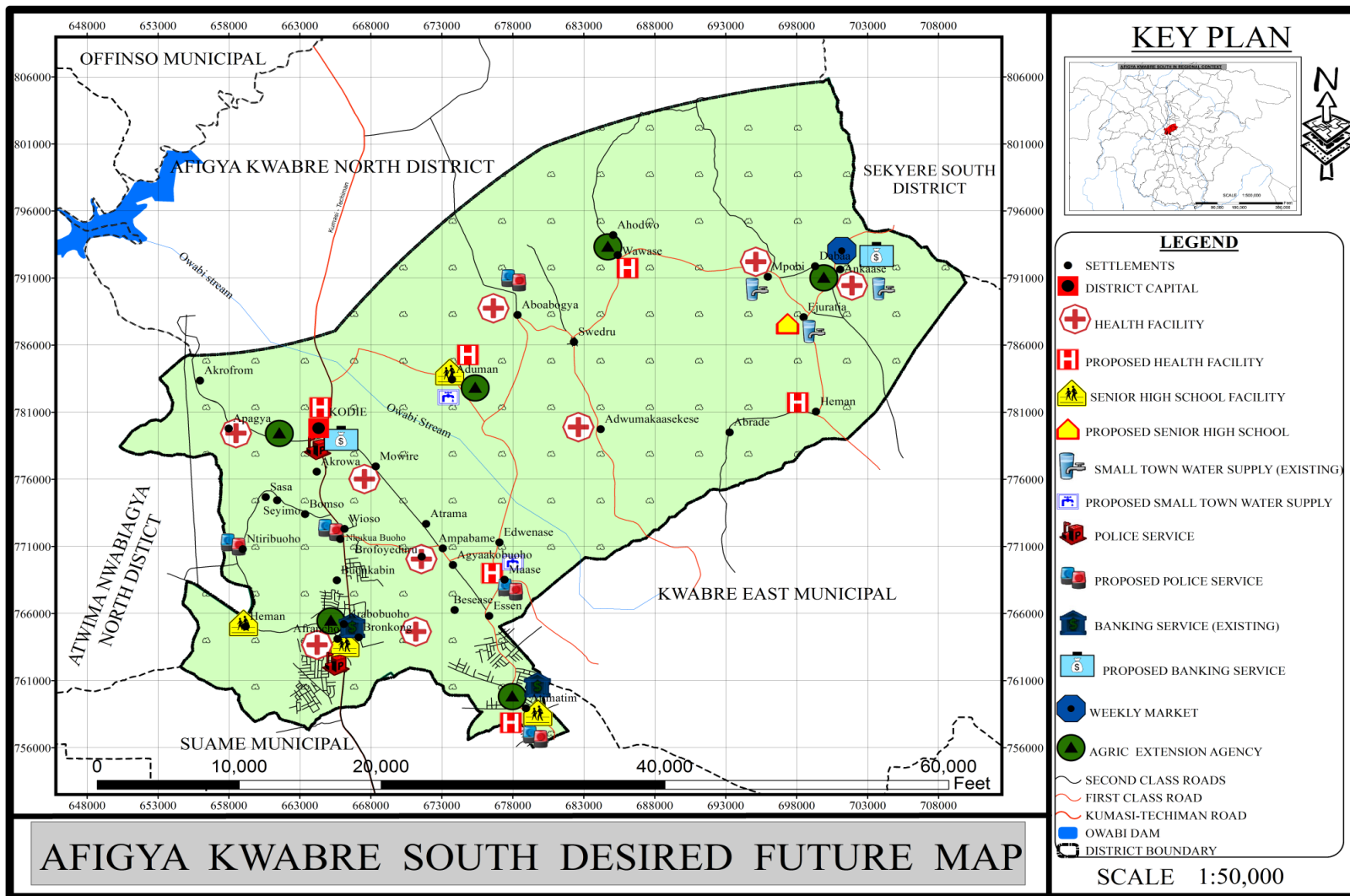


Organization of mass meetings/study group meetings	1	1	1	1	4	9 th
Social and public education on the Children's ACT, ACT 937 and the disability ACT, ACT 715	3	2	0	1	6	7 th
Disease Control & Prevention	3	2	1	0	6	7 th
District Response Initiative (HIV/AIDS)	3	3	0	0	6	7 th
Furnishing of 1No CHPS at Aduman	3	2	0	1	6	7 th
Construction of 4 No CHPS compounds in selected communities	3	3	0	1	7	6 th
Provision of accommodation for District Health Directorate	2	1	0	1	4	9 th
Organize capacity building workshop for SHEP coordinators on sanitation, environment and safety systems in schools	3	2	3	1	9	3 rd
Construction of 5No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	3	3	0	1	7	6 th
Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counselling coordinators	2	1	0	0	3	10 th
Organize science, technology, mathematics and innovative education (STME) Clinics annually	3	3	1	0	7	6 th
Processing of approved development applications	1	2	2	3	8	5 th
Organize planning education and sensitization	1	1	2	2	6	7 th
Educational campaigns on disaster prevention and hazards mapping	2	1	3	2	8	5 th
Acquisition of land for final disposal site	2	1	3	2	8	5 th
Provision of modern slaughter house for the district	2	2	2	2	8	5 th



Implementation of community led total sanitation approach/monthly sanitation day exercises	2	1	3	1	7	6 th
Fumigation of liquid/solid waste for some selected communities	3	1	2	0	6	7 th
Construction of Bronkong bridge	2	2	2	1	7	6 th
Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	2	2	1	1	6	7 th
Extension of electricity to new sites of some selected communities	2	3	2	1	8	5 th
Provision of boreholes for some selected communities and schools	2	2	1	0	5	8 th

Figure 18: MAP OF THE DESIRED FUTURE





4.6 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The total estimated amount required to implement the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is **GH¢ 33,430,420.33**. The total amount required to implement the Medium-Term Development Plan is expected to come from the Internally Generated Revenue of the District Assembly, the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), GETFund, other GOG funds, and Donor funds. If the financial projects indicated in the revenue flow of the assembly within the period is fulfilled the assembly would be able to execute all projects and programmes in the plan.

Table 49: Indicative Financial Plan for 2018-2021 –Revenue Inflows

Programme	Total cost 2018-2021	Expected revenue						Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Other s	Total revenue	Gap		
Economic Development	2,693,603	1,450,353	162,800	960,600	118,800	2,692,553	1,050	Valuation and revaluation of taxable properties Having reliable revenue data base to aid in revenue mobilisation Initiating incentive packages for hard working revenue collectors	Entering into PPP arrangement with the private sector to finance certain projects Writing of proposals for funding from International Organisations
Social Development	16,817,162	7,720,200	428,000	5,062,680		13,210,880	3,606,282		
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	11,188,566	7,664,099	799,419	504,000		8,274,518	2,914,048		
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	3,822,587.16	3,288,058	145,760			3,433,818	388,769.16		
	34,521,918.16								

DPCU, 2017

CHAPTER FIVE DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The DPCU came up with Annual Action Plans for 2018-2021 by considering the following:

- ✓ On-going programmes/ projects
- ✓ Priority of the programme/ projects or need/ pressure factor
- ✓ Number of beneficiaries of the programme/ projects etc.

2018 ACTION PLAN

Table 50: Annual Action Plans

DISTRICT GOAL: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Budget preparation	Kodie	Budget prepared	→					18,000.00	Budget	DPCU
Purchase of value books	Kodie	Value books purchased	→				15,000.00		Finance	DPCU
Management and monitoring policies, programmes and projects	District wide	Projects monitored	→					30,000.00	Planning	DPCU
Rentals (office & residential accommodation)	Kodie	Rent paid	→					50,000.00	CA	DPCU
Publication & subscription	Kodie	Publications & subscriptions done	→				5,000.00		CA	DPCU

Court expenses	Kodie	Court expenses paid					10,000.00		CA	DPCU
Manpower skills development	Kodie	Manpower skills developed						50,000.00	CA	DPCU
NALAG Contribution	Kodie	NALAG dues paid						10,000.00	CA	DPCU
Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide	Expenses paid						120,000.00	CA	DPCU
Security/social welfare issues	District wide	Security issues catered for						30,000.00	Police	DPCU
Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets, etc)	District wide	Properties maintained						29,000.00	CA	DPCU
Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide	Self-help projects supported						188,816.46	CA	DPCU
Support to Sub-District Structures (furnishing of Area Council Offices)	District wide	Sub district structures supported						75,526.58	CA	DPCU

**DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
WORKS**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Construction of 1No.borehole at	Sofialine	Borehole constructed	→					34,602.21	Works	DPCU
Construction of Bronkon bridge	Bronkong	Bridge constructed	→					274,994.00	Works	DPCU
Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	District wide	Feeder roads reshaped	→					81,867.89	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of Police Station at	Taabuo	Police station built	→					81,616.15	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of Community Centre at	Akom	Community centre constructed	→					67,900.00	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of 1No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet at	Nsuotem	Aqua privy toilet constructed	→					64,888.68	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of 1No. 12-seater W/C Toilet	Adwumankase kese	Water closet toilet constructed	→					79,118.16	Works	DPCU
Completion and landscaping of 1No.6 Unit C/R block at	Edwunase	Classroom block constructed	→					44,891.51	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of 1No.6 Unit C/R block at	Ankaase	Classroom block constructed	→					45,258.25	Works	DPCU
Local consultancy charges	District wide	Consultancy charges paid	→				15,000.00		Works	DPCU



**DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
WORKS**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Manufacture of furniture for schools	District wide	Furniture manufactured	→					91,326.96	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of Community Centre at	Swedru	Community centred built	→					225,000.00	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of 1No. KG Block at	Essen	KG block constructed	→					95,000.00	Works	DPCU
Capacity Building Grant	Kodie	Grants released	→					51,413.33	Works	DPCU
Completion of office complex at Kodie	Kodie	Office complex completed	→					337,881.00	Works	DPCU
Payment for the construction of DCE's residence	Kodie	Payment made	→					42,446.29	Works	DPCU
Payment for the furnishing of DCE's residence	Kodie	Payment made	→					14,444.76	Works	DPCU
Payment for the construction of fence wall, security post and landscaping at DCE's residence	Kodie	Payment made	→					138,734.57	Works	DPCU
Renovation of Assembly bungalow	Kodie	Bungalows renovated	→					23,759.21	Works	DPCU
Renovation of office building(all decentralized departments)	Kodie	Office building renovated	→					30,000.00	Works	DPCU
Procure electrical bulbs and accessories	District wide	Electrical accessories procured	→					80,000.00	Works	DPCU

**DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all
EDUCATION**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	District wide	Education fund assisted	→					75,526.58	DES	DPCU
Construction of 1No 3 –Unit classroom block at	Akom	Classroom block constructed	→					160,000.00	DES	DPCU
Completion of 1No 3 –Unit classroom block with office store & staff common room at	Kykyewere	Classroom block completed	→					80,503.90	DES	DPCU
Completion of 1No 3 –Unit classroom block at	Mowire	Classroom block completed	→					79,298.91	DES	DPCU
Renovation of class room blocks	District wide	Classroom block renovated	→					55,000.00	DES	DPCU
Education sports and cultural development	District wide	Sports & cultural activities assisted	→					30,000.00	DES	DPCU
Counterpart funding of SIF projects	District wide	Counterpart funding paid	→					571,625.13	DES	DPCU



**DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for
HEALTH**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
District Response Initiative (DRI) & HIV/AIDS	District wide	HIV/AIDS assisted	→					18,881.63	DDHS	DPCU
Prevention of malaria	District wide	Malaria prevented	→					18,881.64	DDHS	DPCU
Furnishing of 1No CHPS Compound at	Aduman	CHPS compound furnished	→					150,000.00	DDHS	DPCU
Improving Health Service Delivery	District wide	health service delivery Improved	→					40,000.00	DDHS	DPCU

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Refuse evacuation	District wide	Refuse evacuated	—————→					80,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Sanitation improvement package	District wide	Sanitation improved	—————→					120,750.00	DEHU	DPCU
Fumigation	District wide	Fumigation done	—————→					127,650.00	DEHU	DPCU
Construction of 1No 6-seater water closet toilet at	Boamang - Maase	Water closet toilet constructed	—————→					61,000.00	DEHU	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Build a Prosperous Society AGRICULTURE

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support to agriculture development	District Wide	Agric. Development supported	—————→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Farmers' Day Celebration	District wide	Farmers day celebrated	—————→					30,000.00	DDA	DPCU

Improved technologies dissemination & adoption	District Wide	Improved technologies disseminated	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Goods and services	District Wide	Goods & services acquired	→				19,856.83		DDA	DPCU
Assets	District Wide	Assets acquired	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU

BAC

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Organize business counselling and monitoring	District wide	Businesses received training in business management	→					10,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Support small and medium scale business to access business loans	District wide	SMEs supported	→					25,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Organize basic intermediate and advance training in both technical & managerial skills	District wide	Training organized for SMEs	→					10,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Preparation of monthly financial returns as well as quarterly & annual reports	District wide	Reports prepared	→					5,000.00	BAC	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
NADMO

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support for disaster victims	District wide	Number of victims supported	→					40,000.00	NADMO	DPCU
Educational campaigns on disaster prevention & climate change issues	District wide	Number of campaigns organized	→				10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU
Training of staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	District wide	Staff & volunteers trained	→				10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all
SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization on Health-Related Topics & Screening Exercises	District wide	sensitization exercise done	→					12,000.00	SW&CD	DPCU
Monitoring of programmes	District wide	Programmes monitored	→				1,500.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Identification & Monitoring of Day Care Centres	District wide	Day care centres monitored	→					10,000.00	SW&CD	DPCU
Registration of PWDs	District wide	PWDs registered	→				2,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU



Visits to Police Stations	District wide	Police stations visited	1,200.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Preparation of Social Enquiry Report	District wide	Enquiry report prepared	1,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Public Education and Sensitisation	District wide	Public education Sensitisation done	600.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Supervising LEAP payments	District wide	LEAP payments supervised	6,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Supervising activities of NGOs and CBOs	District wide	NGOs & CBOs supervised	720.00		SW&CD	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
Physical Planning

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Convening spatial committee meetings	Kodie	Spatial planning committee meetings organized					6,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Processing of approved development applications	Kodie	Development applications processed					3,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Organize planning education & Sensitisation	District wide	Education & sensitisation organized					800.00		PPD	DPCU
Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Kodie	Local plans digitized					4,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Resolving land disputes & complaints	Kodie	Land disputes resolved					2,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Conduction of site inspections	District wide	Site inspections conducted					3,000.00		PPD	DPCU

2019 ACTION PLAN

DISTRICT GOAL: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Budget preparation	Kodie	Budget prepared	→					18,000.00	Budget	DPCU
Purchase of value books	Kodie	Value books purchased	→				15,000.00		Finance	DPCU
Management and monitoring policies, programmes and projects	District wide	Projects monitored	→					30,000.00	Planning	DPCU
Rentals (office & residential accommodation)	Kodie	Rent paid	→					50,000.00	CA	DPCU
Publication & subscription	Kodie	Publications & subscriptions done	→				5,000.00		CA	DPCU
Court expenses	Kodie	Court expenses paid	→				10,000.00		CA	DPCU
Manpower skills development	Kodie	Manpower skills developed	→					50,000.00	CA	DPCU
NALAG Contribution	Kodie	NALAG dues paid	→					10,000.00	CA	DPCU
Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide	Expenses paid	→					120,000.00	CA	DPCU
Security/social welfare issues	District wide	Security issues catered for	→					30,000.00	Police	DPCU
Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets, etc)	District wide	Properties maintained	→					29,000.00	CA	DPCU

Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide	Self-help projects supported	→					188,816.46	CA	DPCU
Support to Sub-District Structures (furnishing of Area Council Offices)	District wide	Sub district structures supported	→					75,526.58	CA	DPCU
Construction of Magistrate Bungalow	Kodie	Bungalow constructed	→					200,000.00	CA	Court
Procure office furniture & equipment	All departments	Furniture procured	→					60,000.00	CA	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment WORKS

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Construction of 3No.boreholes at	Mposu,Edwunase &Besease	Borehole constructed	→					44,602.21	Works	DPCU
Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	District wide	Feeder roads reshaped	→					81,867.89	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of 1No.Police Post at	Aboabogya	Police post built	→					200,000.00	Works	DPCU
Renovation of C/R blocks and landscaping at	Ejuratia, Aboabogya	Classroom block constructed	→					44,891.51	Works	DPCU
Construction of 1No.8 Unit C/R block at	Atimatim-Chairman	Classroom block constructed	→					350,000.00	Works	DPCU
Local consultancy charges	District wide	Consultancy charges paid	→				15,000.00		Works	DPCU



**DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
WORKS**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Manufacture of furniture for schools	District wide	Furniture manufactured	→					91,326.96	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of 1No. KG Block at	Essen	KG block constructed	→					95,000.00	Works	DPCU
Capacity Building Grant	Kodie	Grants released	→					51,413.33	Works	DPCU
Completion of office complex at Kodie	Kodie	Office complex completed	→					337,881.00	Works	DPCU
Payment for the construction of fence wall, security post and landscaping at DCE's residence	Kodie	Payment made	→					138,734.57	Works	DPCU
Renovation of Assembly bungalows	Kodie	Bungalows renovated	→					23,759.21	Works	DPCU
Renovation of office building(all decentralized departments)	Kodie	Office building renovated	→					30,000.00	Works	DPCU
Procure electrical bulbs and accessories	District wide	Electrical accessories procured	→					80,000.00	Works	DPCU

**DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all
EDUCATION**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	District wide	Education fund assisted	→					75,526.58	DES	DPCU
Completion of 1No 3 –Unit classroom block at	Mowire	Classroom block completed	→					79,298.91	DES	DPCU
Renovation of class room blocks	District wide	Classroom block renovated	→					55,000.00	DES	DPCU
Education sports and cultural development	District wide	Sports & cultural activities assisted	→					30,000.00	DES	DPCU
Counterpart funding of SIF projects	District wide	Counterpart funding paid	→					571,625.13	DES	DPCU

**DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for
HEALTH**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
District Response Initiative (DRI) & HIV/AIDS	District wide	HIV/AIDS assisted	→					18,881.63	DDHS	DPCU
Prevention of malaria	District wide	Malaria prevented	→					18,881.64	DDHS	DPCU
Improving Health Service Delivery	District wide	health service delivery Improved	→					40,000.00	DDHS	DPCU
Construction of 2 No. CHPS Compounds at	Sasa & Maase	CHPS constructed	→					400,000.00	DDHS	DPCU
Renovation of Health centre at	Adwumankase	Health centre renovated	→					50,000.00	DDHS	DPCU

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Refuse evacuation	District wide	Refuse evacuated	→					80,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Sanitation improvement package	District wide	Sanitation improved	→					120,750.00	DEHU	DPCU
Fumigation	District wide	Fumigation done	→					127,650.00	DEHU	DPCU
Construction of 1No. 12-seater Public Toilet	Atimatim-Chairman	Public toilet constructed	→					200,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Procure 10 waste containers	Selected communities	Waste containers procured	→					80,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Construct 1No. concrete slaps and shed	Selected communities	Concrete slap constructed	→					40,000.00	DEHU	DPCU



DISTRICT GOAL: Build a Prosperous Society
AGRICULTURE

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support to agriculture development	District Wide	Agric. Development supported	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Farmers' Day Celebration	District wide	Farmers day celebrated	→					30,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Improved technologies dissemination & adoption	District Wide	Improved technologies disseminated	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Goods and services	District Wide	Goods & services acquired	→				19,856.83		DDA	DPCU
Assets	District Wide	Assets acquired	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU

BAC

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Organize business counselling and monitoring	District wide	Businesses received training in business management	→					10,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Support small and medium scale business to access business loans	District wide	SMEs supported	→					25,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Organize basic intermediate and advance training in both technical & managerial skills	District wide	Training organized for SMEs	→					10,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Preparation of monthly financial returns as well as quarterly & annual reports	District wide	Reports prepared	→					5,000.00	BAC	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
NADMO

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support for disaster victims	District wide	Number of victims supported	→					40,000.00	NADMO	DPCU
Educational campaigns on disaster prevention & climate change issues	District wide	Number of campaigns organized	→				10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU
Training of staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs) on management of disasters and climate change issues	District wide	Staff & volunteers trained	→				10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all
SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY EDVELOPMENT

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization on Health-Related Topics & Screening Exercises	District wide	sensitization exercise done	→					12,000.00	SW&CD	DPCU
Monitoring of programmes	District wide	Programmes monitored	→				1,500.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Identification & Monitoring of Day Care Centres	District wide	Day care centres monitored	→					10,000.00	SW&CD	DPCU
Registration of PWDs	District wide	PWDs registered	→				2,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Visits to Police Stations	District wide	Police stations visited	→				1,200.00		SW&CD	DPCU

Preparation of Social Enquiry Report	District wide	Enquiry report prepared					1,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Public Education and Sensitisation	District wide	Public education Sensitisation done					600.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Supervising LEAP payments	District wide	LEAP payments supervised					6,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Supervising activities of NGOs and CBOs	District wide	NGOs & CBOs supervised					720.00		SW&CD	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
Physical Planning

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Convening spatial committee meetings	Kodie	Spatial planning committee meetings organized					6,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Processing of approved development applications	Kodie	Development applications processed					3,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Organize planning education & Sensitisation	District wide	Education & sensitisation organized					800.00		PPD	DPCU
Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Kodie	Local plans digitized					4,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Resolving land disputes & complaints	Kodie	Land disputes resolved					2,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Conduction of site inspections	District wide	Site inspections conducted					3,000.00		PPD	DPCU

2020 ACTION PLAN

DISTRICT GOAL: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Budget preparation	Kodie	Budget prepared	→					18,000.00	Budget	DPCU
Purchase of value books	Kodie	Value books purchased	→				15,000.00		Finance	DPCU
Management and monitoring policies, programmes and projects	District wide	Projects monitored	→					30,000.00	Planning	DPCU
Rentals (office & residential accommodation)	Kodie	Rent paid	→					50,000.00	CA	DPCU
Publication & subscription	Kodie	Publications & subscriptions done	→				5,000.00		CA	DPCU
Court expenses	Kodie	Court expenses paid	→				10,000.00		CA	DPCU
Manpower skills development	Kodie	Manpower skills developed	→					50,000.00	CA	DPCU
NALAG Contribution	Kodie	NALAG dues paid	→					10,000.00	CA	DPCU
Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide	Expenses paid	→					120,000.00	CA	DPCU
Security/social welfare issues	District wide	Security issues catered for	→					30,000.00	Police	DPCU

Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets, etc)	District wide	Properties maintained	—————→					29,000.00	CA	DPCU
Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide	Self-help projects supported	—————→					188,816.46	CA	DPCU
Support to Sub-District Structures (furnishing of Area Council Offices)	District wide	Sub district structures supported	—————→					75,526.58	CA	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment WORKS

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	District wide	Feeder roads reshaped	—————→					81,867.89	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of Police Quarters at	Afrancho	Police quarters built	—————→					250,000.00	Police	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of 1No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet at	Bodwosango	Aqua privy toilet constructed	—————→					150,000.00	Works	DPCU
Local consultancy charges	District wide	Consultancy charges paid	—————→				15,000.00		Works	DPCU

Manufacture of furniture for schools	District wide	Furniture manufactured	—————→					91,326.96	Works	DPCU
Capacity Building Grant	Kodie	Grants released	—————→					51,413.33	Works	DPCU
Completion of office complex at Kodie	Kodie	Office complex completed	—————→					337,881.00	Works	DPCU

Renovation of Assembly bungalow	Kodie	Bungalows renovated	→					23,759.21	Works	DPCU
Renovation of office building(all decentralized departments)	Kodie	Office building renovated	→					30,000.00	Works	DPCU
Procure electrical bulbs and accessories	District wide	Electrical accessories procured	→					80,000.00	Works	DPCU
Construction of market stores and stalls at	Ankaase	Market stores constructed	→					250,000.00	Works	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all EDUCATION

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	District wide	Education fund assisted	→					75,526.58	DES	DPCU
Renovation of class room blocks	District wide	Classroom block renovated	→					55,000.00	DES	DPCU
Education sports and cultural development	District wide	Sports & cultural activities assisted	→					30,000.00	DES	DPCU

**DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all
HEALTH**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
District Response Initiative (DRI) & HIV/AIDS	District wide	HIV/AIDS assisted	→					18,881.63	DDHS	DPCU
Prevention of malaria	District wide	Malaria prevented	→					18,881.64	DDHS	DPCU
Construction of 2No CHPS Compound at	Wawase & Hemang-Abrade	CHPS compounds built	→					400,000.00	DDHS	DPCU
Construction of Health staff quarters at	Mpobi	Health staff quarters built	→					200,000.00	DDHS	DPCU
Improving Health Service Delivery	District wide	health service delivery Improved	→					40,000.00	DDHS	DPCU

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Refuse evacuation	District wide	Refuse evacuated	→					80,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Sanitation improvement package	District wide	Sanitation improved	→					120,750.00	DEHU	DPCU
Fumigation	District wide	Fumigation done	→					127,650.00	DEHU	DPCU
Construction of a slaughter house at	Kodie	Slaughter house constructed	→					250,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Procure 10 waste containers	Selected communities	Waste containers procured	→					80,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Construct 1No. concrete slaps and shed	Selected communities	Concrete slap constructed	→					40,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Construction of 1No 6-seater water closet toilet at		Water closet toilet constructed	→					61,000.00	DEHU	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Build a Prosperous Society
AGRICULTURE

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support to agriculture development	District Wide	Agric. Development supported	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Farmers' Day Celebration	District wide	Farmers day celebrated	→					30,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Improved technologies dissemination & adoption	District Wide	Improved technologies disseminated	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Goods and services	District Wide	Goods & services acquired	→				19,856.83		DDA	DPCU
Assets	District Wide	Assets acquired	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Construction of Agric. Department office	Kodie	Agric depart. Office constructed	→					200,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Construction of quarters for District Director of Agriculture	Kodie	Staff Quarters constructed	→					150,000.00	DDA	DPCU

**BAC**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Organize business counselling and monitoring	District wide	Businesses received training in business management	→					10,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Support small and medium scale business to access business loans	District wide	SMEs supported	→					25,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Organize basic intermediate and advance training in both technical & managerial skills	District wide	Training organized for SMEs	→					10,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Preparation of monthly financial returns as well as quarterly & annual reports	District wide	Reports prepared	→					5,000.00	BAC	DPCU



DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
NADMO

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support for disaster victims	District wide	Number of victims supported	→					40,000.00	NADMO	DPCU
Educational campaigns on disaster prevention & climate change issues	District wide	Number of campaigns organized	→				10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU
Training of staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)	District wide	Staff & volunteers trained	→				10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all
SOCIAL WELFARE

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization on Health-Related Topics & Screening Exercises	District wide	sensitization exercise done	→					12,000.00	SW&CD	DPCU
Monitoring of programmes	District wide	Programmes monitored	→				1,500.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Identification & Monitoring of Day Care Centres	District wide	Day care centres monitored	→					10,000.00	SW&CD	DPCU
Registration of PWDs	District wide	PWDs registered	→				2,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU



Visits to Police Stations	District wide	Police stations visited	→	1,200.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Preparation of Social Enquiry Report	District wide	Enquiry report prepared	→	1,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Public Education and Sensitisation	District wide	Public education Sensitisation done	→	600.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Supervising LEAP payments	District wide	LEAP payments supervised	→	6,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Supervising activities of NGOs and CBOs	District wide	NGOs & CBOs supervised	→	720.00		SW&CD	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
Physical Planning

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Convening spatial committee meetings	Kodie	Spatial planning committee meetings organized	→				6,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Processing of approved development applications	Kodie	Development applications processed	→				3,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Organize planning education & Sensitisation	District wide	Education & sensitisation organized	→				800.00		PPD	DPCU
Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Kodie	Local plans digitized	→				4,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Resolving land disputes & complaints	Kodie	Land disputes resolved	→				2,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Conduction of site inspections	District wide	Site inspections conducted	→				3,000.00		PPD	DPCU

2021 ACTION PLAN

DISTRICT GOAL: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Budget preparation	Kodie	Budget prepared	→					18,000.00	Budget	DPCU
Purchase of value books	Kodie	Value books purchased	→				15,000.00		Finance	DPCU
Management and monitoring policies, programmes and projects	District wide	Projects monitored	→					30,000.00	Planning	DPCU
Rentals (office & residential accommodation)	Kodie	Rent paid	→					50,000.00	CA	DPCU
Publication & subscription	Kodie	Publications & subscriptions done	→				5,000.00		CA	DPCU
Court expenses	Kodie	Court expenses paid	→				10,000.00		CA	DPCU
Manpower skills development	Kodie	Manpower skills developed	→					50,000.00	CA	DPCU
NALAG Contribution	Kodie	NALAG dues paid	→					10,000.00	CA	DPCU
Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide	Expenses paid	→					120,000.00	CA	DPCU
Security/social welfare issues	District wide	Security issues catered for	→					30,000.00	Police	DPCU
Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets, etc)	District wide	Properties maintained	→					29,000.00	CA	DPCU

Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide	Self-helped projects supported						188,816.46	CA	DPCU
Support to Sub-District Structures (furnishing of Area Council Offices)	District wide	Sub district structures supported						75,526.58	CA	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment WORKS

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Construction of 1No. market at	Mowire	Market constructed						250,000.00	Works	DPCU
Reshape 25km feeder roads district wide	District wide	Feeder roads reshaped						81,867.89	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of Police Post at	Bosie	Police post built						200,000.00	Works	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of 1No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet at	Aduamoah	Aqua privy toilet constructed						150,000.00	Works	DPCU
Local consultancy charges	District wide	Consultancy charges paid					15,000.00		Works	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment WORKS

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Manufacture of furniture for schools	District wide	Furniture manufactured	→					91,326.96	Works	DPCU
Capacity Building Grant	Kodie	Grants released	→					51,413.33	Works	DPCU
Renovation of Assembly bungalow	Kodie	Bungalows renovated	→					23,759.21	Works	DPCU
Renovation of office building(all decentralized departments)	Kodie	Office building renovated	→					30,000.00	Works	DPCU
Procure electrical bulbs and accessories	District wide	Electrical accessories procured	→					80,000.00	Works	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all EDUCATION

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	District wide	Education fund assisted	→					75,526.58	DES	DPCU
Construction and landscaping of 1No 3 –Unit classroom block at	Maase	Classroom block constructed	→					160,000.00	DES	DPCU

Construction of 1No Teachers quarters at	Akrofrom	Teachers quarters constructed	→				150,000.00	DES	DPCU
Renovation of class room blocks	District wide	Classroom block renovated	→				55,000.00	DES	DPCU
Education sports and cultural development	District wide	Sports & cultural activities assisted	→				30,000.00	DES	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all HEALTH

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
District Response Initiative (DRI) & HIV/AIDS	District wide	HIV/AIDS assisted	→					18,881.63	DDHS	DPCU
Prevention of malaria	District wide	Malaria prevented	→					18,881.64	DDHS	DPCU
construction of 1No CHPS Compound at	Atrama	CHPS compound constructed	→					150,000.00	DDHS	DPCU
Improving Health Service Delivery	District wide	health service delivery Improved	→					40,000.00	DDHS	DPCU
Fencing of Health Centre	Mpobi	Health centre fenced	→					40,000.00	DDHS	DPCU

**ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Refuse evacuation	District wide	Refuse evacuated	→					80,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Sanitation improvement package	District wide	Sanitation improved	→					120,750.00	DEHU	DPCU
Fumigation	District wide	Fumigation done	→					127,650.00	DEHU	DPCU
Procure 10 waste containers	Selected communities	Waste containers procured	→					80,000.00	DEHU	DPCU
Construct 1No. concrete slap and shed	Selected communities	Concrete slap constructed	→					40,000.00	DEHU	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Build a Prosperous Society
AGRICULTURE

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support to agriculture development	District Wide	Agric. Development supported	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Farmers' Day Celebration	District wide	Farmers day celebrated	→					30,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Improved technologies dissemination & adoption	District Wide	Improved technologies disseminated	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU
Goods and services	District Wide	Goods & services acquired	→				19,856.83		DDA	DPCU
Assets	District Wide	Assets acquired	→					70,000.00	DDA	DPCU

BAC

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Organize business counselling and monitoring	District wide	Businesses received training in business management	→					10,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Support small and medium scale business to access business loans	District wide	SMEs supported	→					25,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Organize basic intermediate and advance training in both technical & managerial skills	District wide	Training organized for SMEs	→					10,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Preparation of monthly financial returns as well as quarterly & annual reports	District wide	Reports prepared	→					5,000.00	BAC	DPCU
Train women and children in soap making & bakery	Selected communities	Training organised	→					10,000.00	BAC	DPCU



DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
NADMO

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Support for disaster victims	District wide	Number of victims supported						40,000.00	NADMO	DPCU
Educational campaigns on disaster prevention & climate change issues	District wide	Number of campaigns organized					10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU
Training of staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs) in climate change issues	District wide	Staff & volunteers trained					10,000.00		NADMO	DPCU

**DISTRICT GOAL: Create opportunities for all
SOCIAL WELFARE**

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Sensitization on Health-Related Topics & Screening Exercises	District wide	sensitization exercise done	→					12,000.00	SW&CD	DPCU
Monitoring of programmes	District wide	Programmes monitored	→				1,500.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Identification & Monitoring of Day Care Centres	District wide	Day care centres monitored	→					10,000.00	SW&CD	DPCU
Registration of PWDs	District wide	PWDs registered	→				2,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Visits to Police Stations	District wide	Police stations visited	→				1,200.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Preparation of Social Enquiry Report	District wide	Enquiry report prepared	→				1,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Public Education and Sensitisation	District wide	Public education Sensitisation done	→				600.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Supervising LEAP payments	District wide	LEAP payments supervised	→				6,000.00		SW&CD	DPCU
Supervising activities of NGOs and CBOs	District wide	NGOs & CBOs supervised	→				720.00		SW&CD	DPCU

DISTRICT GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment
Physical Planning

Activity	Location	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 st qua	2 nd qua	3 rd qua	4 th qua	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Convening spatial committee meetings	Kodie	Spatial planning committee meetings organized	→				6,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Processing of approved development applications	Kodie	Development applications processed	→				3,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Organize Planning Education & Sensitisation	District wide	Education & sensitisation organized	→				800.00		PPD	DPCU
Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Kodie	Local plans digitized	→				4,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Resolving land disputes & complaints	Kodie	Land disputes resolved	→				2,000.00		PPD	DPCU
Conduction of site inspections	District wide	Site inspections conducted	→				3,000.00		PPD	DPCU



5.2 LINKING THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN TO COMPOSITE BUDGET

The total cost of the Annual Action Plans from 2018 -2021 is estimated at **Thirty-Four Million, Five Hundred and Twenty-One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen Ghana Cedis Sixteen Pesewas (GHC 34,521,918.16)**, excluding contingency plan. The programmes, projects and strategies have been captured under the government's development framework for change and prosperity, which falls under the following pillars;

- i. Economic Development
- ii. Social Development
- iii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- iv. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

There were no issues considered under the last pillar. ie Ghana and the International Community.

However, these programmes, projects and activities have been captured under the annual composite budget under the following headings;

- i. Management and Administration
- ii. Infrastructure Delivery and Management
- iii. Social Service Delivery
- iv. Economic Development
- v. Environmental and Sanitation

5.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The plan implementation would be the responsibility of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit. However, all stakeholders including the traditional Authorities, opinion leaders, Assemblymen, Area Councils, Unit Committees, donors and NGO's are expected to play their respective roles to ensure the implementation of the various Action Plans.



CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The importance of implementation, monitoring and evaluation cannot be over emphasized when it comes to Development issues at the District level. In order to effectively and efficiently implement programmes and projects outlined in the District Medium Term Plan, it is important to consider monitoring as a critical factor.

Thus, monitoring and evaluation serves as a tool for effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects. Also it helps to

- ✓ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- ✓ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- ✓ Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency

6.2 MONITORING

Monitoring in simple terms connotes the day to day measurement of progress of implementation of activities as planned. It helps to compare what the reality is as against planned. By this, challenges are easily rectified to achieve set goals.

6.3 EVALUATION

Evaluation is the systematic examination of a planned, ongoing or completed project. Evaluation helps to measure the benefits or impact of activities implemented. It is a very fertile ground for lessons and serves as basis for future programmes/projects designs.

Evaluations commonly seek to determine the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and the relevance of the project or organization's objectives.

With regards to the 2018-2021 DMTDP, the ex-ante (before implementation), mid-term (middle of implementation), terminal (at the end of implementation) and ex-post (sometime after the implementation) evaluation would be done to ensure successful implementation of the programmes and projects.



Table 51: Monitoring/Results Matrix

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Social Development										
GOAL: Create opportunities for all										
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Strengthen healthcare management system										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Improved community based Health Planning services	Build more CHPS Compounds	Output	2	1	2	2	2	Wawase:1 Abrade:1 Maase:1 Hemang:1 Bomfa:1 Sasa:1 Bosie:1	Quarterly	GHS
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Strengthen school management systems										
T&L materials provided	Provide teaching & learning materials (TLMs)	Output	30	20	15	25	30		Quarterly	DPCU
STME Clinic organized	Organize science, technology, mathematics and innovative education (STME) Clinics annually	Output	10	1	1	1	1	Female :100	Quarterly	DPCU
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education										
Classroom blocks constructed	Construction of 5No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Output	9	4	5	2	3		Quarterly	DPCU
School feeding expanded	School Feeding Programme for some selected schools	output	18	3	2	1	1	Male: 430 Female:485	Quarterly	DPCU
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship										



Assistance to PWDs from the disability fund	Give assistance to PWDs	Output	230	20	25	30	30	Male :45 Female:60	Quarterly	DWS &CD
PWDs registered	Identify and register PWDs	output	430	15	20	20	25	Male:35 Female:45	quarterly	DSW&CD
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Economic Development										
GOAL: Build a Prosperous Society										
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development										
Entrepreneurial skills provided	Give entrepreneurship skills training	output	200	45	50	55	55	Male :80 Female:125	quarterly	BAC
Business associations formed	Form business associations	output	15	2	3	3	2		annually	BAC
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Demonstration farms cultivated	Establish demonstration farms	output	4	2	3	4	2	Ankaase:4 Wawase:2 Aboabogya:2 Akrofuom:3	quarterly	DDA
Extension service delivered	Provide extension services to farmers	Output	12	2	2	1	1	All farming communities	annually	DDA
Farmers sensitized on planting for food and jobs	Give sensitization to farmers on planting for food and jobs	output	600	400	450	500	500	Male :1200 Female :650	Annually	DDA
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
Vaccination exercise done	Vaccinate poultry and livestock	output	2,650	2300	2500	2000	2200	Livestock :2,600 Poultry :6,400	Annually	DDA
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements										
GOAL: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment										
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
Sanitary inspectors recruited	Recruit sanitary inspectors	output	10	4	5	4	5	Male:12 Female: 6	quarterly	DEHU



Final disposal site acquired	Acquire a site for final disposal of refuse	output	0	1	0	0	0		quarterly	DEHU
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DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Policy objective:										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Protocol & public relation issues considered	Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	output	20	2	4	2	3		Quarterly	DPCU
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance security service delivery										
Bye-laws enforced	Enforcement of Assembly Bye Law in all communities	Output	15	8	5	5	6		Quarterly	DPCU



6.4 M&E CALENDAR (WORK PLAN) FOR 2018-2021 DMTDP

The Monitoring and Evaluation calendar outlines the activities, timeframe (indicating designated dates), actors and relating to the various activities.

Table 52: M&E Calendar

ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
DMTDP Evaluation						
Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2020				DPCU	
Terminal	Start 15 th March 2022				DPCU	
Specific Evaluation	Start 5 th of July bi-annually				DPCU	
Participatory M& E	Start 25 th of April bi-annually				DPCU	
DATA COLLECTION & REVIEW MEETINGS						
Quarterly Field visit	1 st Tuesday in March, July, Sept and Dec. 2018/2019/2020/2021				DPCU	
Quarterly Review meetings	1 st Thursday in March, July, Sept and Dec.				DPCU	
Preparation of Quarterly Reports	1 st of January, April, July and October				DPCU	
APR PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION						
Data collection	From 15 th January annually				DPCU	
Draft district APR prepared	15 th January annually				DPCU	
Final APR Submitted to RPCU	30 th January annually				DPCU	
Dissemination of APR	15 th February annually				DPCU	

Source: NDPC Guidelines for Preparation of M&E Plans, 2017

6.5 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations



vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

6.6 PROGRAMME/PROJECT MONITORING AND REPORTING

With respect to the programmes/ project monitoring, the DPCU would compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district as stipulated in the M&E guidelines.

However, a regular update would be done on the programmes and projects with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc. as shown Table below.

Table 53: Programme/Project Register Format

1.	Programme/ Project Name
2.	Agenda for Change and Prosperity
3.	Sector
4.	Project Description
5.	Project Location
6.	Contractor
7.	Source of Funding
8.	Date Started
9.	Expected Completion Date
10.	Contract Sum
11.	Expenditure/ Payments to Date
12.	Project Implementation status
13.	Remarks

Source: NDPC Guidelines for Preparation of M&E Plans, 2017

6.7 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

Communication is very crucial in order to disseminate the developmental agenda spelt out in the Medium-Term Development Plan. It is therefore important to put in place a strategy to disseminate and receive feedback to ensure the smooth implementation of the plan.

6.7.1 DISSEMINATION OF THE DMTDP AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

The dissemination of the DMTDP and annual progress report will be done through diverse mediums to reach all groups of people in the district. The under listed mediums will be adopted



1. Posting all reports on the district website i.e. [http:// WWW.districtassembly.org](http://WWW.districtassembly.org)
2. Issue out summarized versions of the reports and distribute to all Assembly members, CBO, FBO, Unit Committee and Area Councils.
3. Organize Focus Group Discussions of the reports at Area Council Level
4. Use of Community Information Centers and the District Information Department to disseminate reports.
5. Prepare and distribute fliers
6. Organize video shows on development activities in communities.
7. The District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament will take it upon themselves to disseminate the reports during their tours.

6.7.2 CREATION OF AWARENESS ON THE EXPECTED ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS

In order to successfully implement the DMTDP there is the need for all stakeholders to be abreast with their respective roles and responsibilities. These awareness creations will be done through the following:

1. Meeting with stakeholders to discuss roles and responsibilities (i.e. Assembly members, Unit Committees, Area Councilors, service providers, private entrepreneurs, traditional leaders etc.)
2. Use of Community Information Centers
3. Organize Focus Group discussions

6.7.3 PROMOTION OF DIALOGUE AND GENERATION OF FEEDBACK ON PERFORMANCE

In order to succeed there is the need for feedback on performance from the citizens of the district. Such feedback information will help stream the “rough edges” and also perfect the focus of the District Assembly.

To ensure these, there will be frequent dialogue, both formal and informal, between the Assembly and the Communities. Such a healthy relationship will ensure rapid and sustainable development in the District.



6.7.4 PROMOTION OF ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT OF EXPECTATIONS OF THE PUBLIC

In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly will put in place the following strategies.

1. Creation of a hotline for the public to be able to quickly express their concerns
2. Public desks will be created in all the five (5) Area Councils in the district for the public to have easy access to information and also submit concerns.
3. There is Public Relations and Complain Unit at the assembly where citizens are encouraged to channel their concerns to the authorities.

6.8 EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT WITH AN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

In simple terms may be defined as the process of making judgments about a policy, programme or project, before, on-going or completed based on systematic and objective collection and analysis of data and information relative to such issues as effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact for its stakeholders.

The principal aim of an evaluation is to improve decision-making, resource allocation and sustainability.

Two major evaluation exercises would be carried out on the projects and some programmes, which is the mid-term evaluation and end of project evaluation. All stake holders would be included in the exercise to ensure that all interested groups are satisfied with the results.

6.9 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is necessary in the execution of projects and programmes in the medium term development plan. Projects meant for the communities are planned together with them from the inception to completion. This will help us have value for money spent.

The Citizen Report Card and Community Score Card are the participatory monitoring and evaluation methods to be used in the execution of the plan.

The key stakeholders to be considered in this exercise include the following; the district planning coordinating unit members, the project contractors in the case of physical projects, the end users in the communities which include the traditional authorities, other opinion leaders, civil society organisations and the citizenry in general.



In our case we currently have some civil society organisation which is partnering with the assembly in carrying out this function. Community monitors are trained and sensitized to get interest in project that is being undertaken by the district assembly in their community.

The lead facilitator role will either be played by the civil society organisation and /or by the assembly depending on the project being executed.

The questions for the exercise would be determined based on the type of project but in a nutshell it would be geared towards getting value for money and satisfaction for the end users.

The resources needed for the exercise would be part of the monitoring and evaluation budget of the assembly. The terms of reference of the exercise would be made clear to all members in order to minimise conflict in the execution of the exercise. From time to time refresher training would be carried out to keep members in tune with current realities on the ground.

Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations would be done as part of the dissemination and communication strategy of the plan.



APPENDIX I

FIRST AND SECOND PUBLIC HEARINGS

NAME OF DISTRICT: AFIGYA KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

REGION: ASHANTI REGION

VENUE: METHODIST CHURCH, KODIE

1. Medium of invitation : Letter
2. Special / interest groups invited: Chief, Assembly Members, unit Committee Members, Area Councils Members, Security, Agencies, Non- Governmental Organizations, CBOs, SBOs, traders Association and Landlords.
3. Total number of people at the hearing :128
4. Gender: Male 88, Female 40
5. Languages used at the hearing: Twi and English

Major issues at the public hearing

1. That rules and regulations should be adhered to so that revenue mobilization can be improved.
2. That areas that did not benefit in terms of projects from the previous plan should be considered in the 2018-2021 medium term development plan
3. Roads leading to hospitals should be tarred
4. There is a trench near a borehole at Maase that needs immediate attention
5. That the assembly should make sure that when permits are granted to people the purpose for which it was granted should be strictly adhered to



DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE.....

PRESIDING MEMBER

DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR.....

CHAIRMAN, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE.....

DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEAS	Agricultural Extension Assistants
ACF	Agenda for Change and Prosperity
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKDA	Afigya-Kwabre District Assembly
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BOT	Build Operate and Transfer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
CHPS	Community Health-Based Planning Service
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DCE	District Chief Executive
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DEHD	District Environmental Health Department
DEOC	District Education Oversight Committee
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DISEC	District Security Committee
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DRMT	District Response Management Team
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
F & A	Finance and Administration
FBO	Farmer Based Organisation



FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FM	Frequency Modulation
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust fund
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Authority
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPRS	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Entrepreneurial and Development Assistant
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ISD	Information Service Department
JHS	Junior High School
KATH	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital
KG	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LAP	Land Administration Project
LI	Legislative Instrument
LED	Local Economic Development
LESDEP	Livelihood Empowerment and Sustainable Development Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG's	Millennium Development Goals
MHIS	Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture



MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MT	Metric Tones
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFEU	Non-Formal Education Unit
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	Out-Patients Department
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PHC	Population and Housing Census
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PPAG	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	People with Disability
REP	Rural Enterprise Programme
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
SMIDO	Suame Magazine Industrial Development Organisation
SPC	Statutory Planning Committee



SHS	Senior High School
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TA	Traditional Authorities
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendance
T&CP	Town and Country Planning
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
YES	Youth Entrepreneurial Support



STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

Introduction

Concerns of environmental degradation as a result of nature happenings and human actions have brought the need to incorporate Strategic Environmental Assessment in policy formulation programs and project implementation. Indeed, at the international level, SEA has been requirement for assessing project viability and sustainability.

It is in this vein that Afigya Kwabre District Assembly has applied the SEA to its programmes and projects in the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP-2018-2021).

The SEA tool has been applied to the following strategic objectives;

- i. Support Entrepreneurship and SME development.
- ii. Improve production efficiency and yield.
- iii. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation.
- iv. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children.
- v. Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship.
- vi. Strengthen health care management system.
- vii. Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality.
- viii. Strengthen school management systems.
- ix. Ensure sustainable sources of finance for education.
- x. Build an effective and efficient government machinery.
- xi. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources.
- xii. Improve access to reliable environment and sanitation services.
- xiii. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system.
- xiv. Deepen political and administrative decentralization.
- xv. Enhance security service delivery.

1.1 RESULTS OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The assessment revealed that some of the programmes and projects when implemented would have adverse minimal impact on the environment. ie;

- Strengthen healthcare management system.
- Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality.
- Strengthen school management system.
- Ensure sustainable source of financing for education.
- Improve access to reliable environment sanitation.
- Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system
- Deepen political and administration decentralization.



1.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

In order to ensure programmes and projects sustainability, the following measures have been recommended;

- Re-afforestation to degraded lands as a result of programmes and projects implementation.
- Landscaping of all construction sites.
- Improved adoption of scientific method of farming to reduce cutting of trees, slash and burn etc.
- Institution of periodic maintenance of projects and their immediate environment.

1.3 RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION


It is obvious that integration of the mitigation measures would add additional cost to project and programme cost. To ensure environmental sustainability therefore, all stakeholders and actors in the development process must ensure that the cost of mitigation should always be part of the total project cost. Monitoring and evaluation must always be conducted to ensure programmes and projects implementation meet planned objectives.


COMPOUND MATRIX 1


The objective of this MATRIX is to evaluate individual PPPs against a range of criteria, which serves as indicators of the conditions affecting the environment

Task

- a) Each region/group will assess their respective plan using one matrix and one record sheet. The description of the Policy is entered in the 2nd column of the matrix.
- b) The way in which the Plan interacts with each criterion in the matrix should be discussed by the group and a decision taken as to whether or not the relationship of the Plan to the dimensions under consideration i.e. issues (poverty-environment or pillars of sustainability). The following symbols are to be used to record the results:

Conditions are likely to be positive 

Conditions are likely to be negative 

Conditions are likely to be neutral 

Conditions are uncertain 

- c) It must record the reasons for each score in the record sheet attached



A completed matrix showing the performance of the Plan against the set environmental-poverty

Objectives against Poverty-Environmental Dimensions

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional				
	Access to Water	Access to Land	ACCESS TO TIMBER	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information	
PLAN OBJECTIVES																			
1. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	+	+	+	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+
2. Improve production efficiency and yield	+	+	+	-	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	+	+	
3. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children.	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
4. Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	
5. Strengthen healthcare management system	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	?	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	
6. Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	
7. Strengthen school management systems	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	+	0	+	+	+	+	
8. Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	
9. Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	



Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components PLAN OBJECTIVES	Access to Water	Access to Land	ACCESS TO TIMBER	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
10. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+
11. Improve access to reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
12. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14. Enhance security service delivery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	0	-	+	0	+

**RECORD SHEET****No: 1...****Description of Plan under review: *Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development***

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to increase access to water, as entrepreneur who want to get themselves into farming can easily get access to water to irrigate their farms.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to increase access to land, as entrepreneur will get access to land to be able to develop.</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship is likely to access to timber resources.</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Positively, supporting entrepreneurship is likely to promote tourism of wildlife. Negatively, it will affect the habitats (living conditions) of Wildlife.</i>	+/-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>SME development and support entrepreneurship is likely to increase access and use of non-timber products such as snails and mushroom.</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship is likely to be neutral to water quality as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship is likely to be neutral to sanitation as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Air Quality	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to be neutral to air quality as there is no correlation.</i>	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to increase access to clean and quality medicinal plants.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to be neutral to Drought, as there exist no correlation.</i>	0
Bushfires	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to be neutral to Bushfires as there exist no correlation.</i>	0
Floods	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship is likely to be neutral to flood as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to create clean and hygienic environment to protect the sustainable use of land.</i>	+
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to be neutral to crises /conflicts as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to be neutral to epidemics as there is no correlation.</i>	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development is likely to increase access to democracy in the national political decision making.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship is likely to improve human rights in the areas of engaging in productive employment, education, health, energy and other basic necessities.</i>	+



Access to Information	<i>Supporting entrepreneurship and SME development has the tendency of improving access to information and other modes of information sharing.</i>	+
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RECORD SHEET**No: 2****Description of Plan under review: Improve production efficiency and yield**

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to increase production through helping farmers to adapt and implement viable solutions, thus gaining more benefits from irrigation to increase production.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield increase production through the cultivation of crops and grazing of animals on the land.</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to increase access to timber resources through the demand of raw material from timber.</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to affect the habitats (living conditions) of Wildlife i.e their home are destroyed through by trying to improve production and yield.</i>	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to improve access and use of non-timber products such as snails, mushroom.</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to increase water access to water quality by the increase of production and yield.</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to be neutral to sanitation as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Air Quality	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to increase the access to air quality due to increase in production.</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to the affect production and yields positively with hygienic conditions and clean environment for Non-Timber Forest Products.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to be affected by the drought through inadequate rains to support the crops to grow.</i>	-
Bushfires	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to be affected by bushfires in way that all the nutrients and living organisms in the soil dies as a result of the bushfires living the soil unproductive.</i>	-
Floods	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to affect the productive through erosion.</i>	-



Land Degradation	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to affect production, sometimes continuous cultivation of crops let the soil losses it nutrients.</i>	-
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to be neutral to crises/conflicts as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to negatively destroy crops, if pests and disease are not treated well.</i>	-
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to be neutral to crises/conflicts as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Human Rights	<i>As it represents the basic requirement for human right to improve health, energy and other basic necessities.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Improved production efficiency and yield is likely to increase demand of products.</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 3.****Description of Plan under review: *Ensure the rights and entitlements of children***

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to increase the access to water as human rights constitute of having access to safe water is a legal entitlement.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to increase access to land ownership as a key to life with dignity and a basis for entitlement which can ensure economic independence.</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Ensure the rights and entitlement of children is likely to be neutral to access to timber resources as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Ensure the rights and entitlement of children is likely to be neutral to access to protection of wildlife as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Ensure the rights and entitlement of children is likely to be neutral to access to use of non-timber forest as there is no correlation.</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to increase the access to water quality as human rights constitutes of having access to safe water is a legal entitlement.</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to ensure access to sanitation as it is a legal entitlement.</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to ensure access to air quality as it's a legal entitlement.</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>NTFP is likely to help ensure the rights and entitlements of children i.e reaffirming that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights should be free from discrimination of any kind.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to be neutral to drought as there is no correlation.</i>	0



Bushfires	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to be neutral to bushfire as there is no correlation</i>	0
Floods	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to be neutral to floods as there is no correlation</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to be neutral to land degradation as there is no correlation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to be neutral to crises/conflicts as there is no correlation</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children is likely to be neutral to floods as there is no correlation</i>	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 4.****Description of Plan under review: *Ensure PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship***

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to increase the access to water as human rights constitute of having access to safe water is a legal entitlement.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to access to land as there is no correlation</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to access to timber resources as there is no correlation</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to wildlife as there is no correlation</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to use of non-timber forest products as there is no correlation</i>	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to water quality as there is no correlation</i>	0
Sanitation	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaians citizenship is likely to affect sanitation positively as it is legal entitlement.</i>	+



Air Quality	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to access to air quality as there is no correlation</i>	0
NTPF (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to access to medicinal plants as there is no correlation</i>	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to drought as there is no correlation</i>	0
Bushfires	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to bushfires as there is no correlation</i>	0
Floods	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to floods as there is no correlation</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to land degradation as there is no correlation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to increase access to crises / conflicts</i>	+
Epidemics	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship is likely to be neutral to epidemics as there is no correlation</i>	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Ensuring PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 5.****Description of Plan under review: *Strengthen healthcare management system***

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Access to water is likely to strengthen healthcare management system such that water is said to be the most prioritized service in health care facilities to achieve their health goals.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to be neutral to access to land resources as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to be neutral to access to timber resources as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to be neutral to wildlife as there is no correlation</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to be neutral to use of non-timber forest products as there is no correlation</i>	0
HEALTH		



Water Quality	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to increase the access to water quality in a way that lack of safe water and waste management system in healthcare settings poses significant health risks to patients.</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Access to sanitation, water and hygiene services in healthcare facilities are fundamental to the provision of quality care.</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to improve air quality through reducing on high air pollution by staying indoors, reducing outdoor air infiltration to indoors, cleaning indoor air with air filters.</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Medicinal plants play vital roles in disease prevention and their promotion and use fit into all existing prevention strategies which is likely to strengthen healthcare management system.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system has uncertain effects on drought, as the conditions cannot be determined.</i>	?
Bushfires	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to be neutral to bushfires as there is no correlation</i>	0
Floods	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to be neutral to floods as there is no correlation</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to be neutral to land degradation as there is no correlation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to be neutral to crises/conflicts as there is no correlation</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Primary care systems help to prevent and treat chronic illness and diagnose common diseases sooner and also lack of trust between communities and government health care systems can fuel epidemics.</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system ranging's from the political system, in such that political institutions might help create universal health insurance and access programs such as National Health Insurance Services.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Human right to health guarantees a system of health protection for all. Everyone has the right to the health care they need, and to living conditions that enable us to be healthy.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Reforming our health care delivery system to improve the quality value of care is essential to address escalating costs, poor quality, and increasing number of Ghanaians without health insurance coverage.</i>	+

**RECORD SHEET****No:6****Description of Plan under review; Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality**

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Water supply and sanitation can be provided at various levels of service and those levels have implications for benefits and also water supply is a reduction in diarrheal diseases.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Reduction of disability, morbidity and mortality is likely to be neutral to access to land as there is no correlation</i>	0
Access to timber resources	<i>Addressing depression among the elderly can significantly contribute in reduced health care costs, lowered disabilities, morbidity and mortality, which could yield important savings, freeing resources that might become for the</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Reduction of disability, morbidity and mortality is likely to be neutral to the protection of wildlife as there is no correlation</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Reduction of disability, morbidity and mortality is likely to positively increase the use of non-timber forest products in such that the sale of these products help to generate some income to cater for some needs and also others are used to cure diseases</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Reduction of disability, morbidity and mortality is likely to positively affect the access to water quality in a way that lack of safe water and waste management system in healthcare settings poses significant health risks to patients.</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Access to sanitation, water and hygiene services in healthcare facilities are fundamental to the provision of quality care.</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Reduction of disability, morbidity and mortality is likely to positively improve air quality through reducing on high air pollution by staying indoors, reducing outdoor air infiltration to indoors, and cleaning indoor air with air filters.</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Medicinal plants play vital roles in disease prevention and their promotion and use fit into all existing prevention strategies which is likely to reduce disability, morbidity and mortality.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Reducing disability, morbidity and mortality has uncertain effects on drought, as the conditions cannot be determined.</i>	0
Bushfires	<i>Reduction of disability, morbidity and mortality is likely to be neutral to bushfires as there is no correlation</i>	0
Floods	<i>Building in water ways and choking the gutters with rubbish seas to reduce disability, morbidity and mortality rather increase the risk to mortality, disability and morbidity.</i>	-
Land Degradation	<i>Land Degradation is likely to increase the risk of mortality, disability and morbidity.</i>	-
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Reduction of disability, morbidity and mortality is likely to be neutral to crises/conflicts as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Epidemics		-
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>healthcare management system ranging's from the political system, in such that political institutions might help create</i>	+



	<i>universal health insurance and access programs such as National Health Insurance Services</i>	
Human Rights	<i>Human right to health guarantees a system of health protection for all. Everyone has the right to the health care they need, and to living conditions that enable us to be healthy to reduce disability, morbidity and mortality.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Reforming our health care delivery system to improve the quality value of care is essential to address escalating costs, poor quality, and increasing number of Ghanaians without health insurance coverage.</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 7...****Description of Plan under review: *Strengthen school management systems***

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Strengthen school management system is likely to increase access to water in such that school managements must teach children appropriate hygiene practices.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Strengthen school management system is likely to increase access to land in such that lands are demarcated for various sectors of development especially for educational purposes to strengthen school management systems.</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Some materials are made out of timber resources such as, exercise book and drawing boards etc. which are used in schools to improve the wards learning skills so as to strengthen school management systems.</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Strengthen school management school system is likely to be neutral to wildlife as there is no correlation.</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Strengthen school management system is likely to strengthen school management systems, materials like snail shell and other non-timber forest products are used in schools as learning materials.</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Strengthen healthcare management system is likely to increase the access to water quality in a way that lack of safe water and waste management system in healthcare settings poses significant health risks to patience.</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Access to sanitation, water and hygiene services in healthcare facilities are fundamental to the provision of quality care.</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Strengthen school management system is likely to improve air quality through reducing on high air pollution by staying indoors, reducing outdoor air infiltration to indoors, cleaning indoor air with air filters.</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Medicinal plants play vital roles in disease prevention and their promotion and use fit into all existing prevention strategies which is likely to strengthen school management system.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		



Drought	<i>Strengthen school management system has uncertain effects on drought, as the conditions cannot be determined.</i>	?
Bushfires	<i>Strengthen school management system is likely to be neutral to bushfires as there is no correlation</i>	0
Floods	<i>Strengthen school management system is likely to be neutral to floods as there is no correlation</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Strengthen school management system is likely to be neutral to land degradation as there is no correlation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Strengthen school management system is likely to be neutral to crises/conflicts as there is no correlation</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Primary care systems help to prevent and treat chronic illness and diagnose common diseases sooner and also lack of trust between communities and government health care systems can fuel epidemics.</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Strengthen school management system ranging's from the political system, in such that political institutions might help create universal health insurance and access programs such as National Health Insurance Services.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Human right to health guarantees a system of health protection for all. Everyone has the right to the health care they need, and to living conditions that enable us to be healthy.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Reforming our health care delivery system to improve the quality value of care is essential to address escalating costs, poor quality, and increasing number of Ghanaians without health insurance coverage.</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 8...****Description of Plan under review: *Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education***

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Ghanaian citizenship is likely to increase the access to water as human rights constitute of having access to safe water is a legal entitlement.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Increase access to land in such that lands are demarcated for various sectors of development especially for educational purposes to ensure sustainable resources of financing for education.</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Some materials are made out of timber resources such as, exercise book and drawing boards etc. which are used in schools to improve the wards learning skills</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education is likely to be neutral to wildlife as there is no correlation</i>	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Materials like snail shell and other non-timber forest products are used in schools as learning materials.</i>	+
HEALTH		



Water Quality	<i>Access to water quality in a way that lack of safe water and waste management system in healthcare settings poses significant health risks to patients.</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Access to sanitation, water and hygiene services in healthcare facilities are fundamental to the provision of quality care.</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education is likely to improve air quality through reducing on high air pollution by staying indoors, reducing outdoor air infiltration to indoors, and cleaning indoor air with air filters.</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Medicinal plants play vital roles in disease prevention and their promotion and use fit into all existing prevention strategies which is likely to Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education is likely to be neutral to drought as there is no correlation</i>	0
Bushfires	<i>Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education is likely to be neutral to bushfires as there is no correlation</i>	0
Floods	<i>Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education is likely to be neutral to floods as there is no correlation</i>	0
Land Degradation	<i>Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education is likely to be neutral to land degradation as there is no correlation</i>	0
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education is likely to be neutral to crises/ conflicts as there is no correlation</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education is likely to be neutral to epidemics as there is no correlation</i>	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Ensure sustainable resources of financing for education ranging's from the political system, in such that political institutions might help create universal health insurance and access programs such as National Health Insurance Services.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Human right to health guarantees a system of health protection for all. Everyone has the right to the health care they need, and to living conditions that enable us to be healthy.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Reforming our health care delivery system to improve the quality value of care is essential to address escalating costs, poor quality, and increasing number of Ghanaians without health insurance coverage.</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 10****Description of Plan under review: *Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources***

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources is likely to increase access to water.	+
Access to Land	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources is likely to increase access to land.	+



Access to timber resources	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources is likely to increase access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Protection of the wildlife is ensured to sustain extraction of mineral resources.</i>	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Use of non-timber forest products is likely to contribute in ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources.</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No;11.****Description of Plan under review: Improve access to reliable environmental sanitation services**

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to increase access to quality water, as people will have clean and hygienic water.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to prevent wastage of land for the construction of sanitation facilities thereby improving access to land for other uses.</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to be neutral to access to timber resources.</i>	0
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to improve the hygienic conditions and health status of wildlife through minimisation of water, land and air pollution.</i>	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the hygienic conditions and clean environment for Non-Timber Forest Products.</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to improve access to clean and quality water for drinking and domestic use.</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is strongly positive correlated to access to clean and quality sanitation services.</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to improve access to clean and quality air to prevent air pollution and air-borne diseases.</i>	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to increase access to clean and quality medicinal plants.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to improve the climatic conditions for reliable rainfall to prevent drought.</i>	+
Bushfires	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services has uncertain effects on bushfires, as the conditions cannot be determined.</i>	?
Floods	<i>An improved drainage system (sanitation) is likely to prevent the occurrence of flooding.</i>	+



Land Degradation	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to create clean and hygienic environment to protect the sustainable use of land.</i>	+
Crises/Conflicts	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to be neutral to Crises/Conflicts.</i>	0
Epidemics	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services has the tendency of providing clean and hygienic n environment to control any epidemic diseases.</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to improve the assessment of democratic principles in the area of District League Table (Open Defecation Free).</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services is likely to improve human rights, as it represents the basic requirement for human right.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Improved access to reliable environment sanitation services and access to information have no correlation.</i>	0

RECORD SHEET**No:12****Description of Plan under review: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system**

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	<i>Ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system is likely to increase access to water helping farmers to adapt and implement viable solutions, thus gaining more benefits from irrigation to increase production.</i>	+
Access to Land	<i>Ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system is likely to increase production through the cultivation of crops and grazing of animals on the land.</i>	+
Access to timber resources	<i>Ensuring efficient transmission is likely to increase access to timber resources through the demand of raw material from timber for other items.</i>	+
Protection of Wildlife	<i>Ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system is likely to affect the habitats (living conditions) of Wildlife i.e. their home are destroyed.</i>	+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	<i>Ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system is likely to improve access and use of non-timber products such as snails, mushroom.</i>	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	<i>Many people cannot access basic utility services that are essential to life. Reaching out with these basic utilities help to ensure efficient transmission and distribution system.</i>	+
Sanitation	<i>Many people cannot access basic utility services that are essential to life. Reaching out with these basic utilities help to ensure efficient transmission and distribution system.</i>	+
Air Quality	<i>Ensuring efficient transmission is likely to improve air quality through reducing on high air pollution by staying indoors,</i>	+



	<i>reducing outdoor air infiltration to indoors, and cleaning indoor air with air filters.</i>	
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	<i>Medicinal plants play vital roles in disease prevention and their promotion and use fit into all existing prevention strategies which is likely to ensure efficient transmission and distribution system.</i>	+
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	<i>Climate may affect the geographic distribution, population density and migration patterns of rodents</i>	+


COMPOUND MATRIX 2


Objective


The objective of this exercise is to evaluate individual PPPs against a range of criteria, which serves as indicators of the conditions affecting the environment


Task

- d) Each region will assess their respective plan using one matrix and one record sheet. The description of the Policy is entered in the 2nd column of the matrix.
- e) The way in which the Plan interacts with each criterion in the matrix should be discussed by the group and a decision taken as to whether or not the relationship of the Plan to the dimensions under consideration i.e. issues (poverty-environment or pillars of sustainability). The following symbols are to be used to record the results:

Conditions are likely to be positive 

Conditions are likely to be negative 

Conditions are likely to be neutral 

Conditions are uncertain 

- f) It must record the reasons for each score in the record sheet attached

Expected Output

A completed matrix showing the performance of the Plan against the set environmental-poverty criteria



COMPOUND MATRIX 2: Analysis of Plan Objectives against Pillars of Sustainability

PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY	NATURAL RESOURCES					SOCIO-CULTURAL							ECONOMIC			INSTITUTIONAL		
	Protected Areas and Wildlife	Degraded Land	ENERGY	Pollution	Rivers and Water Bodies	Local Character-Social Cohesion	Gender	Participation	Access to Water, Land and Transport	Work for Local People	Sanitation	Equity	Economic Growth	Local Materials and Services	Local Investment of Capital	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
Environmental issues																		
PLAN OBJECTIVES																		
1. Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2. Improve production efficiency and yield	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3. Ensure the rights and entitlements of children.	0	0		+/-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4. Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	0	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5. Strengthen healthcare management system	0	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6. Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	0		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7. Strengthen school management systems	0	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8. Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9. Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+



PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY	NATURAL RESOURCES					SOCIO-CULTURAL							ECONOMIC			INSTITUTIONAL		
	Protected Areas and Wildlife	Degraded Land	ENERGY	Pollution	Rivers and Water Bodies	Local Character-Social Cohesion	Gender	Participation	Access to Water, Land and Transport	Work for Local People	Sanitation	Equity	Economic Growth	Local Materials and Services	Local Investment of Capital	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Human Rights	Access to Information
<p>Environmental issues</p> <p><i>PLAN OBJECTIVES</i></p>																		
10. Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11. Improve access to reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	0	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13. Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14. Enhance security service delivery	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15. Promote livestock and poultry development for security and income generation.	0	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

**RECORD SHEET****No: 1.****Description of Plan under review:*****Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services***

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Positively, improved road transport infrastructure is likely to increase access to tourism. However, it has negative implication on the Protected Areas and Wildlife.</i>	+/-
Degraded Land	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to affect the land cover thereby exposing the land to erosion and other worse forms of land degradation.</i>	-
Energy	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to pave way for the development of adequate supply of energy in terms of electricity, LPG etc as electricity poles are erected along road networks.</i>	+
Pollution	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to cause pollution on the environment such as noise, air and water.</i>	-
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>During the course of construction of road network, the natural state is negatively affected.</i>	-
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to foster unity among the social divides through access to readily available information. However, social vices are likely to happen.</i>	+/-
Gender	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to support the empowerment of gender especially women and children related issues such as access to education, health, water, sanitation, market etc.</i>	+
Participation	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to promote full participation of people especially the vulnerable in public fora, town hall meetings, community durbars and other social accountability fora.</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure has the potential of improving access to socio-cultural indicators such as water, land and transport as they require road their development.</i>	+
Work for Local People	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to create new jobs and improve existing ones, as people will have easy means to transport.</i>	+
Equity	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to provide a fair share distribution of improved services such as education, health, energy, employment etc.</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to support economic growth in terms of revenue mobilisation, job creation and marketing.</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to improve the conveyance and consumption of local materials and services.</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure has the potential to attract and develop local businesses and investments.</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		



Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to increase access to democracy in the areas of local and national political decision making.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure is likely to improve human rights in the areas of education, health, energy and other basic necessities.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Improved road transport infrastructure has the tendency of improving access to information through Information Vans and other modes of information sharing.</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 2.****Description of Plan under review:*****Improve production efficiency and yield***

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the forest cover of the protected/reserved areas, and hygienic conditions and health status of wildlife through minimisation of water, land and air pollution.</i>	+
Degraded Land	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to create clean and hygienic environment to protect the sustainable use of land. However, the dumping of refuse at degraded areas affected water quality.</i>	+/-
Energy	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to promote the development of energy such as biogas etc.</i>	+
Pollution	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to minimise water, land and air pollution, as it provides conducive, clean and hygienic environment.</i>	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to minimise the contamination of natural state of water bodies thereby protecting aquatic life in rivers and water bodies.</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to promote the local character of males and females not sharing the same unity of liquid waste facility.</i>	+
Gender	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to support the empowerment of gender especially women and children in preventing health related issues such as white and diarrhoea.</i>	+
Participation	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to provide conducive environment for all people especially the vulnerable and travellers to have access to decent place of convenience.</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to minimise the contamination of water and land quality, and improve transportation services.</i>	+
Work for Local People	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to provide jobs for the people, for eg. Attendants, Cleaners etc.</i>	+



Equity	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to increase access fairly to improved services to minimise the risk of sanitation-related diseases (Malaria)</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>Improved road t access to sanitation is likely to support economic growth in terms of revenue mobilisation and job creation.</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the use of local materials (bamboo, wood) and services (labour).</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>Improved access to sanitation has the potential to attract local investors under Public-Private Partnerships.</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve the assessment of democratic principles in the area of District League Table (Open Defecation Free).</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve human rights, as it represents the basic requirement for human right.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Improved access to sanitation is likely to improve access to information through sensitisation programmes</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 3.****Description of Plan under review:*****Ensure the rights and entitlements of children***

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children has no correlation to protecting the areas and wildlife, hence conditions are likely to be neutral since they will not affect each other in anyways</i>	0
Degraded Land	<i>Land degradation has not effects on child rights and entitlement of children. They are both neutral and does not affect each other</i>	0
Energy	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children rights of children has a positive impact since it is also a right to have access to electricity which children are also beneficiaries.</i>	+/-
Pollution	<i>Ensuring the rights and entitlement of children wouldn't have any bearing with pollution, hence the conditions are likely to be neutral</i>	0
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>As water is essential to every human, both old and young, protecting our rivers and water bodies is key to human, hence a positive correlation</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>Ensuring the rights and rights of children has an absolute effect on local character-social cohesion, where children are considered in every social decision</i>	+



Gender	<i>Children and women are seen as the most vulnerable in the society, hence gender and issues relating to gender disparity, conditions are likely to be positive</i>	+
Participation	<i>Children participation in decision making concerning issues of development is key in ensuring the rights and entitlement of children .</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>It's a right for every child to have access to potable drinking water, transport and land making the condition to be positive</i>	+
Work for Local People	<i>Ghana has accented to the fight against child labour, making the condition to be negative against ensuring the rights and entitlement of children</i>	-
Equity	<i>Equal distribution of the national cake is essential to ensuring the rights and entitlement of children making the condition to be positive.</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>Ensuring rights and entitlement of children is key to economic growth. When children are giving the necessary tool for life to becoming good and useful citizens to enhance economic growth.</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>Books and Tools for basic education is key and can be access locally for use by children</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>Investing in the rights and entitlement of children is key to national development, Local investors can invest their monies in education</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Ensuring rights and entitlement of children is likely to increase access to democracy in the areas of Human rights and administration justice and national decision making.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Child rights is a key component to human rights, ensuring the child has access to the basic needs of life to be able to live. Making the condition to be positive</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Having access to information is key to all spheres of development including ensuring the rights and entitlement of children.</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 4.**

Description of Plan under review: <i>Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</i>		citizenship SCORE
NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life</i>	0
Degraded Land	<i>PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands</i>	+
Energy	<i>Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in</i>	+



	the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	
Pollution	Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	+
Gender	should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	+
Participation	: <i>minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	Access of the poor to land should be ensured Access of the poor to water should be ensured Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improve access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	+
Work for Local People	Job creation for the local people	+
Equity	Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	+
Local Materials and Services	: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	+
Local Investment of Capital	: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Political will and the right kind of policies to back programmes must be ensured at all times</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Equal rights and the rights to choice and administrative justice must be ensure at all times.</i>	+



Access to Information	<i>Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns</i>	+
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RECORD SHEET**No: 5.****Description of Plan under review:*****Strengthen healthcare management system***

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.</i>	0
Degraded Land	<i>PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands</i>	+
Energy	: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	+
Pollution	Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	+
Gender	<i>should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people</i>	+
Participation	<i>minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	Access of the poor to land should be ensured Access of the poor to water should be ensured	+



	Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	
Work for Local People	Job creation for the local people	+
Equity	Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	+
Local Materials and Services	Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	+
Local Investment of Capital	Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Political will and the right kind of policies to back programmes must be ensure at all times</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Equal rights and the rights to choice and administrative justice must be ensure at all times.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The right to access to information in every sphere of development must be made available and ready to be used</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 6.****Description of Plan under review: *Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality***

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife		0
Degraded Land	<i>: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands</i>	+
Energy	Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	+
Pollution	<i>: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)</i>	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	+



	Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	+
Gender	<i>should encourage and empower women and promote</i> access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	+
Participation	Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	Access of the poor to land should be ensured Access of the poor to water should be ensured Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	+
Work for Local People	Job creation for the local people	+
Equity	Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	+
Local Materials and Services	Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	+
Local Investment of Capital	: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Political will and the right kind of policies to back programmes must be ensure at all times</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Equal rights and the rights to choice and administrative justice must be ensure at all times.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The right to access to information in every sphere of development must be made available and ready to be used</i>	+

**RECORD SHEET**

No: 7.

Description of Plan under review:

Strengthen school management systems

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6</i>	+
Degraded Land	<i>Degraded land has nothing to do with strengthening school management systems</i>	0
Energy	<i>Energy is key in developing all the sectors of the economy especially education, electricity is important in the educational process making conditions positive</i>	+
Pollution	<i>Strengthening school management system will ensure students adhere to environmental rules and regulations, making conditions to be positive</i>	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>Student will find the need to protecting Rivers and water bodies, when school management systems are strengthened</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>Parent teacher associations of school/ PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.</i>	+
Gender	<i>Gender is an important issue when it comes strengthening school management system, girl child education and gender inequality will be a condition will positive</i>	+
Participation	<i>Strict adherence to free compulsory free education will ensure the policy works to its expectation when school management systems are strengthened</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>Access of the poor to land should be ensured Access of the poor to water should be ensured Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved</i>	+
Work for Local People	<i>Job creation for the local people</i>	+
Equity	<i>Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>PPP should encourage the local retention of capital</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Political will and the right kind of policies to back programmes must be ensure at all times</i>	+



Human Rights	<i>Equal rights and the rights to choice and administrative justice must be ensure at all times.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The right to access to information in every sphere of development must be made available and ready to be used</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No; 8.****Description of Plan under review: *Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education***

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Ensuring sustainable sources of financing for education is likely to enhance the protection of forest areas and sensitisation/education of people about the need to protect forest and wildlife when sources for funding education is sustain.</i>	+
Degraded Land	<i>Education on reclaiming of lands that has been degraded through both legal and illegal miners (galamsay) or indiscriminate cutting of trees by chain saw operators, and replanting of cut down trees can be enhanced when financing for education is sustained and continuous sensitisation ensured</i>	+
Energy	<i>Education on energy issues and energy conservation can be done across the entire nation through educating people or energy issues can added to our educational curriculum. So ensuring sustainability of financing of education is key.</i>	+
Pollution	<i>Ensuring sustainable source for financing education is key to resolving pollution and problems relating to pollution through education and continuity of it means there should be a sustainable financing for education.</i>	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>Education on protection of rivers and water bodies is paramount to human existence and survival hence the for a sustainable financing for education for the sensitisation of the people on issues pertaining to rivers and water bodies</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>Education is key on making sure people can co-exist with each other regardless of tribal differences or ethnicity to foster national development, hence the need to make sure financing for education is sustained in the long term.</i>	+
Gender	<i>Gender issues and gender equality has is one of the key issues pertaining to human rights and social development. Marginalisation of women especially, so there is the need for sensitisation of equity and equality in gender issues. This can be done only through education, therefore the need for a sustained financing for education</i>	+
Participation	<i>Ensuring sustainable sources of financing of education will mean everybody can have easy access to free basic and high school education and accessibility to schools at every corner of the country making the conditions positive</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>Access of the poor to land should be ensured Access of the poor to water should be ensured</i>	



	<i>Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved</i>	
Work for Local People	<i>When funding is sustain for education it will mean continuous job opportunities for trained personnel, non-teaching staff, security men and women, etc.</i>	+
Equity	<i>Fair distribution of funds for education and educational facilities across the country ensuring accessibility of education.</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>Knowledge is power, and acquiring knowledge through education will propel us positively in growing our economy</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>Local investor, churches and individuals in partnering the government in building infrastructure for education and also investing their capital into education in general making the conditions positive</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Ensuring sustainable source of financing education is likely to increase access to democracy in the areas of Human rights and administration justice, education and basic knowledge of civil rights.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>The need for every citizen to have free basic education is an integral part of improving livelihoods of people which is their basic right is key to ensuring sustainable financing for education.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Ensuring sustainable source of financing for education is key to making sure there is availability and access to information on education as a whole, its financing and other necessary information for investor drive</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 9.****Description of Plan under review:***Build an effective and efficient Government machinery*

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Building an effective and efficient government machinery is key for safe guarding, proper and effective management and protection of protected areas, forest and wildlife</i>	+
Degraded Land	<i>Effective and efficient government machinery is key to protecting and making sure proper regulations for the use of any form of land for any purpose is adhere to and reclaimed after use.</i>	+
Energy	<i>Building efficient and effective government machinery is key to ensuring energy and energy issues relating to supply and demand for energy is as adequate as possible for nation building, hence a positive correlation.</i>	+



Pollution	<i>Efficient and effective government machinery is key in making sure strict regulations are adhere to in relation to pollution, thereby safe guarding our environment</i>	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>Effective and efficient government machinery has a positive correlation with protecting rivers and water bodies. This is paramount to human existence and other lives for survival, hence the sensitisation of the people on issues pertaining to rivers and water bodies and their strict protection</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>Government should use pragmatic ways in ensuring absolute law, order and protection of the citizenry and foreigners living with the district. Hence the correlation is positive.</i>	+
Gender	<i>It's the duty of the government to making sure gender issues are dealt with and implemented same. Equal rights for women and children.</i>	+
Participation	<i>In making sure there is equal access and participation of the residents and natives to exercise their civil rights or franchise all the time, there is the need for an effective and efficient government machinery in making sure this is achieved</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>Effective and efficient Government machinery is key to making sure there is accesses to portable drinking water and an effective transport and road network for transportation of goods and services nationwide to foster development.</i>	+
Work for Local People	<i>Ensuring efficient and effective government machinery is key in making sure there are protected jobs for the citizens</i>	+
Equity	<i>Ensuring effective and efficient government machinery is key for making sure there is equity in the sharing of national cake for development across the entire district</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>Effective and efficient Government machinery is key in making sure there are prudent economic policies to ensure growth and wealth creation within the district, hence a positive correlation</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>To ensure domestication, that is the consumption or use of our local material and services, there must be that effective and efficient government machinery to spearhead such move.</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>People should be seen as ploughing back into the economic their profits rather than in investing in outside the country, the government should enact prudent policies to achieving this by building an effective and efficient government machinery.</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Building effective and efficient government machinery will mean enacting policies that adheres to absolute democratic principles, and people are allowed to exercise freedom of expression at all time without hindrance , hence a positive correlation</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>There is positive correlation with building an efficient and effective government machinery and human rights, as governments is the main agent to spearhead equal human rights and administrative justice for all manner of persons all the time.</i>	+



Access to Information	<i>Ensuring efficient and effective government machinery in making sure there is availability and access to information across for investors and other local nationals who have the potential to invest in our community.</i>	+
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RECORD SHEET**No: 10.****Description of Plan under review: *Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources***

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources will mean following strict mining rules in reclamation of mined lands to its natural state so wildlife also don't lose their natural habitat, hence a positive correlation.</i>	+
Degraded Land	<i>Miner will follow strict adherence to mining rules in the country and will not be allowed to degrade our land. Especially illegal mining properly known as galamsey</i>	+
Energy	<i>In ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources will mean maintaining strict adherence to mining rules so that the country can generate more resources and channel it into ensuring there is energy always.</i>	+
Pollution	<i>Following strict adherence to ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources by so doing proper measures are put in place ensuring mining activities do not also pollute our environment and water bodies.</i>	
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>Making sure rivers and water bodies are protected from chemicals and other related mining issues will mean ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources which will include rules and regulations on mining/</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>Ensuring sustainable extraction mineral resources will be keeping people in jobs and they being able to enhance their livelihoods with what they earn, keeping them from engaging in negative social vices, hence a positive correlation. The negative correlation will be allowing illegality in mining resources and also allowing school going children to engage in it.</i>	+/-
Gender	<i>Some of the funds that will be accrued when we ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources can be channeled into spearheading issues relating to gender issues.</i>	+
Participation	<i>Participation indecision making relating to ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources issues by the entire local people is paramount since they are affected by these issues directly making conditions to be positive.</i>	
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>The government ensures there's that extension of potable drinking and makes the place accessible by creating good accessible roads to areas where mining activities</i>	



Work for Local People	<i>Ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources will ensure continuous job for the local people. When there is always a mining activity going on at any time economies of the area where the activity goes on increases, creating job and other opportunities for the local people.</i>	+
Equity	<i>Ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources will mean that areas where these extractions of minerals go on will enjoy some social-economic gains as they will benefit from royalties from land that the mineral resources are mined from.</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>Ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources means we do not allow indiscriminate and illegal mining of the resources in order to maximise the economic gains from these minerals. Proper mining activities will bring a lot foreign exchange to boost economic growth of the country.</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>In ensuring sustainable mineral resources, setting proper regulations to guide the local small scale mining sector has a positive correlation in making it attractive for local investors to engage in</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Positively, views on making proper regulations to ensuring sustainable mineral resources, the people be allowed to share their views, ideas and experiences as to what regulations should put in place ensuring that people living in areas where these minerals are deposited also become beneficiaries of whatever mineral is available. Negatively, a few group pf people could also be seen as enjoying whatever mineral resource is available, where a party in government can make only his party followers to enjoy</i>	+/-
Human Rights	<i>Equal rights and the rights to choice and administrative justice must be ensure at all times.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The right to access to information in every sphere of development must be made available and ready to be used</i>	

RECORD SHEET

No: 11....

Description of Plan under review:*Improved and reliable environmental and sanitation services*

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Improved and reliable environmental and sanitation services I likely to have a positive correlation which is key to protecting forest areas from being degraded and protecting wildlife in their natural environment.</i>	+
Degraded Land	<i>Conditions are likely to be positive here since improved and reliable environmental and sanitation services is likely to help</i>	+



	<i>protect our arable lands from being degraded. Proper regulations for the use of lands be enforced</i>	
Energy	<i>Conditions are likely to be either positive or negative Positively, generated refuse or human faecal matter can both be made into renewable energy sources which will also be beneficial to the country. Negatively, places to be used as dumping sites, if any also turns to bring environmental issues on the environment and often litigated by traditional rulers or individuals.</i>	+/-
Pollution	<i>Conditions are likely to be positive since it will help curb all issues relating to pollution.</i>	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>Improved and reliable environmental and sanitation services is likely to affect rivers and water bodies positively since checks will be made to ensuring rivers and water bodies are protected.</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>Getting the people involved in making sure their environment is clean and since it affects them directly</i>	+
Gender	<i>Women have accumulated considerable knowledge in sanitation issues since they are the ones mostly taking care of domestic chores, house cleaning washing and waste disposal giving a positive correlation.</i>	+
Participation	<i>Participation indecision making relating to environmental and sanitation issues by the entire local people is paramount since they are affected by these issues directly making conditions to be positive.</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>Access to water, land and transport is key to improving environmental is key to environmental and sanitation services since cleaning of hands, disposal of human faecal waste and refuse dumps or dumping sites .</i>	+
Work for Local People	<i>Improving environmental and sanitations services will mean creating more job opportunities for the local people to be able to work as sanitary inspectors and cleaners. Eg. Sanitary inspectors, zoom lion, public toilet operators, etc.</i>	+
Equity	<i>Improving environmental and sanitation services will mean sanctions against people who will go against sanitation rules and offences with cut across without fear nor favour.</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>When there is improvement in environmental issues, the government can save a lot of money which can be directed into other sectors of the economy and to grow it.</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>Local artisans can be employed to make dustbins and cleaning materials or tools to help in the improvement of the environment and sanitation services</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>Local or indigenous companies can be employed to take up refuse clearing jobs and also use some of these generated waste into renewable energy supply. Eg Bio Gas,</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Positively, views on making proper regulations to ensuring improvement of environment and sanitation services, the people</i>	+/-



	<i>be allowed to share their views, ideas and experiences in waste management and sanitary services Negatively, jobs that are often created through environmental issues are often given to a few people or supporters seen as belonging to only the ruling government with the communities</i>	
Human Rights	<i>The need for human being to have clean shelter and clean environment is an integral part of improving environment and sanitation services</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Improved and reliable environment and sanitation services is likely to improve access to information through sensitisation programmes about improving our environment, sanitation and cleanliness as whole.</i>	

RECORD SHEET**No: 12.****Description of Plan under review: *Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system***

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife		
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system will ensure people assigned to making sure Protected areas and wildlife are indeed protected making conditions here a positive one</i>	+
Degraded Land	<i>This will help in making sure the authorities that are in charge of making sure degraded lands are revived back get the necessary resources on time</i>	+
Energy	<i>Ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system will ensure adequate resources are giving to the agency in charge of energy on time, as energy is paramount in nation building and economic growth</i>	+
Pollution	<i>This will ensure the necessary and adequate resources needed to check and solve pollution issues gets to the necessary agency on time for them to be able to execute their work on time</i>	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>In making sure our river and water bodies are protected, efficient transmission and distribution system of any resource that is necessary for protecting these natural resources</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>Ensuring efficient distribution and distribution system is necessary in ensuring local character-Social Cohesion, which will help solve employment and issues relating social justice and security.</i>	+
Gender	<i>Getting resources on time to solve gender Women and children) issues is very important hence ensuring efficient transmission and distribution systems of resources is enhanced to make sure agencies spearheading gender issues are equipped adequately and on time</i>	+



Participation	<i>Participation in ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system of various resources means involving all stakeholders in decision making as to which resource should go where and do what, this will help in checking people who are put in charge of resources for development do due diligence</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>This will help to ensure adequate access to water and other equally important infrastructure are equally distributed throughout the district</i>	+
Work for Local People		+
Equity	<i>Ensuring efficient transmission and distribution system of all resources are necessary in ensuring equity in all level of development</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>TO ensuring economic growth and wealth creation, there must be an efficient transmission and distribution system of various kind of resources to all areas of the economy.</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>Local investment of capital is needed to augment resources from the government which will be require in ensuring efficient transmission and distribution or these resources for development</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Political will and programs can only be executed on time and also save money when there are policies that ensure efficient ways and distribution system of resources by democratically elected governments</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>In ensuring Human Rights and Administrative justivc4e is achieved all the time, the must be an efficient transmission and distribution system of resources of any kind that will ensure equal rights are adhere to at all times</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Access to information is essential in ensuring efficient transmission and distribution systems of any kind of resource to any kind of sector in development</i>	+



RECORD SHEET

No: 13....

Description of Plan under review: *Deepen political and administrative decentralization*

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Making sure Forestry and Wildlife services is strengthened to safeguard our forest and wildlife and it is in correlation with Deepen political and administrative decentralisation</i>	+
Degraded Land	<i>Ministry of Environment, Science and technology must be resourced to be able to do justice in the dispensation of their duties</i>	+
Energy	<i>Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;</i>	+
Pollution	<i>Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)</i>	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>Making agencies whose mandate is to deal with issues of environment be fully resourced and handle their mandate in totality</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.</i>	+
Gender	<i>should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people</i>	+
Participation	<i>minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>Access of the poor to land should be ensured Access of the poor to water should be ensured Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved</i>	+
Work for Local People	<i>Job creation for the local people</i>	+
Equity	<i>Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>PPP should encourage the local retention of capital</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		



Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Political will and the right kind of policies to back programmes must be ensure at all times</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Equal rights and the rights to choice and administrative justice must be ensure at all times.</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>The right to access to information in every sphere of development must be made available and ready to be used</i>	+

RECORD SHEET

No: 14....

Description of Plan under review: Enhance security service delivery

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Security services delivery encompasses all forms of security protecting life and property within the district. Forestry and Wildlife services which is part of the security delivery service apparatus will be enhanced, hence condition will be positive.</i>	+
Degraded Land	<i>Land issues and dispute will be resolved when security service delivery is enhanced making conditions to be positive</i>	+
Energy	<i>Energy issue can cause security threat to the community, enhancing security service delivery can will also mean putting out measures to enhance energy issues.</i>	+
Pollution	<i>Pollution is also a security issue which can cause environmental and health issues, so enhancing security service delivery will mean making sure people comply with rule and regulation to prevent any form of pollution</i>	+
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>Ensuring security service delivery will mean making sure we protect fully our environment which includes rivers and water bodies and making sure people do not destroy them.</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>When security service delivery is enhanced, security of citizenry will be upheld and making people go about their livelihood in peace and tranquility.</i>	+
Gender	<i>Protection of women and children will also be enhanced when security service delivery is enhanced. Eg. Domestic violence can be dealt with when they come up.</i>	+
Participation	<i>Participation is key in security issues, involving everybody is a great deal in solving a number security issues</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>Ensuring security service delivery will mean making sure we protect fully our environment which includes rivers and water bodies and making sure people do not destroy them.</i>	+
Work for Local People	<i>Police and other security service can adsorb the local people as community police and other watch dog committees, hence security service delivery enhancement is key to providing job opportunities for the local people</i>	+
Equity	<i>Women are also given opportunities like men to work as security personnel and</i>	+
ECONOMY		



Economic Growth	<i>Security services delivery enhancement issues are paramount to economic growth, making sure people are save in doing their businesses in peace and harmony making conditions very positive.</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>The services of community watch dogs can be employed to beef up security service delivery by the local people which is very key in enhancing security service delivery.</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>People can put their monies and expertise into security issues and also food production to ensure there is sufficient production of food to solving food security issues</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Security service delivery enhancement is key adherence to democratic principle, making sure security issues are paramount to</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Ensuring security service is key in ensuring Human Rights and administrative justice</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Having easy and open access to information is key to enhancing security service delivery.</i>	+

RECORD SHEET**No: 15.**

Description of Plan under review: *Promote livestock and poultry development for security and income generation.*

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Protected Areas and Wildlife	<i>Protected Areas and Wildlife are left untouched when livestock and poultry development for security and income generation is adhered to.</i>	0
Degraded Land	<i>Promoting livestock and poultry development for security and income generation is likely to be positive since these land can be used for poultry and livestock ranches.</i>	+
Energy	<i>Energy is key in the production livestock and poultry, production of feed and other medicinal produce will need energy to be produces making the conditions to be positive</i>	+
Pollution	<i>Promoting livestock and poultry development for security and income generation has a negative bearing on pollution when livestock are left to open grazing and defecation. This can happen around water bodies or open places</i>	-
Rivers and Water Bodies	<i>Rivers and water bodies when kept well from being polluted can enhance the rearing of livestock due to availability of access to drinking water for the livestock</i>	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Local Character-Social Cohesion	<i>People can go into the rearing of poultry and livestock which will enhance their living conditions as it will take then away from engaging in negative social vices</i>	+



Gender	<i>Women are given equal opportunities as they can also go into rearing of some animals domestically to also help improve their living conditions and also help take care of their families</i>	+
Participation	<i>People can form cooperative groups and enter into livestock keeping and poultry farming for income generation</i>	+
Access to Water, Land and Transport	<i>Access to water r, land and transport is necessary in the rearing and keeping of livestock, Water to feed, transport to be able distribute produce to other places of the community, hence conditions are positive</i>	+
Work for Local People	<i>Everybody can start his own backyard poultry and livestock keeping which can bring some income</i>	+
Equity	<i>Ensuring equal access to and opportunities by farmers of who are into livestock and poultry production to improve their standards of living</i>	+
ECONOMY		
Economic Growth	<i>Income that will be accrued from the sales of the produce adversely helping in the growth of the economy.</i>	+
Local Materials and Services	<i>There will be readily market for grains growing farmers and other crop farmers to sell their produce to the poultry industry directly</i>	+
Local Investment of Capital	<i>Private persons can invest their capitals into rearing of animals for food which can't help resolve food security issues and bring it on the low, these also create employment for the unemployed youth making conditions to here to be positive.</i>	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<i>Governments should enact policies that will help promote the livestock and poultry industry to grow by stopping the importation of livestock and poultry products into the country.</i>	+
Human Rights	<i>Being giving Equal opportunities in keeping of livestock and poultry is key in resolving food security issues , where women would also be allowed or giving equal opportunists</i>	+
Access to Information	<i>Accesses to information is important in keeping or rearing of animals as one will need information to as to what feed or medication to give his or her poultry or livestock at which time</i>	+



**MITIGATION MEASURES TO ADDRESS PLAN OBJECTIVES AGAINST POVERTY
DIMENSIONS AND PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY**

Resources	Mitigation Measures
Natural Resources	None of the plan objectives will be sited in a conserved area in the Region but by virtue of most of them being sited at fringes of existing structures or developed areas; some amount of vegetation will be affected through vegetal clearance. The affected areas will be planted with ornamental plants and trees to green the area.
Wildlife	The obvious consequence of this will be destruction of wildlife and their habitats. The wildlife likely to be affected includes insects, rodents, earthworms, snakes and others. With regard to interventions to minimize impact, disturbance to adjacent or adjoining lands not yet developed will be avoided as much as possible. Such lands will serve as permanent/temporary refuge for displaced organisms. In this connection, the habitat destruction of the area will be compensated by the habitat at the adjoining site.
Land Degradation	To minimize degradation on the land on which the physical projects will be sited, proper landscaping will be commissioned and executed by the experts from Parks and Gardens Department. Projects likely to be sited in already degraded lands (no vegetal cover) particularly those in well developed areas will be concurrently landscaped with the constructional activities to minimize any erosion hazards.
Pollution	In the case of water pollution, it will be controlled through avoidance of siting of projects near water bodies. The site selection will emphasize on appreciable distances away from water bodies. Visual intrusion associated with land pollution will certainly occur through constructional debris such as pieces of wood, broken blocks, equipment, left over sand, and quarry chippings. The waste product among the lot will be quickly removed as and when generated to a dumpsite of the community.
Local Materials	The major raw materials to be used are sand/gravels and timber that will come from the communities which will invariably affect the natural resource standing of the communities. Minimizing the impacts will involve the Region requesting contractors to sign an undertaking to reclaim/reinstate the lands where borrow pits will be or have been created. With regard to the wood products particularly the boards, the principle of reuse will be adopted to ensure efficiency.
Land Access	This will affect people farming at the outskirts/periphery of the communities where some of the projects will be sited. A positive intervention will involve working out satisfactory and acceptable compensation package for the affected farmers or if possible secure alternative land for them.



INTERNALLY CONSISTENT/COMPATIBILITY MATRIX 3

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Matrix is to determine the degree to which Plans support or work against each other in other words how compatible they are.

TASK

- b) Each group should review the matrix below by examining the interactions of plan objectives identified in the first column with each of the remaining plan objectives numbered 2 upwards, appearing across the top of the matrix.
- Where two plan objectives are mutually supportive with each other this should be recorded by marking a ✓ in the relevant box.
 - Where two plan objectives have the potential to conflict with each other this should be recorded by marking an X in the relevant box.
 - If there is no significant interaction this should be recorded by O.
 - Conditions are uncertain ?
- c) it must record the reasons for each score in the record sheet attached

EXPECTED OUTPUT

A completed matrix showing the internal consistency of the Plan.



COMPATIBILITY/INTERNAL CONSISTENCY MATRIX 3

	Plan Objectives	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children.	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Strengthen healthcare management system	Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen school management systems	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Enhance security service delivery	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation.
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Improve production efficiency and yield	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



4	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Strengthen healthcare management system	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



7	Strengthen school management systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	█	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	█	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	█	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	█	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Improve access to reliable environmental sanitation services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	█	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	█	✓	✓	✓
13	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	█	✓	✓
14	Enhance security service delivery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	█	✓
15	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	█



INTERNALLY CONSISTENT MATRIX 3 - RECORD SHEET

No...1...

PPP: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources (C3), Ensure the rights and entitlements of children (10).

PPP No. (Column)	PPP No. (Row)	REASONS FOR INCOMPATIBILITY
3	10	<p><i>Ensuring sustainable extraction of mineral resources is likely It is not automatic that when natural resources are extracted sustainably it will lead to ensuring the rights and entitlements of children</i></p> <p>Mitigation Measures <i>A percentage of the mineral resources extracted today must be reserved for the future generation and a percentage to target the rights and entitlement of today's children</i></p>



SUSTAINABILITY TEST 4

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this exercise is to test the sustainability of PPPs using a set of natural resources, socio-cultural, economic and institutional issues.

TASK

- a) Each group will test the sustainability of the listed policies using the sustainability test sheet attached. There are 4 basic steps to follow.
 1. Insert a specific PPP on the top row of the sustainability test sheet
 2. Assess the performance of the PPP in relation to each criterion listed in the first column of the table (defined based on measures that should help to minimise environmental degradation, reduce poverty, enhance quality of life improve social and cultural assets and create better economic conditions).
 3. Score the performance using a scale of '(0)1 -5' as set out below.

Scale:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

4. Complete a record sheet assigning reasons for all the scores in the matrix.

**EXPECTED OUTPUT**

Completed Sustainability Test Sheets providing instant visual impression of the overall performance of individual policies

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 1

Support entrepreneurship and SME development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• No effect on wildlife	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• Land uses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• renewable energy resources ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• has no effect on the climate change	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• environmental safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Raw materials are made available.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	• Water bodies are protected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• No change is recorded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river	• No change is recorded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve health 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve well being 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women to be empowered 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of people minimize 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing production but having affordable energy 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to land ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper disposal ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are equitable distributed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



(sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrences to be noted and monitored 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public safety is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth rate 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of local content 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of local capital invested 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic output to be evaluated 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of skills to the local people 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CP technologies utilized 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Energy cost 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources utilized for efficient production 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste for energy 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax incentives provided 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of access to government services 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 1

Support entrepreneurship and SME development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	0	Support entrepreneurship and SME development has no effect on wildlife
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Larger portion of lands are used for development.
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Renewable energy resources ensured
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	Support entrepreneurship and SME development has



		no effect on climate change
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	Environment is protected
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials are made available to increase production
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Water bodies are protected
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	No linkages is ensured
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	No linkages is ensured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Integration of PPP will help improve progress of the local communities
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Supporting entrepreneurs will help improve the health status of the communities involve.
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	It will help develop them in such that entrepreneurs are able to help by building schools, health centres and providing scholarship for



		children to further their education
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Women and the vulnerable should help develop themselves since they are left.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	People in the communities will not migrate from their communities in search for jobs since jobs are already established in their communities
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Employment are provided
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	Employment are provided
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Increasing production but having affordable energy
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Access to land ensure
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Transportation improved
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	4	Proper disposed ensure
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Resources are equitable disturbed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Occurrences to be noted and monitored



Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	Public safety is ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Percentage of local content
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Amount of local capital invested
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Economic output to be evaluated
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Partnership improved
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills to the local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	CP technologies utilized
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Affordable Energy cost
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Resources utilized for efficient production
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	Use of energy to waste technologies are ensured
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Tax incentives ensured to encourage efficient use of energy resources
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services



		are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 2

Improve production efficiency and yield		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANC E MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Production efficiency improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• Land uses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• Renewable energy resources ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• Burning of bushfire and chemicals	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• Burning of bushfire and chemicals	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw materials improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water bodies dries up 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change is recorded 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water bodies dries up 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve health 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved well being 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vulnerable or women empowered 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> displacement of people minimize 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve production 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to land ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Access of the poor to water should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper disposable ensure. 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are equitable disturbed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrences to be noted and monitored 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public safety is ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth rate 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of local content 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate local employment 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic output to be evaluated 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of skills to the local people 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technologies improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy cost ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste for energy generation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment taxes are ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 2

Improve production efficiency and yield		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	4	Production efficiency is improved



Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Larger portion of lands are used for development.
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	Renewable energy resources ensured
Climate Change: avoid/minimise emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	The uses of chemicals like weedcides, uses of fertilizers and bushfires which kills the living organism living in the soil and lift it loss.
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	The uses of chemicals like weedcides, uses of fertilizers and bushfires which kills the living organism living in the soil and lift it loss.
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials are made available to increase production
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	Water bodies dries up due to the activities to improve production efficiency and yield.
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	No linkages ensured
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	2	Water bodies dries up due to the activities to improve production efficiency and yield.
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	Integration of PPP will help improve progress of the local communities



Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Improving production and yield will help to products more and seize hungry therefore improve the health status of the communities involve.
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improving here will enable the community benefit will in other aspect of development to improve their well-being.
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Women and the vulnerable should help develop themselves since they are left.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	People in the communities will not migrate from their communities in search for jobs since jobs are already established in their communities
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Improving production efficiency and yield demand labour, therefore it will create any avenue for job creation for the local people.
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Improving production efficiency and yield demand labour, therefore it will create any avenue for job creation for the local people.
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	At affordable prices of products and services, the vulnerable and the poor will benefit to ensure access to affordable energy to promote development.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Access to land is ensure to as to employ more labour to improve



		the production efficiency and yields
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	Due to baffle harvest of food stuffs, good roads are provided to transfer food stuffs and others good to the consuming point hence improve development.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	4	Proper sanitation is ensured to improve upon the main objective
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Resources are equitable disturbed to improve the standard and conditions of living.
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	No linkages is ensured
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Public safety is ensured as it helps to reduce employment rate.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	The economic development becomes stable due to PPP
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Local manufactures and services increase and also create employment
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Amount of local capital invested
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Economic output to be evaluated



Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	PPP should be encourage to improve production efficiency and yields
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills to the local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	CP technologies utilized
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	At affordable prices of products and services, the vulnerable and the poor will benefit to ensure access to affordable energy to promote development.
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	-Resources utilized for efficient production
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	Use of energy to waste technologies are ensured
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Tax incentives ensured to encourage to be able to develop the communities and country as a whole
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 3



Ensure the rights and entitlement of children		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Tourism improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• No change is recorded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimise emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• Minimize noise pollution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• No change is recorded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	• Improve cohesion	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve health 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve well being 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable children empowered 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of children minimize 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve participation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted and monitored 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted and monitored 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to transportation improve 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper disposal ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are equitable distributed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrences to be noted and monitored 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public safety is ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY					
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	• Economic growth	(0) 1 2 3 4 5			
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5			
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Generate local employment	(1) 1 2 3 4 5			
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	• No linkages ensured	(1) 1 2 3 4 5			
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	• Partnership improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5			
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	• Transfer of skills to the local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5			
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	• Technologies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5			
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	• Energy cost minimize	(0) 1 2 3 4 5			
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	• Local linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5			
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	• Local linkages ensured	(1) 1 2 3 4 5			
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	• Ensure payment of taxes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5			
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES					
Adherence to Democratic Principles	• Policies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5			



Human Rights	• Human rights ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
Access to Information	• Access to information improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	• Guidelines ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 █

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Ensure the rights and entitlement of children		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity)</i> : Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	3	Visiting the protected areas and wildlife encourage and promote tourism
<i>Land Take</i> : PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	No change is recorded
<i>Energy</i> : Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	Noted and monitored
<i>Climate Change</i> : avoid/minimise emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	Noted and monitored
<i>Pollution</i> : Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	Minimize noise pollution due to control of the wards
<i>Local Raw Materials</i> : Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	No change is recorded
<i>Water Bodies</i> ; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	Noted and monitored



Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Noted and monitored
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Noted and monitored
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improve cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Improve health
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improve well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Vulnerable children empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	Displacement of children minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Improve participation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Noted and monitored
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	0	Noted and monitored
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	Access to transportation improve
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	Proper disposable ensure



Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Resources are equitable disturbed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Occurrences to be noted and monitored
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Public safety is ensured as it helps to reduce employment rate and provide the need of the children
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate encouraged
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	Noted and monitored
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Generate local employment
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		No linkages ensured
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills to the local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	Technologies improved
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	Energy cost minimize
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	Local linkages ensured



Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Local linkages ensured
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Payment of taxes is ensured to be able to develop the communities and country as a whole
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 4

Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Tourism improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• No change is recorded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Climate Change: avoid/minimise emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• Minimize noise pollution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• No change is recorded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	• Noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	• Improve cohesion	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	• Improve health	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	• Improve well being	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	• Vulnerable children empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	• Displacement of children minimize	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	• Improve participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	• Noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	• Noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	• Access to water ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	• Access to transportation improve	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	• Proper disposal ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	• Resources are equitable distributed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	• Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	• Public safety is ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	• Economic growth	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Generate local employment	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	• No linkage ensured	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	• Partnership improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of skills to the local people 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technologies improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure payment of taxes 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET4

Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	3	Visiting the protected areas and wildlife encourage and promote tourism
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	0	No change is recorded
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	Noted and monitored
Climate Change: avoid/minimise emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	Noted and monitored
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	Minimize noise pollution due to control of the wards
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	No change is recorded
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	0	Noted and monitored
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	0	Noted and monitored
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Noted and monitored
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		



Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improve cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Improve health
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improve well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Vulnerable children empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	Displacement of children minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Improve participation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	0	Noted and monitored
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	0	Noted and monitored
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	Access to transportation improve
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	3	Proper disposable ensure
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Resources are equitable disturbed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Occurrences to be noted and monitored
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Public safety is ensured as it helps to reduce employment rate and provide the need of the children



EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate encouraged
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	Noted and monitored
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	0	Generate local employment
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.		No linkages ensured
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills to the local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	Technologies improved
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	Energy cost minimize
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	Local linkages ensured
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	Local linkages ensured
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Payment of taxes is ensured to be able to develop the communities and country as a whole
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES	5	
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured



Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 5

Strengthen healthcare management system		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of vegetation cover 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land uses 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy resources ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper disposal of toxic 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental safety is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw materials improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water bodies are protected 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscaping improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linkages ensured 	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve cohesion 	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve well being 	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women to be empowered 	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of people minimize 	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve medical conditions 	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to land ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation improved 	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper disposal ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are equitable disturbed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5



Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental safety is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public safety ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate local employment 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer skills to the local people 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy cost is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste for energy is improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax incentives provided 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	• Policies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	• Human rights ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Information	• Access to information improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	• Guidelines ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 5

Strengthen healthcare management system		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity)</i> : Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	2	Loss of vegetation cover
<i>Land Take</i> : PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	5	Land uses
<i>Energy</i> : Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Renewable energy resources ensure
<i>Climate Change</i> : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Ensure proper disposal of toxic
<i>Pollution</i> : Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	Environmental safety is ensured
<i>Local Raw Materials</i> : Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials improved
<i>Water Bodies</i> ; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Water bodies are protected



Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Landscaping improved
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Linkages ensured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	Improve cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Health improved
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improve well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Number of women to be empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	Displacement of people minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Improve medical conditions
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	5	Access to land ensure
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	Transportation improved
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	Proper disposal ensured
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Resources are equitable distributed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	Environmental safety is ensured



Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Public safety ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	No linkages ensured
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Generate local employment
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	3	No linkages ensured
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Partnership is ensured
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Transfer skills to the local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	No linkages ensured
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Energy cost is ensured
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Research improved
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	Waste for energy is improved
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Tax incentives provided
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of



		every individual is considered
Access to information	4	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 6

Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effect on wildlife 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning of bushfires and uses of chemicals 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• Burning of bushfires and uses of chemicals	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	• Water bodies protected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	• Linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	• Improve cohesion	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	• Health improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	• Improve well being	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	• Number of vulnerable and women be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	• Displacement of people minimize	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	• Improve medical conditions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	• No access to land ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	• Access to water ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	• Transportation improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	• Proper disposal ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	• Resources are equitable distributed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	• Environmental safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	• Public safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.)	• Reduce Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Demand drops	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Hinder progress	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	• Partnership is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	• No linkages is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	• No linkages is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	• No linkages is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	• No linkages is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	• No linkages is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	• No linkages is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	• Policies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	• Human rights ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Information	• Access to information improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	• Guidelines ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 6

Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	3	No effect on wildlife
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	No linkages ensured
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	0	No linkages ensured
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Burning of bushfires and uses of chemicals
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	Burning of bushfires and uses of chemicals
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	No linkages ensured



Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Water bodies protected
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	No linkages ensured
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	3	Linkages ensured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improve cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Health improved
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improve well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Number of vulnerable and women be empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	Displacement of people minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Improve medical conditions
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	3	No access to land ensure
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	4	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	Transportation improved
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	4	Proper disposal ensured
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Resources are equitable disturbed



Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Environmental safety is ensured
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Public safety is ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Reduce Growth rate
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	1	Demand of local products drop due to disability and mortality
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	3	PPP should be encourage to invest more in our health sector
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	0	No linkages ensured
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	PPP should be ensure to promote development
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	3	No linkages is ensured
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	0	No linkages is ensured
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	0	No linkages is ensured
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	0	No linkages is ensured
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	0	No linkages is ensured
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	0	No linkages is ensured
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of



		every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 7

Strengthen school management systems		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effect on wildlife 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land uses 	(0) 1 2 3 4 1
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy resources ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper disposal of toxic 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental safety is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw materials improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water bodies are protected 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• Landscaping improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	• Linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	• Improve cohesion	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	• Health improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	• Improve well being	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	• Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	• Displacement of people minimize	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	• Improve medical conditions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	• Access to land ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	• Access to water ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	• Transportation improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	• Proper disposal ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	• Resources are equitable distributed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	• Environmental safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	• Public safety ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	• Economic growth	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Generate local employment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	• Partnership is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	• Transfer skills to the local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	• Energy cost is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	• Research improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	• Waste for energy is improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	• Tax incentives provided	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	• Policies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	• Human rights ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Information	• Access to information improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.

• Guidelines ensured

(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 7

Strengthen school management systems		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	2	Loss of vegetation cover
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	5	Land uses
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Renewable energy resources ensure
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Ensure proper disposal of toxic
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	Environmental safety is ensured
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials improved
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Water bodies are protected
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Landscaping improved
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Linkages ensured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	Improve cohesion



Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Health improved
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improve well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Number of women to be empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	4	Displacement of people minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Improve medical conditions
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	5	Access to land ensure
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	Transportation improved
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	4	Proper disposal ensured
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Resources are equitable disturbed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	Environmental safety is ensured
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Public safety ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Economic growth
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	No linkages ensured
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Generate local employment
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	3	No linkages ensured



Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Partnership is ensured
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Transfer skills to the local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	No linkages ensured
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Energy cost is ensured
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Research improved
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	Waste for energy is improved
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Tax incentives provided
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	4	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 8

Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		



Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Production efficiency improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• Land uses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• Improve access to energy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Raw materials are made available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	• Water bodies are protected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• Landscaping improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	• Linkage ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	• Improve cohesion	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	• Health improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	• Improved well being	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	• Number of vulnerable empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	• Displacement of students minimize	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	• Number of communities to benefit.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	• Access to land ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	• Access to water ensured	0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	• Number of communities to benefit.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	• Proper disposal ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	• Resources are equitable distributed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	• Environmental safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	• Public safety ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	• Economic growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Percentage of local content	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	• Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	• Partnership improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	• Transfer of skills ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	• CP technologies ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	• Research improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	• Waste for energy generation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	• Payment taxes are ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	• Policies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	• Human rights ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Information	• Access to information improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	• Guidelines ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 8

Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	3	Production efficiency improved
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Land uses
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the	4	Improve access to energy



energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;		
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	No linkages ensured
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	0	No linkages ensured
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials are made available
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Water bodies are protected
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Landscaping improved
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Linkage ensured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improve cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Health improved
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improved well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Number of vulnerable empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	Displacement of students minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	5	Access to land ensured



<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	5	Access to water ensured
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	5	Proper disposal ensured
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Resources are equitable distributed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Environmental safety is ensured
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Public safety ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Percentage of local content
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Amount of local capital invested
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Economic output to be evaluated
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills ensured
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	CP technologies ensured
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	No linkages ensured
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	Research improved



Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	Waste for energy generation
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Payment taxes are ensured
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 9

Build an effective and efficient Government machinery		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Production efficiency improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• Land uses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• Improve access to energy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █



Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• Proper measures are ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Raw materials are made available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	• Water bodies are protected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• Landscaping improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	• Linkage ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	• Improve cohesion	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	• Health improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	• Improved well being	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	• Number of vulnerable empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	• Displacement of students minimize	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	• Number of communities to benefit.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	• Access to land ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	• Access to water ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	• Number of communities to benefit.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	• Proper disposal ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	• Resources are equitable distributed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	• Environmental safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	• Public safety ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	• Economic growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Percentage of local content	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	• Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	• Partnership improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	• Transfer of skills ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	• CP technologies ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	• Energy cost ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	• Research improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	• Waste for energy generation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of taxes are ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
Access to Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to information improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 9

Build an effective and efficient Government machinery		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	5	Production efficiency improved
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Land uses
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Improve access to energy
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	No linkages ensured
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	5	Proper measures are ensured



Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials are made available
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Water bodies are protected
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Landscaping improved
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Linkage ensured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improve cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Health improved
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improved well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Number of vulnerable empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	Displacement of students minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	5	Access to land ensured
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensured
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	5	Proper disposal ensured
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing	5	Resources are equitable distributed



or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Environmental safety is ensured
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Public safety ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Percentage of local content
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Amount of local capital invested
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Economic output to be evaluated
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills ensured
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	CP technologies ensured
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	Energy cost ensured
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	Research improved
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	Waste for energy generation
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Payment of taxes are ensured
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured



Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 10

Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANC E MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• Land uses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity and type identified 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals use and activities monitored 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green House Gas identified and measured Water quality parameters measured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw materials improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality parameters measured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic features parameters measured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parameters measured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinions of local communities assessed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy parameters are measured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve well being 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable empowered 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of people minimize 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	• Improve production	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	• Access to land ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	• Access to water ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	• Number of communities connected to truck road	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	• Proper disposal ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	• Resources are equitable disturbed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	• Environmental safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	• Public safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	• Economic growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Percentage of local content	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	• Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	• Partnership improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	• Transfer of skills ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	• CP technologies ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	• Research improved	(0) 1 2 3 4
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	• Waste for energy generation	(0) 1 2 3 4
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	• Payment taxes are ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	• Policies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4
Human Rights	• Human rights ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4
Access to Information	• Access to information improved	(0) 1 2 3 4
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	• Guidelines ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 10

Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	2	Natural resources



Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Land uses
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	2	Quantity and type identified
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Chemicals use and activities monitored
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	1	Green House Gas identified and measured Water quality parameters measured
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials improved
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	Water quality parameters measured
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	2	Aesthetic features parameters measured
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	2	Parameters measured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	Opinions of local communities assessed
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	3	Healthy parameters are measured
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improve well being
Gender: <i>should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people</i>	5	Number of vulnerable empowered
Population Displacement: <i>minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	5	Displacement of people minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation



<i>Access of the poor to energy</i> at affordable prices should be ensured.	5	Improve production
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	5	Access to land ensure
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	5	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Number of communities connected to truck road
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	5	Proper disposal ensure
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Resources are equitable disturbed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Environmental safety is ensured
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Public safety is ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY	5	
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Percentage of local content
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Amount of local capital invested
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Economic output to be evaluated
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills ensured
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	CP technologies ensured
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	No linkages ensured
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	Research improved



Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	Waste for energy generation
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Payment taxes are ensured
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES	5	
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 11

Improve access to improved and reliable environment sanitation services		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Natural resources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• Land uses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• Quantity and type identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• No linkage ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green House Gas identified and measured Water quality parameters measured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw materials improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality parameters measured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic features parameters measured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parameters measured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinions of local communities assessed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve healthy 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve well being 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable empowered 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of people minimize 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve production 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Access of the poor to land should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to land ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to water ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities connected to truck road 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper disposal ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources are equitable disturbed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental safety is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public safety is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth rate 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of local content 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of local capital invested 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic output to be evaluated 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of skills ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP technologies ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	• Research improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	• Waste for energy generation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	• Payment taxes are ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	• Policies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	• Human rights ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Information	• Access to information improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	• Guidelines ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 11

Improve access to improved and reliable environment sanitation services		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	2	Natural resources
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Land uses
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	2	Quantity and type identified
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Chemicals use and activities monitored
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	1	Green House Gas identified and measured Water quality parameters measured



Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials improved
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	Water quality parameters measured
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	2	Aesthetic features parameters measured
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	2	Parameters measured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	Opinions of local communities assessed
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	3	Healthy parameters are measured
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improve well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Number of vulnerable empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	Displacement of people minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	5	Improve production
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	5	Access to land ensure
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Number of communities connected to truck road
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	5	Proper disposal ensure
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Resources are equitable distributed



<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Environmental safety is ensured
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Public safety is ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY	5	
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate
<i>Local Materials & Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Percentage of local content
<i>Local Investment of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Amount of local capital invested
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Economic output to be evaluated
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills ensured
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	CP technologies ensured
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	No linkages ensured
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	Research improved
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	Waste for energy generation
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Payment taxes are ensured
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured



Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 12

Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANC E MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Production efficiency improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• Land uses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• Improve access to energy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• Proper measures are ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Raw materials are made available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	• Water bodies are protected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• Landscaping improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linkage ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve cohesion 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved well being 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable empowered 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of students minimize 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of communities to benefit. 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to land ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of communities to benefit. 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper disposal ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are equitable disturbed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental safety is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public safety ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth rate 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of local content 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of local capital invested 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic output to be evaluated 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of skills ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CP technologies ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy cost ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste for energy generation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of taxes are ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Access to Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information improved 	0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 12

Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	5	Production efficiency improved
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Land uses
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Improve access to energy
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	No linkages ensured
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	5	Proper measures are ensured
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials are made available
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Water bodies are protected



Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Landscaping improved
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Linkage ensured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improve cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Health improved
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improved well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Number of vulnerable empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	Displacement of students minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	5	Access to land ensured
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensured
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	5	Proper disposal ensured
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Resources are equitable disturbed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Environmental safety is ensured



Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Public safety ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Percentage of local content
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Amount of local capital invested
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Economic output to be evaluated
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills ensured
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	CP technologies ensured
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	Energy cost ensured
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	Research improved
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	Waste for energy generation
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Payment of taxes are ensured
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered



Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 13

Deepen political and administrative decentralization		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Production efficiency improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• Land uses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• Improve access to energy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• Proper measures are ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Raw materials are made available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	• Water bodies are protected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• Landscaping improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river	• Linkage ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 █



hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	• Improve cohesion	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	• Health improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	• Improved well being	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	• Number of vulnerable empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	• Displacement of students minimize	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	• Number of communities to benefit.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	• Access to land ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	• Access to water ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	• Number of communities to benefit.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	• Proper disposal ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	• Resources are equitable distributed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	• Environmental safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	• Public safety ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	• Economic growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Percentage of local content	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	• Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	• Partnership improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	• Transfer of skills ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	• CP technologies ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	• Energy cost ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	• Research improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	• Waste for energy generation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	• Payment of taxes are ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	• Policies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	• Human rights ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Information	• Access to information improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	• Guidelines ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 13

Deepen political and administrative decentralization		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	5	Production efficiency improved
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Land uses
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Improve access to energy
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	No linkages ensured
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	5	Proper measures are ensured
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials are made available
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Water bodies are protected
<i>Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic:</i> Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Landscaping improved
<i>Sensitive Ecological Zones:</i> The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Linkage ensured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improve cohesion
<i>Health:</i> should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Health improved
<i>Well-being:</i> The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improved well being
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Number of vulnerable empowered



Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	Displacement of students minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	5	Access to land ensured
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensured
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	5	Proper disposal ensured
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Resources are equitably distributed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Environmental safety is ensured
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Public safety ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Percentage of local content
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Amount of local capital invested
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Economic output to be evaluated



Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills ensured
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	CP technologies ensured
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	Energy cost ensured
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	Research improved
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	Waste for energy generation
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Payment of taxes are ensured
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 14

Enhance security service delivery		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANC E MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		



Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	• Production efficiency improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	• Land uses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	• Improve access to energy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	• No linkages ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	• Proper measures are ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Raw materials are made available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	• Water bodies are protected	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	• Landscaping improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	• Linkage ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	• Improve cohesion	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	• Health improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	• Improved well being	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	• Number of vulnerable empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	• Displacement of persons minimize	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	• Job creation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	• Number of communities to benefit.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	• Access to land ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	• Access to water ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	• Number of communities to benefit.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	• Proper disposal ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	• Resources are equitable distributed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	• Environmental safety is ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	• Public safety ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	• Economic growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	• Percentage of local content	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	• Amount of local capital invested	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	• Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	• Partnership improved	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	• Transfer of skills ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	• CP technologies ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	• Energy cost ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	• Research improved	(0) 1 2 3 4
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	• Waste for energy generation	(0) 1 2 3 4
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	• Payment of taxes are ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	• Policies improved	(0) 1 2 3 4
Human Rights	• Human rights ensure	(0) 1 2 3 4
Access to Information	• Access to information improved	(0) 1 2 3 4
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	• Guidelines ensured	(0) 1 2 3 4

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 14

Enhance security service delivery		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	5	Production efficiency improved
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Land uses
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Improve access to energy



Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	0	No linkages ensured
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	5	Proper measures are ensured
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials are made available
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	3	Water bodies are protected
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Landscaping improved
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	0	Linkage ensured
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Improve cohesion
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Health improved
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improved well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Number of vulnerable empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	Displacement of students minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	5	Access to land ensured
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensured



Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Number of communities to benefit.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	5	Proper disposal ensured
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Resources are equitably distributed
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Environmental safety is ensured
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Public safety ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Economic growth rate
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	5	Percentage of local content
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Amount of local capital invested
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Economic output to be evaluated
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills ensured
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	CP technologies ensured
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	Energy cost ensured
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	Research improved
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	Waste for energy generation



<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	5	Payment of taxes are ensured
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST 15

Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.;[6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production efficiency improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land uses 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to energy 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning of bushfire and chemicals 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■



Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning of bushfire and chemicals 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No linkages ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water bodies dry protected 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry up of water bodies when farming activities are done closely 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ecological zone are encroached 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinions of local communities to be assessed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve health 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved well being 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of women empowered 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> displacement of people minimize 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing production but having affordable energy 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to land ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



Access of the poor to water should be ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Activity should improve access to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper disposable ensure. 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are equitable disturbed 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental safety is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public safety is ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth rate 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of local content 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of local capital invested 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic output to be evaluated 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of skills ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CP technologies ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy cost ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste for energy generation 	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of taxes are ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights ensure 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
Access to Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information improved 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines ensured 	(0) 1 2 3 4 █

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET 15

Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity):</i> Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.:[6	4	Improve ecosystem
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Some lands are encroached
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Improve access to energy (Biogas)
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	The release of toxic and contaminant water quality and air
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	The release of toxic and contaminant water quality and air
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	No linkages ensured



Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	Water bodies are protected
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	2	Dry up of water bodies when activities are done closely
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	2	The ecological zones are encroached
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	Opinions of local communities to be assessed
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Improve health
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Improved well being
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	number of women empowered
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	5	displacement of people minimize
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	job creation
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Job creation
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	Increasing production but having affordable energy
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Access to land ensure
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Access to water ensure
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	Transportation improved
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	3	Proper disposal ensure.
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Resources are equitable distributed



<i>Vulnerability & Risk:</i> PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	0	Environmental safety is ensured
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	3	Public safety is ensured
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Economic growth rate
<i>Local Materials & Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	0	Percentage of local content
<i>Local Investment of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Amount of local capital invested
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	5	Economic output to be evaluated
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Partnership improved
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Transfer of skills ensured
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	5	CP technologies ensured
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	5	Energy cost ensured
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	5	Research improved
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	Waste for energy generation
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	Payment of taxes are ensured
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	Level of access to government services are ensured. Proper policies are ensured
Human Rights	5	The fundamental rights and entitlements of



		every individual is considered
Access to information	5	Training is offered to help improved their skills.
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	Proper guidelines are programmed to ensure smooth operations

OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS MATRIX 5

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this exercise is to assess the risks and opportunities associated with individual PLAN OBJECTIVES and to define appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures.

DURATION

Group work: 60 minutes

Presentation: 45 minutes

TASK

1) Each group will identify and assess the environmental risks and opportunities associated with individual policy actions presented column 3 of the matrix in terms of the following four (4) main areas of sustainability; (column 4)

- Opportunities and risks to natural resources
- Opportunities and risks to socio-cultural conditions
- Opportunities and risks to economic issues
- Opportunities and risks to institutional issues¹

4. The following colour coding scheme must be adopted in the evaluation:

¹ institutional issues here refer to capacity development needs in terms of actual institutional requirements; systemic needs – standards, codes, legislation, regulatory and enforcement; and human resource needs



	Red represented Risks
	Yellow represented Neutral
	Green represented Opportunity

5. The opportunities and risks presented by each PPP is discussed by the review group and a view is taken and reasons assigned and recorded in column 5 of the matrix.
6. The next step is for the group to propose measures to refine policies that present risks to the environment

EXPECTED OUTPUT

Completed Opportunities and Risks Matrix providing a quick visual impression of the performance of the policy in terms of the four main areas of sustainability.



NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
1.0	Support entrepreneurship and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of entrepreneurial skills for the youth. 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Promote tourism of wildlife SC: Improve social cohesion and integration EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Coordinating Director Business Advisory Centre District Assembly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soap making and detergents production training. 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Promote tourism of wildlife SC: Improve social cohesion and integration EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Coordinating Director Business Advisory Centre District Assembly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a startup capital for SMEs. 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Promote tourism of wildlife SC: Improve social cohesion and integration EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Advisory Centre District Planning coordinating Unit



N O	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business management training 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Promote tourism of wildlife SC: Improve social cohesion and integration EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Advisory Centre
2.0	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension service delivery 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies District Directorate of Agric
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture production (demonstration & others) 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies District Directorate of Agric



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
						INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manpower skills development 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies District Directorate of Agric
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation and awareness creation of planting for food and jobs in 50 farming communities 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies District Directorate of Agric



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
3.0	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization on topical issues (teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), armed robbery etc.) 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve social cohesion and integration EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS DWS & CD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health talks and screening exercises 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve social cohesion and integration EC: Create employment NR: There exists no correlation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AM, UC DWS & CD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of mass meetings/study group meetings 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve public safety and information EC: Create employment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWS & CD Infor



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
						NR: There exists no correlation.		
4.0	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and registration of PWDs 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedom EC: Create employment INS: Eliminate discrimination		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SW DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to PWDs from the disability fund 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedom EC: Create employment INS: Eliminate discrimination		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SW DPCU





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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
5.0	Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furnishing of 1No CHPS at Aduman 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Loss of vegetation Cover and Ecosystem SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDHS DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of malaria 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NMCP GHS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of community based Health Planning services 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AKDA JICA GHS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease Control & Prevention 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoG NMCP WB WHO GHS



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
6.0	Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Information 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies GHS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Loss of vegetation Cover and Ecosystem SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Improve farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies GHS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease Control & Prevention 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoG NMCP WB WHO GHS AKDA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of community based Health Planning services 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USAID JICA GHS



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
7.0	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate classrooms (KG, Primary &JHS) 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Loss of vegetation Cover and Ecosystem SC: Improve both attendance and learning EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GES DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize community sensitization on the need to send all children to school at the right age 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve attendance, learning and information EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GES INFORMATION SERVICES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize capacity building workshop for SHEP coordinators on sanitation, environment and safety systems in schools 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve public safety and information EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GES DPCU



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 1No. 6 – unit classroom block 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Loss of vegetation Cover and Ecosystem SC: Improve both attendance and learning EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Landscaping Periodic maintenance of facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GES DPCU AKDA
8.0	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of facilities in existing Senior High Schools 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Loss of vegetation Cover and Ecosystem SC: Improve both attendance and learning EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Landscaping Periodic maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GES DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Feeding Programme for some selected schools 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve attendance, learning and information EC: Create employment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GES INFORMATION SERVICES



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
						INS: Revenue generation		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of KG Blocks for some selected schools 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Loss of vegetation Cover and Ecosystem SC: Improve both attendance and learning EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Landscaping Periodic maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GES DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and re-roofing of school buildings 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Loss of vegetation Cover and Ecosystem SC: Improve both attendance and learning EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Landscaping Periodic maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GES DPCU



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
9.0	Build an effective and efficient Government machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digitizing of local plans for street addressing 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve social cohesion and integration EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing of approved development applications 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve social cohesion and integration EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of local plans 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve social cohesion and integration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
						<p>EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation</p>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolving land disputes and complaints 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>NR: There exists no correlation. SC: Improve public safety and information EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP CU
10.	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Disaster Prevention & Mgt & Natural Resource & Mgt 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Re-instatement of borrowed pits Rain harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NADMO DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational campaigns on disaster prevention and hazards mapping 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Sanitation improvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Re-instatement of borrowed pits Rain harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NADMO DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs) 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>NR: There exists no correlation.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NADMO DPCU



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			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
			EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	EC INS	SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and workshop for fuel station operators 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NADMO DPCU



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11.	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of refuse sites for some selected communities. 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZL DA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 10No. public toilets for some selected communities 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Loss of vegetation Cover and Ecosystem SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation Re-instatement of borrowed pits Rain harvest Landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU DA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of more sanitary inspectors 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of waste containers for some selected communities 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve public safety and information EC: Create employment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZL DA



NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
						INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		
12.	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and regulation of infrastructure projects 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve social development EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of office and residential accommodation 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Loss of vegetation Cover and Ecosystem SC: Improve accommodation status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-afforestation landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Police Station at Taabuo 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve security measures. EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 1No. 12 seater W/C Toilet Adwumankase Kese 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies DPCU



NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
						INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		



N O	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RIS K	NEUTR AL			
14.	Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and regulation of infrastructure projects 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve social development EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies DPCU
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manpower skills development 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Promote tourism of wildlife SC: Improve social cohesion and integration EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Coordinating Director Business Advisory Centre District Assembly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of Assembly Bye Law in all communities 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve security measures. EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU CA AREA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of watch dogs' committees 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve security measures. EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU CA AREA



NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
15.	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension service delivery 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies District Directorate of Agric
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture production (demonstration & others) 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies District Directorate of Agric
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manpower skills development 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies District Directorate of Agric
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation and awareness creation of planting for food and jobs in 50 farming communities 	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR: Improve environmental sanitation SC: Improve health status EC: Create employment INS: Revenue generation, sanitation improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assemblies District Directorate of Agric

